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BY ORSON HYDE.

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From the Millennium Star.

Are the Father and Son two Distinct Per- sons?

This is a question which we proposed an-
swering some months since, but circumstances
have prevented us from doing an article
exclusively on this subject until now.

We desire, that our readers, and the pub-
lic generally, may have correct views con-
cerning the faith of the Saints: it is for this
reason that we refer to the personalities of
the Father and the Son.

We have no hesitation in answering this
question in the affirmative. All revelation,
both ancient and modern, that has said any-
thing on this subject, has represented the
Father and Son as two distinct persons.

There are some, however, who believe
that the spirit of Christ, before taking a tab-
ernacle, was the Father, exclusively of any
other being. They suppose the fleshly tab-
ernacle to be the Son, and the spirit who
came and dwelt in it to be the Father; hence
they suppose the Father and Son were united
in one person, and that when Jesus dwelt
on the earth in the flesh, they suppose there
was no distinct separate person from himself
who was called the Father.

We shall proceed to show from the scrip-
tures, that this view of the subject is er-
roneous. Jesus addresses his Father in this
language: "And now, O Father, glorify
thine own name with thine own self, with the
glory which I had with thee before the world
was." (John xvii., 5.) From this we learn that
the spirit of Christ, not only existed before the
world was, but there was another person
called the Father with whom he existed, and
with whom he had glory before this world
was made. "In the beginning was the word,
and the word was with God, and the word
was God." The same was in the beginning
with God. "And the word was made
flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld
his glory, the glory as of the only begotten
of the Father,) full of grace and truth." (John
i., 1, 2, 14.) The word who is Christ,
was in the beginning with the Father; in-
deed, he was "the beginning of the creation
of God." (Rev. iii., 14.) "the bright and
morning star." (Rev. xii., 16.) "the first
born of every creature." (Col. i., 15.)

The work of creation was performed by a
plurality of persons, as is evident from the
description given by Moses. "In the be-
ginning, the ALHEEM created the heaven and
the earth." (Gen. i., 1.) The translators
of the English Bible have rendered the word
"Alheem" in the singular, whereas, in the
Hebrew, it is plural, and should be trans-
lated "Gods," instead of "God." It is uni-
versally admitted that the Hebrew word
Alheem is plural, and many learned transla-
tors have rendered it in the plural form in
the English. "Some have translated it,
*The Testifiers—The Covenanters—The Sure
Ones; some The Divine Ones.*" Dr. Bur-
gess, the late bishop of Salisbury, rendered
it "Adorable Persons," or, "The Adorable
Ones." The great prophet of the last days,
Joseph Smith, in his translation of Abra-
ham's writings concerning the creation, has
given the noun in the plural, showing that
the Alheem or Gods were engaged in the
creation of the heaven and the earth. (Mil-
lennial Star, No. 4, Vol. 3.)

If the Hebrew noun Alheem, which has
a plural termination, was a defective noun,
used only in the singular number, then there
might be some excuse for translating it *God*
in the singular; but, "the singular, as well
as the plural of this word frequently occurs
in scripture. Reason therefore, declares,
that if there had only been one agent con-
cerned in the creation of the world, the lan-
guage here used is improper, and calculated
to mislead. But if there were more agents
than one, then the language is just what it
ought to be, and it would not have answered
in a different form." (Rev. David James in
Unitarianism Confuted, page 396. How much
more consistent with the Hebrew scriptures
this passage would be, were it translated
thus: "In the beginning, the Alheem—the
Gods—the Adorable Ones, or the Divine
Ones, created the heaven and the earth. This
word occurs in the first chapter of Genesis
no less than thirty times, and in each place it
is in the plural form, showing in the most posi-

tive manner that a plurality of persons were
engaged throughout the whole process of
creation. Moses in describing a portion of
the sixth day's work, uses the following lan-
guage: "—And the Alheem (or Gods) said,
*Let US make man in OUR image, after OUR
likeness.*" (Gen. i., 26.) Here we find the
persons US and OUR in the plural form,
as well as the Alheem, which clearly confirms
the idea contained in the previous passages.

Again, after the fall of man, "The Lord God
(Jehovah Alheem) said, *Behold, the man is
become as ONE OF US, to know good and
evil.*" (Gen. iii., 22.) ONE OF US is a
form of expression which never could be ap-
plied to a single individual person. There is
no principle by which the language could be
distorted to mean only one person. To show
that we are not alone in our views concerning
the plurality of persons employed in the grand
work of creation, we here, give a quotation
from the writing of the Rev. David James on
the Trinity.

"Reason declares, that if such a plurality
exists, the Divine Being could not have pos-
sibly adopted a more appropriate form of
speech to clear up and confirm the intima-
tions already given of it. But if such be not
the case, her confidence in the language of
scripture will soon be at an end, because it is
so calculated to embarrass the understand-
ing, and deceive the very persons whom it
is intended to enlighten.

Our conviction, however, is, that such lan-
guage was employed, simply because the fact
itself required it. And we confidently anti-
cipate other statements in a form of language
that will perfectly harmonize. For if the fact
required such form of language in one place,
the same fact will require a corresponding
mode of language in another place. The
following is a passage in the Book of the
Proverbs: "The fear of the Lord (or Je-
hovah) is the beginning of wisdom: and the
knowledge of the Holy is understanding."—
in the Hebrew it is, *the knowledge of the Holy
Ones.*" (Prov. ix., 10.) Again we find simi-
lar language in the Book of the Prophet Ma-
lachi:—"A son honoreth his father, and a
servant his master: if I then be a father,
where is mine honor? and if I be a master,
where is my fear?"—in the Hebrew: "if I
be MASTERS, where is my fear? saith the
Lord of Hosts." (Mal. i., 6.)

But far as much as the first intimation of
a plurality of persons in the Godhead was
given in connection with the creation of the
heavens and the earth, and especially of man,
we will now turn our attention to such pas-
sages as contain direct allusions to that great
and exclusive work of Deity.

The following is one:—"Remember now
thy Creator in the days of thy youth."—
(Eccles. xii., 1.) I imagine I hear many of
you say, "A few moments ago the speaker
attempted to show from the language of
Scripture, 'Let us make man in our image,
after our likeness,'—that more agents than
one took part in the creation of man: if that
view was correct, we might now expect to
find the word Creator in the plural
number; or, at any rate, the word ought to
assume the plural form in some passage or
other." Your expectation is fair; and, to
your satisfaction, I beg to inform you, that
the word in the original is not Creator, but
Creators: "Remember now thy CREATORS
in the days of thy youth."

A similar passage occurs in the Book of
the Prophet Isaiah. The Jews, whom God
had chosen and espoused to be a people un-
to himself, are addressed in that character:
"Thy Maker is thy husband, the Lord of
Hosts is his name."—(Isaiah liv., 5.) In the
Hebrew both the nouns are plural, Thy MA-
KERS—thy HUSBANDS.

It is also written in the Psalms, "Let Israel
rejoice in him that made him" in the
Hebrew, "Let Israel rejoice in his MAKERS."
(Psalm cxlix., 2.)

And in the Book of Job, Elihu is stated to
have said, "But none saith, Where is God
my Maker, who giveth songs in the night?"
—in the original, "Where is God my MA-
KERS."—(Job xxxv., 10.)

It is now shown as plainly as language can
do it, that a plurality of agents concurred
and co-operated in the creation of man: for
scripture speaks distinctly of *Creators* and
Makers. Our next inquiry, therefore, is,
Who were these Creators, and what may
have been their number? As there is no
longer a doubt of their existence, it is not too
much to expect that Holy Scripture will point
them out one by one in connection with their
peculiar work of Creation, so as to settle the
fact, and remove every scruple from the sub-
ject forever. We shall indeed find it even so.

When the inhabitants of Lystra were about
to offer sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas, sup-
posing them to be gods, the Apostles cried out,
"Sirs, why do ye these things? We also
are men of like passions with you, and
preach unto you that ye should turn from
these vanities unto the living God, which
made heaven, and earth, and the sea, and all
things that are therein."—(Acts, xiv., 15.)
If we ask: who is intended here by the liv-
ing God? the Unitarians reply: "The same
as is generally denominated Father in the
New Testament. For the Apostle St. Paul
has the expression 'the Father, of whom are
all things, and we in him.'"—(1 Cor. vii., 6.)
With this explanation we feel satisfied.

And thus one of the producing agents of the crea-
tion is ascertained—The Father.

In other places, creation is ascribed to the
Word, or to the Lord Jesus Christ. Moses
said:—"In the beginning the Adorable Ones
created the heaven and the earth." St. John
writes;—"In the beginning," meaning the
same beginning, "the Word was with God;
and all things were made by him, and with-
out him was not anything made that was
made." And lest any one should suppose
that by this Word he meant divine wisdom,
or any of the divine perfections, he adds im-
mediately—"In him was life," a property

which distinguishes a person from a mere
attribute or quality. And this living agent,
he afterwards informs us, "was made flesh,"
or became man, "and dwelt among the Jews,
who beheld his glory, the glory as of the on-
ly-begotten of the Father." But how was
he competent to assist the Father in the crea-
tion of all things? St. John gives the an-
swer: "And the Word was God."—John i.,
1-4, 14. St. Paul ascribes the creation of
all things to the same person under his more
usual name of Son, or the Son of God. "Giv-
ing thanks unto the Father, who hath deliv-
ered us from the power of darkness, and hath
translated us into the kingdom of his dear
Son; who is the image of the invisible God,
the first-born of every creature: for by him
were all things created, that are in heaven,
and that are in earth, visible and invisible,
whether they be thrones, or dominions, or
principalities, or powers: all things were cre-
ated by him, and for him. And he is before
all things, and by him all things consist."

Thus another of the "Creators" is ascer-
tained—the Word or Son of God.

We proceed to enquire farther, if any other
agent was associated with these two in
this great work. Moses, in describing the
state of the new-made earth before the pro-
cess of the six days' work had passed upon
it, records: "And the earth was without
any form and void; and darkness was upon
the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God
moved upon the face of the waters."—(Gen.
i., 2.) The "Spirit of God" is throughout
Scripture distinguished from the Father and
the Son, so as to be viewed in the light of a
distinct agent, as will be made to appear in
a subsequent part of this discourse. The
expression, "moved upon the face of the wa-
ters," more literally rendered, would be
"brooded over the waters;" an expression
which at once conveys to the mind an idea of
the part undertaken and achieved by this di-
vine agent in the construction of the globe.

It was his special office, not only to reduce
the elemental mass into order, and make mat-
ter assume certain forms and mingle in cer-
tain combinations, but also to impregnate the
whole with productive energy, fertility, and
life, that the surface of the dry land might
burst forth with vegetation, and the sea and
air swarm with living things appointed for
the use and support of innumerable human
beings.

The following passage, which occurs in the
Book of Job, shows that the agency of this
Divine Spirit was not confined to the
earth beneath, but extended to the heavens
above, and assisted in fixing the chambers of
the sun and stars, and adjusting the orbits of
the moon and planets. "For by his Spirit,"
observed that venerable patriarch, "he hath
garmented the heavens."—(Job xvi., 13.)
Again, the same Spirit was assistant to the
Father and the word in the formation of
Man. This is positively asserted by Elihu:
"The Spirit of God hath made me and the
breath of the Almighty hath given me life."—
(Job xxxiii., 4.) Thus the third of the pro-
ducing agents of creation is ascertained—
the Spirit of God.

(To be Continued.)

Forgiveness and Revenge.

Of the blind Goddess Justice, there were
born two children. The one was fair and
golden haired as the Morning, the other dark
and black-eyed as the daughter of the East.

The fair one was weak and gentle like the
lamb—the dark one was proud spirited and
dauntless as the Lion. And the fair and
gentle maid they named Forgiveness, while
her dark, proud sister, they called revenge.

When the two had grown up to woman-
hood, their blind Mother called them to her
side, and, having blessed them, bade them
say which of her possessions she should be-
stow upon them as their dower. To her eldest
child, Revenge, she gave the first choice.

And the dark damsel asked for the sword
wherewith to protect the injured and punish
the injurer. But gentle Forgiveness, falling
on her knees, besought her Mother that she
might inherit her blindness as her portion, as
that, being blind, she might be merciful to
erring Man.

Then Justice, turning to her younger child
said, "Thou has chosen rightly, my gentle
one; for whereas thy sterner sister hath asked
of me that which was given to me by Man,
thou has desired of me that which was given
to me by God."

Then Revenge, jealous of her sister's
praise, parted from Forgiveness forever, and
went abroad to see which of the two would
win most favor among the sons of the Earth.

Wherever she went, high and low, noble
and ignoble, bent the knee and worshipped
her. And to those who sought her aid she
gave such strength and courage, and spoke
so winningly, and looked so like her mother,
that men took her for Justice herself. At
her bidding, nation warred against nation;
for she preached the captivating creed of
blood for blood, until men blessed the sword,
and the fairest of the land admired him the
most who wielded it the best.

So that, when at length Forgiveness came,
and strove to teach gentle doctrine to Man-
kind, they spurned her for her blindness and
her weakness; and those that listened to her
counsels they branded as cowards, while
those that slew the most they praised as he-
roes.—[Magic of Kindness.]

"Christians should be disposed to treat
worldly men with tenderness; not to show
that they are spiritually proud, but to let
them see that they have a secret in posses-
sion, which keeps them humble, patient,
holy, meek, and affectionate, in a turbulent
and passionate world."—[Cecil.]

When Peter the Great visited Westmin-
ster Hall, he asked who were all those men
in wigs and gowns. He was told that they
were lawyers. "Are they all lawyers," said
he, "why there are but two lawyers in all
my dominions, and I am going to hang one
of them as soon as I get home."

For the Frontier Guardian. Lines suggested in Contemplation of El- der L. Snow's Mission to Italy.

Fair Italy! Oh thou sunny golden clime;
On thee I have shed her brightest smile.
Thy vine groves, and your merry vineyards there;
Thy sons of joyous mirth, your daughters fair,
Have oft been sung, and told in romance bold—
Thou art a "Star" that once last shone as gold.

On thy fair soil, the Royal Cesare rose to life,
Full'd thee! with courage, war and bloody strife,
Yes, Mars! with hand and stride so wondrous bold,
Has nations oft, to thee in bondage sold.

Thy imperial "Metropolis" thundering forth,
Edicts from East to West, from South to North,
The shrine of Mystic Babylon, there for years;
Has lived and kept the world in hellish fears,
Where art thou now? thy prowess? thy iron band?
Oh where thy power? that compass'd sea and land?
Ignoble dust thou liest—nor canst thou now retain
The shade of liberty thou wished of late to gain.

Awake thou humbled "one"! The Gospel cheer-
ful sound—
Is sent to thee! Oh may'st thou willingly be found,
To hear its soul's reviving, sweet, harmonious sound,
That once was sung to thee—thy "Gospel" sound
day.

Since then a night of darkness and of gloom,
Of priestcraft! popery! and monastic doom—
Awake thee! from base thralldom—nature's chosen
ape.
Bring forth your energies. Oh sure, you've not
forgot.

Your years of sacerdotal's impious chain,
In dungeon secret, did your sons retain.
Awake! and hear the words of life and liberty,
Sent by the God of heaven—far o'er the sea,
From Zion's beautiful land: whose sons so brave,
Long'd to find thee out, and die to save.

From Satan's thralldom, and his mighty host
To Israel's place of gathering—Zion's boast
Where God's Apostles, at the word of quick com-
mand;
Start forth to travel—day and night—by sea and
land.

Leaving in haste their dearest ties and pleasant
home,
In Winter's biting frosts—o'er earth to roam—
The glorious Gospel's sound to carry forth,
To the Roman Hemisphere from South to North.

Ye poor in spirit! In Italy's favor'd clime
Receive the chosen "Man" that brings you truth
sublime—
Your souls to win—his many comforts doth fore-
send,
The messenger of mercy sent you, is—Lorenzo
Snow!

A "Name" that o'er your land will travel fast,
As herald of salvation, an honor that will last,
(If he be faithful to the mission that's now given
In Italy to open the portals wide, and point to
heaven.)

Oh ye who sit eternally—in God's celestial world,
There will he reign not fearing to be said,
From out his "Fathers" presence—O Thou! who
lov'st well,
To reward thy sons, for saving souls from "hell,"
Go then Lorenzo! He will, your pathway ever
guard;

By ministering angels—Go! and earn you heav'n's
reward;
Flinch not—nor falter, you've no cause to fear,
Your direct loss will fall impotent in the rear;
Spread! spread! the Gospel's banner unfurl her
waves,
Of glorious light, that gathers all she saves,
Beneath her folds—for up to Zion soon 'twill bring,
Her millions who will there, her loud Hosannas
sing.

Kanesville, Jan. 5th, 1850.

The spirit and tone of the American Press, respecting the New State of Deseret, and the Mormons.

From the Little Rock, (Ark.) Democrat.

MODERN MIRACLES—THE NEW MORMON STATE.—The history of these progressive times is full of wonders, and many of the events border upon the miraculous. Amongst the occurrences of the present age, the applica- tion of the Mormons to enter the confeder- acy as a State, challenges in a most strik- ing manner, the attention of this nation.

The history of the career of this people,
from the period of their exodus from the
States, up to the present time, savors about
as strongly of the special intervention of
Providence in their behalf, as the events of
the times, when the chosen servants of the
Lord led the Israelites out of their bondage
in Egypt.

Persecuted by all sects in Illi-
nois and Missouri—their temple desecrated
by the assaults of mobs—their holy of holies
polluted by the sacrilegious violence of law-
defying rioters—they shake the dust of a
civilized land from their feet, and flee away
to the desert and the wilderness, seeking
among wild beasts and savages, the security
and peace in the practice of their religious
rites which Christendom denied them! Ar-
riving in this far distant region they erected
anew their altars and their temples, and
beneath the smiles of Providence their com-
munity rapidly increases in numbers, until
cities, towns, villages and hamlets, bedeck
the Valley of the Great Basin, and the noise
of a nation of workers engaged in all the
arts of peace, is heard reverberating among
the mountain-tops, and through the valleys,
disturbing the silence which since creation
had brooded over the entire domain, unbrok-
en save by the howl of the prairie wolf and
the whoop of the Indian. Under the influ-
ence of the labor of the people, gradually,
the solitary places are made glad, and the
wilderness blossoms as the rose, when, sud-
denly, an Empire, destined to rival that
which they have left behind them, starts in-
to existence on the shores of the Pacific, hedg-
ing them about with a cordon of com-
munities, and transferring, by a miracle, al-
most, their *ultima thule*, at once into a central
locality! Interpreting this last manifestation
to indicate that the true location of the New
Jerusalem of these Latter-day Saints has
been found, they adopt a constitution, and
seek at the hands of Congress admission
to the Union. Let them come, we say;
and let politicians, patriots and prophets
consult together in the Councils of the na-
tion for the people's good. We have had pa-
triotism, and politicians for our counsellors in
times past; but a delegation of prophets
from the Salt Lake might at this time prove
very seasonable.

The following extract from a letter of re-
cent date from the Mormon country, shows
that miracles are still being wrought in their
land:

"The crickets have not troubled us any
this year. Hundreds and thousands of gulls
made their appearance early in the Spring,
and as soon as the crickets appeared the
gulls made war on them, and they have

swept them clean, so that there is scarce a
cricket to be found in the Valley.

We look upon this as one of the manifes-
tations of the favor of the Almighty, for the
Mountaineers say that they never found
gulls here till the Mormons came. It was
truly cheering to see the flocks of these sa-
vivors, extending several miles in length, come
from the Lake early in the morning, and eat-
ing crickets all day, then at sundown form in a
mass, and wing their way to the Lake, for a
night's rest.

One curiosity about them is that they don't
eat the crickets merely to live, but after
feeding themselves they would vomit them
up and go to eating again, and thus continue
eating and throughout the entire day. It is
a matter of astonishment to see how fast
they will pick them up, and a person could
form but a poor estimate of the amount de-
stroyed daily by these winged saviors. Suffice
it to say, that about three weeks after the
gulls made their appearance, scarce a cricket
could be seen. This is plainly a miracle in
behalf of this people, as the sending of the
quails in the camp of the Israelites; and what
makes it more manifest is the fact that, al-
though in the surrounding valleys, where
there are no crops, the gulls came by them
to the farms, and stayed there till they had
cleared them off, although men were at work
around them at the time. There has been no
damage done by crickets this season.

From Belleville (Ill.) Advocate.

THE MORMONS.—A question has been
raised, and which Congress will possibly be
called upon to decide, whether the commu-
nity of Mormons, calling itself the State of
Deseret, will be entitled to admission to the
Union, its internal organization being a Theo-
cracy, with the forms of a popular govern-
ment or Democracy. It has been contended
that the Mormons are to be classed with
idolaters as professing a form of faith which
is not Christian. The Charleston (South
Carolina) News, alluding to the subject says:

"Whatever may be the principle which
obtain as supreme within the limits of the
States separately, the Constitution of the
United States creates no distinction between
any one form of religion and another. As
regards individuals, they are naturalized by
oath or affirmation, according to the creed in
which they have been educated or have
adopted. With reference to States, the only
pre-requisite for admission to the Union is
the formation of a Republican form of gov-
ernment. If Congress could look beyond
the external form and into the interior struc-
ture of a State, they might with equal prop-
riety examine the modes of belief profess-
ed by its citizens, as a qualification of citi-
zenship, or even for office. The Mahomed-
an who swears by the Koran, or the Chi-
nese who do the same by the books of Con-
fucius, might be excluded from giving evi-
dence in a court of the United States, on a
question of life or property. Whether a
State is constituted of a compound of ele-
ments theocratic and secular, or whether its
government is pure Theocracy, is no ques-
tion for Congress, on an application for ad-
mission into the Union. The condition for
that admission is political, and in no respect
religious.

From the New York Tribune.

The Mormons in the valley of the Great
Salt Lake held a Convention on the 5th of
March last, and formally organized a State
Government, for which they propose to claim
admittance into the Union at the approach-
ing session of Congress. They give to their
new dominions the name of "The State of
Deseret," a mystical appellation derived from
their religious dialect and signifying the land
of the honey-bee or of industry and all kind-
red virtues: within its boundaries, as they
have laid them down, is included the whole
of California that lies east of the great di-
viding ridge of the Sierra Nevada, a terri-
tory some six hundred miles wide by eight
hundred long, only a speck of which is oc-
cupied by the 10,000 Mormons who compose
almost its only civilized population. The
Government is of course on the model gener-
ally followed in this country; a Governor,
Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor
of Public Accounts, and Treasurer, compose
the Executive; the Legislature consists of a
Senate of 17 members and House of Repre-
sentatives of 35; the Judiciary is composed
of a Supreme Court and such inferior tri-
bunals as shall be established by the Legis-
lature. The Declaration of Rights guaran-
tees absolute religious liberty. Not a word
is said about Slavery. The Constitution was
adopted by a vote of the people, and the ma-
chinery of the Government put in operation.

The Legislature met on July 2d, appointed
a Delegate to Congress and adopted a me-
morial to that body setting forth the reasons
for the new organization and asking that it
be sanctioned, or, if that be impossible, a
territorial government established. Their
great reason for the recognition of the State
is the ability of the people to pay the cost of
administering their affairs, which will save
the General Treasury the cost of a terri-
torial establishment. The objection to grant-
ing their request will be the smallness of their
numbers, but as that deficiency is disappear-
ing every day, it will probably not be con-
clusive against them. They have, however,
marked out a more extensive country for
their own than they are sure of getting.

This movement affords a striking illus-
tration of the practical, organizing instinct of
the Anglo-Saxon race and of its inbred attach-
ment to law and order.

From the New York Western World.

DESERET.—A few years ago, a small
persecuted people, under the denomination of
Mormons, left our thickly populated towns,
and opened for themselves a colony in the
far-off Western territories. They have rap-
idly increased in population, and have late-

ly applied for admission into the Union.

Though professing a religion contrary to our
own, and one possessing many peculiar traits,
they have proved themselves good citizens,
and upright men. From the general tone of
the Press, we think that if they have a suf-
ficient number of inhabitants no serious oppo-
sition will be made to their request.

The name they have given to their coun-
try is Deseret. It is a title of Mormon ori-
gin, signifying honey-bee, and is typical of
industry and its kindred virtues.

From the New York Herald.

THE NEW STATE OF DESERET.—We pub-
lish, in another part of to-day's Herald, the
Constitution of the New State of Deseret,
which has been founded by the Mormons, in
the Great Basin of Upper California. It is
a very liberal document, and will compare
favorably with the constitution of any of the
old States.

The London Times indulges in a grave
speculation upon the results likely to flow
from having a State of Mormons added to
the Union. It does not understand how,
even with the large liberality of our consti-
tution touching the religious opinions of our
population, we can escape some great evil
from contact with people so loose and radical
in their notions of God, and religion, as the
followers of Joe Smith. The Times need
not be uneasy for a moment.—[Lowell Jour-
nal.]

The Boston Pilot, a Roman Catholic pa-
per in speaking of the New States coming
into the Federation, says:

Then there's the State of Deseret. The
name, perhaps, is not familiar to the gener-
ality of our readers. This State is a Mor-
mon State—and presents one of the most
curious and extraordinary conditions of hu-
manity that ever existed. The fanatical
Mormons, a sect established by Joe Smith,
being forced to quit Illinois about three years
ago, migrated Westward beyond the Rocky
mountains; and squatting in the Valley of
the Great Salt Lake, they began to build and
fill and raise up the fabric of their civiliza-
tion in a wilderness. In two years they have
done wonders. They have erected a city;
governed by good municipal regulations, and
so tamed the savage genius of the plains;
that corn waves and potatoes grow in their
season in vast quantities on the fields and
uplands surrounding their New Jerusalem—
as they call it. About ten thousand of these
Mormons live together and are the most in-
dustrious community in the world. Even
under the garb of a new profession, these
people have carried along with them a vast
amount of the Yankee shrewdness and enter-
prise. After they had secured food in the
future harvests of their land and built their
neat and comfortable city; they set about
settling their boundaries, the other day; and
they left themselves elbow-room enough, on
all sides. They left a mighty space for their
future millions to grow in, called it, as lay
upon the chart, Deseret, which they say,
means honey-bee, and elected Mr. A. W.
Babbitt as their delegate to the Congress at
Washington.

Printers and Printing.

J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of
remembrances, in course of publication in
the Boston Courier speaks of the importance
of the printer to the authors, as follows:

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all money paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk as after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

AM copies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

I Am going to the Valley, and shall I take the Guardian?

But the question, involving the same principle in another form. I am going to Heaven myself and shall I help any one else to get there? It should be remembered by every person going to the Valley, that it is more important to him to sustain and keep up the Guardian than it is for him who remains here. Indeed, the inhabitants of "Deseret" will better contribute two thousand dollars a year to keep up the Guardian, though they should never receive a copy of it, than to let it go down for want of support. Deseret is a little world by itself, and so far away that it cannot be momentarily heard upon questions and matters that involve their immediate interest in the "States," and an organ right here on the ground, that can throw out their sentiments, and even anticipate them in advance, by which perhaps measures adverse to their interests, may be checked or counteracted, should be an important consideration with every person that intends to become a permanent citizen of the Honey State; and instead of his narrowing down his feelings to a point that would exclude the Guardian, he would even do well, not only to subscribe for this paper, but to leave, in addition, a handsome donation to the office to be expended in diffusing correct information upon important subjects in times that are fraught with more than ordinary interest. We believe that there are men that will duly consider the foregoing, and act towards the Guardian as though they wished and expected their interests in the Valley to be defended by a picket guard, stationed on the frontier of both Territories. It will be the object of the Guardian to promote and maintain just and amicable feelings between the General Government and her remotest dependencies—between the citizens of the various States and Territories in Western America, and to render the way of the Emigrant to Salt Lake and to California as agreeable and easy as possible.

Now, will you leave for the Valley without showing and proving to the Guardian man that you respect your own personal welfare in that country, by subscribing liberally to the support of this establishment before you go? What can Br. Hyde do for any emergency for you at the Salt Lake, if you narrow him down to such a point that after his expenses are paid, he has not enough left to buy a loaf of bread? How loudly, or how extensively do you calculate that he can speak for you under such circumstances?

We do not know in what light the Guardian and its continuation may be looked upon by our friends in the State of "Deseret." But humble as our exertions may be; and as little tact and skill as we may possess in conducting a journal under the most peculiar circumstances, if those exertions are suffered to be shut out of their field of operation by reason of your withholding your support who are about to emigrate, we tell you the plain honest truth, (though we do not claim that they are the words of a prophet's son,) that you will be the first to suffer, if you suffer the Guardian to go down, except it is vetoed by the authorities in the Valley. By this, all Israel may know whether the Angel of the Lord told us the truth or not, sixteen years ago in the State of New York, when he assured us among other things, that "our words should be fulfilled." We, therefore, say to our friends that go, and to those who stay, subscribe for the Guardian; and you who have liberal minds and liberal purses throw in something for emergencies, and for the gratuitous diffusion of correct information to be sent where it ought to go. O! the press well, "and let her slide." We believe that the Church in the Valley will not only see that we occupy an important position, but will appreciate and second our exertions.

Rents in California.—A wag said, in our hearing the other day, that it costs a man fifty dollars to look at a house in California, including the sublime privilege of sleeping out of doors.

Division of Deseret.

If that portion of the Great Interior Basin lying east of one hundred and sixteen degrees of West longitude, had an average ratio of fertile land, with most of the other States of the Union, it would be territory enough to satisfy a pretty ambitious people. But when we consider that there are only a few fertile spots, comparatively, in the whole and entire territory, and that they lie in the vast and mighty ocean, or like the cases in oriental deserts. Mr. Foote's proposition to divide that territory at the hundred and sixteenth degree of West longitude, giving what lies east to California, and that portion that lies east to Deseret, is giving to the latter a wide scope of sterility, it is true; yet but little arable land. The Sierra Nevada Mountains is the natural boundary, and the whole Basin only has fertile land enough to sustain the population of a respectable State, as to numbers.

France.

By letters and papers from Europe, we learn that the Gospel has found its way into Havre, and several other parts of France. Instead of Br. Taylor's opening the way there for the gospel, the Gospel has opened the way for him. Well, it's all right. It was the prayer of the Saints in the Valley that the Angel of God might go before him and open his way. God works by whom he will, and we say, Amen to it; yet we should like to work some too, and when we read how things are moving in that country, we feel the fire shut up in our bones which, seemingly, can only have vent by our dropping the quill and starting off without purse or scrip, and sounding the tidings through those countries where we have frequently been. Friends and brethren there, you have our hearty good-will if we cannot be with you. We give you an interest in our prayers that a better friend than we may be with you, even the *Sinner's Friend*.

Boundaries of California and Deseret.

By the Constitution of California, the entire Pacific coast, from Oregon to the northern line of Mexico is incorporated within the limits and boundaries of that State. This gives them nearly five times the distance of coast to the distance back into the country. It would seem that the accommodation, convenience, and interest of the citizens of the great interior basin, which is destined of necessity to form a distinct State or Territory at no distant period, have been completely lost sight of by a disposition too greedy and overreaching. They wanted all the coast that joined them. It is but reasonable that a portion of that coast to the South, be given to the Basin State. Justice to the country, and common respect for the feelings and natural rights of citizens would award, in our opinion, to Deseret an extent of coast that would call out the maritime skill and enterprise of her citizens, and add to the improvement of the interior, and contribute to the Commercial interests of Western America. There is only an extent of about sixty or seventy miles coast claimed by the State of Deseret, while they left nearly seven hundred miles coast for the State of California. The Constitution of Deseret was adopted by a Convention of the people on the 10th day of March, 1849, about seven months before the Constitution of the State of California was adopted. To say nothing about the spirit of the pre-emption law, Congress, in their wisdom will, no doubt, secure to Deseret the distance of coast necessary to secure the improvement and prosperity of that, otherwise, inland State. To allow no portion of the coast to Deseret, would be, in our view, an act of great injustice, not only to the people of that State, but to the General Government, also. Congress must see that California will have every commercial advantage that she can enjoy or profit by, if the claim of Deseret of sixty or seventy miles coast be allowed, and the latter State would be greatly benefited by it, while the former one would not be incommoded. We are confident that Congress will reserve a vacancy for the bees to fly out through from their own hive without trespassing or being dependant. It is but little coast that Deseret asks for, and her petition is first; and we think that it will, and of right ought to be granted.

The proposition of Mr. Foote to divide Deseret at the 116 degree of West longitude, and to give the Western portion to California, would not suit the Deseretians very well, because there is but a small portion of that vast territory that can be inhabited, or made to produce anything for the sustenance of either man or beast. It would be giving to California more than twice as much as she asks for. The Sierra Nevada mountains is the boundary that nature has made between California and Deseret. In this respect, we think she has done her own work wisely, and we think that Congress should subscribe to her dictation.

Cause for which William Smith was excluded from the Church?

It is a law of the church that its members shall pay over one tenth part of their property which they may have at the time they join the body, and annually thereafter, one tenth part of their increase. This is called the law of tithing. This tithing is appropriated for the benefit of the poor, for public purposes, &c. The temple at Nauvoo was built by the tithing of the people. After the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Twelve came into power, and they formed the council that were to apply this tithing, or to create a bishop to apply it. William Smith was, at that time, nominally one of the Twelve, and he claimed that it was his right to have one-twelfth part of the tithing set off to him, to be appropriated to his own individual use, or in any way that he thought proper. This was not allowed any one of the Twelve; and he was the only one that ever asked or expected such a thing; and we were conscious that none but a prodigal in every sense of the word, (which we considered him to be,) would indulge such a wish. This being positively denied him, he went up to Galena and published there, or at some other place, a pamphlet, in which he laid many false and grievous charges against the whole Twelve; but more particularly against Elder Brigham Young. This pamphlet was read in part to a large collection of people in the Temple, and he was then and there excluded from the society and fellowship of the church by a unanimous vote of the entire body, among whom were assembled almost the entire authorities of the whole church. To present the cause of his expulsion from the church in a few words, it is this. A wish to appropriate the public funds of the Church to his own private use—for publishing false and slanderous statements concerning the church; and for a general looseness and recklessness of character which ill comported with the dignity of his high calling.

Indians.

Why are so many Indians strolling about through our country? They have had a successful hunt and cannot be hungry. Our citizens should be very cautious about trading with them, and particularly about buying horses or mules of them. They have several horses and mules belonging to our citizens on this side, which they stole, and yet it seems to be very hard to get them, although they have been seen in the possession of the Indians, and recognized by several of our citizens. The argument that they are retained as an indemnity for the privilege of our living, for a reason, at Winter Quarters, is only an excuse to keep stolen property. Our great father, and their great father gave us the privilege of living at Winter Quarters for a reasonable length of time upon the condition that we raised five hundred men for him to go to California. If we spared the men, we had to have a place to stop, for we were then on the move. But the scores of cattle they killed for us about Winter Quarters, are a sufficient indemnity for all the privileges that we had there. They have, moreover, hunted on this side the river this winter, and killed an immense quantity of game. They had no right to do this: still we would not object to their doing so, so long as they behave themselves.

When reasonable proof can be adduced that horses among the Indians and in their possession and can be identified as belonging to the citizens on this side, or if the owners have removed to the Valley, and left their business here with their friends and neighbors, and they are enabled to prove property, it does seem as though the Indians should be made to give up the animals, or abate the amount of their worth from their annuities. If citizens here have to be put to more trouble to get a horse from the Indians than he is worth, after they have stolen him, they will be very apt to resort to measures unpleasant to them, and painful to the Indians. In the mean time, these red men should be taught to stay on their own side; and no person should offer any inducement or encouragement to them to come here. They have already become quite saucy and insolent to families where the men are gone.

Millennial Star.

The above is the title of a Semi-Monthly paper published by Elder Orson Pratt, No. 15 Wilton street, Liverpool, England. It fell to our lot to edit that paper in '46 and '47, and we are glad to get hold of it whenever we can. We perceive that the Lord is with its present editor, and also with the people under his charge, not only in causing hundreds and thousands to embrace the work, but by many most astonishing miracles done in the eyes of both saint and sinner. God be praised for his mercies! His miraculous power has not ceased, though the most popular and influential religiousists declare that it has. In the face of facts that cannot be denied, their erroneous declarations only prove that they do not walk in the light of truth themselves. They discover a treasure, and because they possess it not, many of them vainly imagine to persuade mankind that such miraculous power is not for any at this day. If they admit that it is, they impeach their own standing and attainments before the Most High. Such ought to be as generous as some poor beggars who are ready to confess that some men may have plenty of gold, but they have none—they have been unfortunate, and are destitute themselves. Let us all acknowledge the truth of the bible, and the fullness of the power of the gospel, though we should be forced to acknowledge thereby our own deficiency and weakness. "Let God be true, though every man a liar." It betrays a darkened mind, mixed with a kind of stubborn self-will, which is calculated to increase and perpetuate that darkness, for a person to attempt to justify unbelief in the miraculous power and mercies of Heaven, by the Holy Scriptures. "God be merciful to us, sinners!" and accept of our sincere repentance and deep contrition of soul that we have fallen so far short of our high privileges, and of the scriptural standard of faith and good works! It strikes us that the above language would be more pleasing in the ears of the Savior, than any opposition to his miraculous power being made manifest at this day.

By several of the late Stars, we learn that the sick are healed—the lame are made to walk—the deaf to hear, and the dumb to speak; and the poor have the gospel preached unto them. This looks too much like things in old times to call it the works of the devil. Satan does not do such things. But to Br. Pratt, a word of caution:

Remember that one who was healed in days of old, was told to let no one of it, but to go and offer the gift that Moses commanded for a testimony unto them. Publish not too freely the miraculous manifestations among you, lest the Spirit be grieved, and so leave you. The stream may be seen by all, yet its source is in some secret and unfrequented place, where perchance, the lone traveler may discover it in a ravine at the base of some rugged hill or mountain. The eyes of the multitude look not upon it.

Fort Des Moines Gazette.

We have just received the second number of this new paper, published at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. It is a neatly executed sheet, of liberal size, and devoted to the general news of the day. Its politics are Whig, and will advocate Whig principles in their purity, and enforce them by the zeal and ability, no doubt, of a patriotic and devoted servant of our country's best interests. Mr. L. P. Sherman, is its editor and proprietor. Success to the enterprise, and victory perch on the banner of conservative measures, and upon a stable and sure policy!

Punctuality.

One year has elapsed since the Guardian began to be published at this place, and never has it been delayed an hour behind its regular time. This speaks in favor of our foreman, Mr. Gooch, whose long and bony fingers can pick up type as fast as a chicken can pick up corn. Our little devil has not been so slow either. Is it not a miracle that a printer has remained in one county a whole year? And a miracle of miracles that he should not go out of town but once in the same length of time. Such are the facts with regard to Mr. Gooch; and indeed, we are indebted to his steady and constant application for the regularity and punctuality of our issues. What must be thought of the religion and morals of a community that can influence a journeyman printer to stay in town, and at one office for the space of an entire year?

Question.—Who, among the Saints, will raise up a family of children without giving them education, the bible, and the Guardian?

Major Barrow has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

The weather has been very severe for the last few days. Our beautiful sleighing was ruined by the late thaw; but a sudden change has caused the roads to be very rough and icy. The Missouri river is firmly bound in chains of frost, and teams are daily crossing it.

Ferry over the Missouri.

The Legislature of Iowa granted the right of ferry, across the Missouri river at Council Bluffs. If we are correctly informed, they were to locate their ferry at some point, and from that point their chartered privileges were to extend ten miles up and ten miles down the river. We have understood that they located their ferry last year at Trading Point, and that it became the lead star that guided the "wise men of the East," in their survey of the State Road whose terminus, interest and consistency decreed should meet the Ferry at the point of its location.

Now it is more than probable that the tide of Salt Lake and California Emigration will cross the Missouri river at or near the mouth of the Great Plate; and the question arises in our mind, whether the chartered privileges of the above named gentlemen, are elastic enough to stretch down to the mouth of the Plate or below? If they are, what will become of the State road? That will have to be shifted also in order that there may agree with the ferry.

We want a good Ferry at the mouth of the Plate; and one, too, that is responsible, and that may be depended upon, so as to enable our emigration to pass up on the south side of that river, to avoid the dangerous crossing of the Leap Fork. It matters little to us who keeps it. All the interest that we have in it, or that we wish to have, is to see a safe and commodious ferry established there.

It is rumored that there is only one right of way through the Indian country from this point, secured by treaty stipulations; and that way is said to be on the north side of the Plate. Concerning this matter, we have no knowledge; but we have supposed that the right of way to the emigrant through the Indian country was as free and diverse as the right and diversity of way on the ocean to the storm beaten mariner. We will take some little pains to inform ourselves on this subject, and if we find that there is no right of way on the South side of the Plate, nearer than old Fort Kearney, then old Fort Kearney is the point that our emigration will make for.

Subscribe for the Guardian.

The present is, and will be an important year with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and not only an important year with us, but with many nations and kingdoms of the earth. Who then that feels that all things will not remain as they were from the beginning, will suffer himself or herself to be deprived of a journal that will be faithful to record events that transpire, in connection with our faith and expectation? You who feel too poor to subscribe for the Guardian, just ask yourselves how much money you pay out for comparatively useless things. Do you not think that by a little more economy, and by a little more zeal for the success and prosperity of Zion's cause, you might collect two dollars and pay it over for the support of an engine that can often parry the thrusts of an enemy, and pour a stream of intelligence, not only into your own bosom to cheer and gladden your heart, but into the hearts of thousands of others. Remember that if you live for yourself only, your heaven will be a lonesome one, so much so, that you will want to forsake it; and where can you go? You often want Br. Hyde to give you counsel, and he often spends whole days, nights, and half days and hours, and minutes in this way: But if he should charge you for such things, you would think that if he received freely, he did not give freely. You would say also, that Br. Hyde worked for the leaves and the fishes; he does work for all the leaves and fishes he gets, and he does not get all he works for either. But he has plenty of employment and pay him for his labor and we assure you that he will try his best to give satisfaction, and to keep you duly apprised of all things that transpire which are likely to involve your interest. When you read this number we shall expect that some of you who may have felt too poor to subscribe this year, will certainly come forward and renew your old subscription, and subscribe for an additional paper to send to your friends. Now depend upon it, if you keep Br. Hyde with you, you have got to support him. But he will work for his support; and that, you know, is the creed that he enforces upon all. He would much rather work than eat, except when he is hungry; and we believe that if you pay him two dollars a year for the Guardian, with all the private counsel and advice that you may naturally expect, thrown in with the bargain, you will not be a third and dollars poorer at the end of the present year.

Satan Shooting Himself.

William Smith has procured the publication of the following, which he asserts is the oath sworn and subscribed to by all the principal Salt Lake Mormons:

"You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, his holy angels, and these witnesses, that you will avenger the blood of Joseph Smith on this nation, and teach the same to your children; and that you will, from this time, henceforth and forever, begin and carry out hostilities against the nation, and to keep the same intent a profound secret, now and forever. So help you, God."

If any person has taken the above oath, that person has violated it by divulging it; and if he has broken such an oath, can his word be relied on when he swears to its truth? Again: If the hostile intention against the United States is to be kept a profound secret, now and forever, according to that oath, how far could the Mormons carry hostilities against the government before they would reveal the secret themselves? If the Mormons would ever keep that intent secret, we believe that the Mormons and the oath would be perfectly harmless: for if they once began to shed rivers of blood, and to make a bluster of opposition, their intent is not kept a profound secret now and forever. Again: when the Mormons were driven out of Nauvoo what was the first act of hostility against the nation, that they were guilty of? Ooh mon! do ye not know? Why, to raise 500 volunteers for Santa Anna to fight against Gen. Taylor. Can't you see how we have fulfilled the oath to the very letter? Answer a fool according to his folly, said Solomon: But to the point. We have before contradicted it, and we now say, that it is the very gangrene of revenge and malice. William Smith has proven himself unworthy the confidence of any upright and moral person. He was lawfully excluded from the Church in Nauvoo, as thousands of witnesses can testify in this country, and as the general church records now at the Salt Lake Valley will testify to any one who will search them. But it is no use to reason or talk about this affair further. The devil would not acknowledge, we presume, that he was legally or righteously expelled from Heaven; and if he thought that he could enlist the whole nation on his side to break down the Almighty, he would doubtless be as patriotic and as much attached to Republican institutions as William Smith. In the days of Solomon two women contended for a certain child: one was its mother and the other was not, and as they could not agree, the wise king of Israel called for a sword to cut the child in two and give half to each one. She that was not the mother sanctioned the proposition, while the other shrieked with horror at the idea of cutting the child in two. "Ah!" says Solomon to the latter, "the child is yours." So also with William, because he cannot be the ruler or leader of the church, he seeks to destroy it, and that too, by the most glaring falsehoods that disappointed ambition can utter. But we here predict that his influence will be of short duration, and his race will soon be run. He will yet come out and deny his present position, and those who may now be his friends, will become his enemies; and such as support him the strongest now, will turn to be the most potent against him. When these things come to pass, then know that he has most wickedly and maliciously lied against those who would rather be his friends than his enemies, if his conduct were such as to merit our friendship.

Subscribers Abroad.

Those of our foreign or mail subscribers, who wish the Guardian continued to them, would do well to remit us the money before their former term of subscription expires; for, as a general rule, their papers hereafter will be discontinued whenever the term for which they have subscribed and paid, is out; unless timely remittances are made. Those who know themselves indebted to the office of the Guardian are requested to forward the amount with as little delay as possible; for we wish to lay in our Spring's supply of stock as early as the navigation of the Missouri river will allow us. We must either do this, or stop the press.

Question by an Anti-Mormon.

Friend Hyde, if Mr. Thomas C. Sharp is so bad a man as you represent him to be in your last Guardian, why do you not cast the devil out of him and make him a good man, as your creed invests you with miraculous power to do it?

Answer.—It would be a great pity to exercise such power upon Mr. Sharp as to cast the Devil out of him; for there would be nothing left but his shirt and nose.

Mill-Dam.

We are assured, by a responsible man residing on Musquito Creek, near the mill site of Mr. Meeks, that no encouragement was given to erect the dam by any persons residing above it, or near the Creek, and that the dam has been removed out of no ill will to Mr. Meeks; but the numerous cases of fever and ague that have been among the citizens of that section the last fall and this winter, occasioned, as they believe, by the great quantity of land flowed by the water of the pond, they resolved out of respect to their own health, to abate the nuisance. They have done so, and however much we dislike to see a man lose his labor, we dislike still more to see a great number of people with pale faces and shaking with the ague. We have visited the settlement, and are well convinced, from personal observation, that the health of the neighborhood demanded the removal of the dam; and in the absence of legal power to abate the nuisance, the citizens are unquestionably justified in removing the said dam.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn from Judge English of Austin, Fremont county, that a Mr. George Allen, residing with Mr. George Wilkinson, was accidentally shot by the latter, on Sunday evening Jan. 10th, near Austin, and died the same evening.

Companies for the Valley.

The emigrating companies destined for the Valley it is expected, will be organized by the presidency and council of the Church in Potawatamie; and it will be our object and design to place such men for leaders or captains as have stood by the council, and have co-operated with them in all things. The spirits of such men we know, for we have proved them, and therefore know and can trust them.

The Guardian can be had in St. Louis at Concert Hall, on Market street before and after meetings on Sundays, and at all times, at Elder N. H. Fell's office, number 14 North Third street, over the "Rainbow Day House."

It can also be had at the City of the Great Salt Lake by enquiring at the office of the Secretary of State. It may also be had at the Millennial Star office, number 15 Wilton Street, Liverpool, England.

High Council.

This body, at their last session, did not see fit to stop the dancing until the first day of March next. They thought that this unusual length of time granted for that recreation, would suit the simple; but recommended wise people to wind off now, and go about something more profitable for soul and body. Suppose the wise go to take care of the simple till the first of March? But, now is the time to let your moderation be known to all men.

The New York Tribune will please accept our thanks for particular favors.

New Post Office.

We learn that a new Post Office has been established at Indian Town, in this county, about forty-five miles east of this town. Mr. John Pettigill, we learn, is appointed Postmaster. This reminds us of a man who said he had an excellent mill seat on his farm, but there was no stream of water. If we could have a mail running regularly past, it would be very desirable; but we almost despair of such a luxury.

CHOLERA.—We notice from some of our exchanges, that this raging disease has re-appeared in New Orleans. There were 62 cases on Dec. 27th, and reported to be on the increase the following day.

Any person wishing to send letters to the Mississippi river by W. McLeannan Esq., will leave them at the store of Joseph E. Johnson, before 6 o'clock p. m. on Friday next.

Subscribers who intend Emigrating.

There are many persons abroad whose subscriptions expired with the last number, and they expect to emigrate to this point or to the Valley at the opening of Spring. Such can have the paper three months, and receive it at their homes mostly before they leave. This number of the Guardian will be sent to most subscribers whose subscriptions ended with the 26th number of volume 1. Should any one to whom it is sent decline receiving it for another term, he will please re-mail it back to this office without delay, if his past subscription is paid up, and write his own name on the wrapper or envelope, and say: "Frontier Guardian, (Returned,) Kanessville, Iowa."

KANSASVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION.—This company design holding one of their grand exhibitions at the Music Hall in this town, on Wednesday evening next, 13th inst. They have taken unwearied pains to get up something both amusing and instructing to the people, and it is to be hoped that they may be patronized by all that love to learn human nature from the peasant to the king. The world is a mirror, and whoever looks into it will generally see himself.

This same company design giving a fancy dress ball on Tuesday, 19th inst. See advertisement in another column. Tickets can be had of Mr. C. H. Bassett, at Mr. Voorhis's store.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF POSTMASTERS.

The following important letter is in reply to one from the editor of the New York Mirror:

Post Office Department, }
Appointment Office, Dec. 31, 1849. }

Sir: The Postmaster General, after careful consideration of the question as to the right of Postmasters that have the privilege of franking, to frank letters to publishers of newspapers covering money for subscriptions or the names of subscribers, has decided, that when the Postmaster is agent for the publishers, he has the power to frank such letters, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them. As no Postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is acting as Agent, it is proper to regard him as such in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business, the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the Agent of the publisher and not the Department.

Very respectfully, &c.,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.

CANADA TO BE ABANDONED BY GREAT BRITAIN.—The London United Service Gazette has reasons for "boldly announcing that the question of abandoning Canada, as a British Colony, has been the most absorbing topic, (with the Cabinet,) and we learn, from authority in which we are apt to place firm reliance, that it has been all but determined to give up Canada, as a dependence of the British Crown.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

During the past year 21 steamboats have been either sunk, burned or otherwise injured on the Western Waters, and 28 whole of boats and cargoes, is estimated at \$1,600,000; not including the numerous other accidents, such as sinking, collapsing of boilers, fires, &c.

A fair estimate of every loss connected with Western steamboat navigation, if included would swell the amount to the enormous sum of \$200,000,000, or more, and included into this, accidents of flat, keel, and various other species of water craft; we might safely set the sum total at \$2,500,000,000. —[St. Louis Republican.]

List of Montes received since the 1st of January 1850, on subscription for the Frontier Guardian, from abroad.

Amos P. Musser, Iowa, \$1 00; O. P. Wilson, Ill., \$2 00; James Hill, Ill., \$1 00; Lydia Richards, Ill., \$1 00; C. W. Burke, Iowa, \$1 00; Emily S. Hoy, Iowa, \$1 00; J. H. Brown, Vt., \$1 00; Wm. Baldwin, Ill., \$2 00; Stafford A. Greenwood, John W. Wakeman, Samuel Lyster, James Leonard, and S. W. Woodcock, Savannah, Ga., \$1 00 each; J. L. Foreman, Mo., 50 cents; George Clark, N. Y., \$1 00; Amy C. Aldrich, Mass., \$1 00; Nicholas Allen, Ohio, \$2 00; Orrin Mansfield, Conn., \$1 00; John M. Thompson, Tenn., \$1 00; Nancy R. Pier, Conn., \$2 00; Lewis East, Vt., \$2 00; Elisha C. Foster, Mass., \$1 00; W. D. Keamer, N. J., \$1 00; James L. Curtis, N. J., \$1 00; Harrison Brown, Conn., \$1 00; E. I. Harper, Mo., \$2 00; J. Pace, Mo., \$1 00; Joseph P. Riley, Mo., \$1 00; James Townsend, Mo., \$1 00; Wm. Ladd, Mo., \$1 00.

MARRIED.

In this town by the Editor, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Mr. STEPHEN WIGHT to Miss LUCY WATERBURY.

DIED.

At Austin, Fremont county, Iowa, on Wednesday, January 17th, JULIA VAN VLIET, aged 18 months, only daughter of W. R. English, Esq.

St. Louis and Philadelphia papers are requested to copy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERRY NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having made application to the Honorable County Court of Potawatamie County, Iowa, at their last term, on the 7th day of January, 1850, for a Ferry License at the place occupied by J. H. Rose, about one mile below the mouth of Musquito River, and opposite Iron Eye Bluff, which we expect at the next term of said court to obtain license, by complying with the requisitions of the law.

MARTIN, ROSE & ALLEN.
February 6, 1850.—11*

FANCY DRESS BALL.

THE KANSASVILLE ELOCUTION ASSOCIATION, will give a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, in behalf of the above Association on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1850, in the Music Hall. Refreshments furnished by the Association. Note admitted without in costume. Tickets, \$1 00. Limited number of tickets will be issued. A full hand in attendance.
Kansasville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

MUSICIANS' BENEFIT.

REALIZING the continued labors of the Musicians for the gratification and amusement of the citizens generally, we deem it a mark of respect and a recompense due to them, to give a ball for their benefit on Tuesday the 13th inst., in the Music Hall. All friendly to the object are invited to attend, and early application for tickets, as a limited number will be issued.

Tickets, \$1.00. To be had at the Guardian Office. Persons are requested to furnish their own refreshments as this is a benefit for the musicians.

J. B. STUTSMAN,
J. NEEDHAM,
C. H. BASSETT,
D. C. ANDERSON,
JOHN GOOCH JR., Managers.

E. I. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thick, gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel heads, purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; corn heads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now want a horse and carriage. To build me a new stable; For in the Spring I will have a horse, If I shall then be able. For further particulars, enquire at this office. Kansasville, Feb. 6, 1850.

FOR SALE.

A span of young horses are offered at a reasonable rate, for sale, or to exchange for work upon by O. CRAW, at Carverville. Call soon. Carverville, Feb. 6, 1850.—1*

LOST.

A FANCY GOLD RING in the neighborhood of Voorhis's Store, on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1850. Any person finding said ring will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the store of C. Voorhis & Co.

KANSASVILLE, Feb. 6, 1850.—1*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware

MEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.
PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [jan23] C. VOORHIS & CO.
LAFACES AND DELAINS—new styles at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
SHAWLS! **SHAWLS**! **SHAWLS**!—a large lot at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
INGHAM'S—Every variety, for sale by [jan23] VOORHIS'.
BROADCLOTHS, SATINETTS AND CASSIMERES—at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.
HIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at [jan23] VOORHIS'.


FANNELLS AND LINSEYS—For sale by
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
BOOTIS AND SHOES—1500 pairs for sale low
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large as-
sortment, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.
XES—Collin's, Simmon's and Nanson's axes at
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
CLASS AND QUEENSWARE—for sale low
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
COFFEE, SUGAR AND RICE—at
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
TELAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and
black teas, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.
SALBRATUS—A first rate article, at
[Jan 23] VOORHIS.
DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale
[Jan 2] VOORHIS.
SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by
[Jan 2] VOORHIS.
CANDLES—Sperm, tallow and tallow-
at [Jan 2] VOORHIS.
CINK-PAK—Cincinnati, for sale.

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CLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at
jan23 VOORHIS.
TOYS—Premium and empire, for sale by
jan23 VOORHIS.
POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—For sale by
jan23 VOORHIS.
EATHER—A large lot, for sale by
jan23 VOORHIS.
CANDIES AND ALMONDS—For sale by
jan23 VOORHIS.
MBRELLAS—A good article at
jan23 VOORHIS.
WINE AND LIQUORS—For sale by
jan24 VOORHIS.
TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and paint
buckets at jan23 VOORHIS.
SHADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by
jan23 VOORHIS.
BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at
jan23 VOORHIS.
ASTINGS—All kinds for sale low by
jan23 VOORHIS.
FLOUR—Superflue flour, for sale by
jan24 VOORHIS.
IRON—Well assorted at
jan23 VOORHIS.

1850.

DESERT HOUSE.



NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.
Kanawville, Jan. 23, 1860.

SALERATIONS—A little more left of the first quality, at **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
PEPPERS—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good, to be sold very cheap at
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
ALMONDS **AND CANDY**—to be had at
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
SPICE **AND PEPPER**—Always on hand at
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
SUGAR—Lost and broken sugar, a good dry article, for sale by
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
HARDWARE **AND CUTLERY**—A large assortment, for sale low by
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, & white, for sale by (23) **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
SHIRTINGS—Dressed and unbleached, best quality, for sale cheap by
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
THEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial Tons, at
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
SAWLS—Brosin, plaid and other varieties, at
Jan 23 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
MGLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
SPADES **AND SHOVELS**—for sale by
Jan 24 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
CULOUR **AND MEAL**—for sale at

jun21 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
MANNELS—Red and white, for sale low for
jun21 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
LAPACES AND BELAINES—New styles
 for sale by **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
INGHAMS—A large lot, for sale low for
jun24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SHEETINGS—1300 yaris, for sale by
jun23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at
jun21 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
XES—Collins, warranted, for sale by
jun21 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
ARDINES—A good article can be found at
nov24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
IGARS & TOBACCO—An assortment, just
 rec'd by **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
TOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by
nov24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
TOVES—A good assortment of gloves, just
 received by **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
PRINTS—1960s, beautiful patterns, for sale
 by **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**
BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by
jun23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at
jun24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.
COFFEES AND RICE—Best quality, for sale by
jun29 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
CLOTHS—Drapings, satinettes and cashmeres
 for sale at **NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.**
COATS & SUITS—A large lot for sale by
jun24 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
QUENSWARD AND GLASSWARE—For
 sale at **NEEDHAM & FERGUSONS.**

WANTED.
TO engage one hundred good young men as
 laborers to go through to the Valley. They
 must have their board and a reasonable amount of
 wages paid for them. This will be a fine
 chance for young men that wish to go to the Val-
 ley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at
 this office.

Jan. 10, Jan. 23, 1860.

POETRY.

Original.

Signs of the Times.

Change upon change, succeeds in rotation,
Dying the power of millions to tell
What yet will transpire in this generation,
Among the great mass that desire to prevail.

The past only furnishes series of trouble,
Millions have died, within the last year,
Friends and acquaintances, freed from the bustle,
At present are sleeping—whose names we re-
vere.

The old and the young are lying together
The rich and the poor both weaned, now rest;
The bereaved and distressed are left to consider
That life's like vapor, soon vanished at best.

Kingsdoms and thrones are continually falling,
Rulers and Judges are hurled from their seats,
Nobles and statesmen, deserting their calling,
And fleeing for refuge, from mobocratic threats.

Famine and plague, are making their inroads;
Distress and perplexity, stalking abroad;
Anarchy, wrath and confusion 's the tripod,
That vice has erected to worship her God.

Signs in the heavens, the wise men have noted,
On earth, blood and fire, and vapor of smoke,
They are but omens, and sent to admonish
Mankind of their danger before the great shock.

Great partizan zeal, and selfish ambition,
Have severed the ties of friendship and truth,
Till tumult and war in every direction,
Are sweeping their thousands to misery and death.

Well might the prophets pause and reflect, on
The picture displayed in vision to them,
And mourn over man for sin and transgression,
Understanding the wrath reserved for some.

A prophet's been raised, by the council of Heaven,
To guide the affairs of the children of men,
Unto him the keys of knowledge were given,
To open the door of salvation to them.

Although he is dead, his priesthood is living,
Ministering still, notwithstanding he's gone,
Through agents on earth, ordained to this calling,
The Gospel is offered to all that will come.

Ye nations! wake up, embrace its salvation!
Secure to yourselves, and your children, the truth,
Then you like a flock, in the midst of the ocean,
Shall stand 'mid the surges that time waters forth.

The spirit of Jesus will also be with you,
And in you abiding continually too;
Provided that you in his doctrine continue;
This promise is offered to gentile and Jew.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Union.

One of the Weddings.

A few days ago, there arrived at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined quietly in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were, demitiated, the would-be bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons. "Say, land, I've got a proposition to make to you, pointing to his modest Dulcinea in the corner of the parlor, 'this is my young 'ooman. Now we've cum all the way from Rhode Island, and want to be spliced. Sen' for the minister, will yer? Want it dun up rite strait off."

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterward, a licensed minister made his appearance. The obliging host, with one or two waggy friends, were called in as witnesses to the scene.

"Now, Mr. Stiggins," said the Yankee, "deu it up brown, and yer money's ready," and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up by his blushing lady-love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick—seized her hand and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

"You promise Mr. A.," said the parson, "to take this woman?"

"Yess," said the Yankee at once.

"To be your lawful and wedded wife."

"Yess—yess."

"That you will love and honor her in all things."

"Yess."

"That you will cling to her, and her only, so long as you both shall live."

"Yess, indeed—nothin else!" continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner. But here the reverend clergyman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfort of the intended bridegroom.

"Yess—yess—I said," added the Yankee.

"One moment, my friend," responded the minister, slowly—for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance, without the observance of a "publication," etc., for a certain length of time.

"Wo't n' thund'r's the matter, mister!—Dag'n stop—go on—put 'er threu. Nothin's spilt, eh? Ain't sick, mister, be yer?"

"Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts."

"Can't! Wo't n' natur's the reason?—I like her; she likes me; wo't's tu hender?"

"You haven't been published, sir, I think."

"Ain't a goin to be, nuther! 'At's wot we come 'ere for. On the sly. Go on—go on—old feller!"

"I really, sir," said the parson.

"Rally! Wal, go ahead! 'Tain't fair—you see 'tain't, I swaow. You've married me, and hain't teched her! Go on—daon't stop here! 'at ain't jes the thing naow, by grashus, 'tain't."

"I will consult!"

"No, yer want—no, yer want—consult nothin' n'er nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind I tell ye! said Jonathan, resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in, and out of the lock, amid the utterings of the "witnesses," who were nearly choked with merriment!

"Naow say, mister, as we were—" continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—go on, rite strait from where you left off; you can't cum n' o' this half way business with this child; so put 'er threu, and no dojdging. It'll all be right—go it!"

The parson reflected a moment, and concluded to risk it, continued—

"You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?"

"Yess," said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

"That you will love, honor, and obey—"

"Them's um!" said the Yankee as the lady bowed again.

"And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live!"

"That's the talk!" said John; and the lady said "yess," again.

"Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—"

"Hoarah!" shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling with joy.

"And what God has put together let not man put asunder!"

"Hoarah!" continued John. "Wot's the price?—How much?—spit it out!—don't be afeared—you did it jes' like a book, old feller!"

"'eres a V—never mind the change—sen' fur a hack, land—give us yer bill—I've got her!—Hail Columbia, happy land!"

roned the "poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy;" and ten minutes afterward he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye witness of the ceremony, and we could not avoid putting it down as "one of the weddings."

Gold in Solomon's Time.

In these days of golden speculations, it may not be uninteresting to turn to ancient records for the purpose of seeing what the gold mines of those periods furnished, especially as Major Noah believes that Solomon's temple was supplied by "California gold."

Silver, in Solomon's time was so plenty that "it was nothing accounted of," probably because it was all found in the hands of a few persons.

14. Now the weight of gold that came to Solomon in one year was six hundred three score and six talents of gold.

15. Beside that he had of the merchantmen, and of the traffic of the spice merchants, and of all the kings of Arabia, and of the governors of the country.

16. And king Solomon made two hundred targets of beaten gold; six hundred shekels of gold went to one target.

17. And he made three hundred shields of beaten gold; three pounds of gold went to one shield; and the King put them in the house of the forest of Lebanon.

18. Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with the best gold.

19. The throne had six steps, and the top of the throne was round behind; and there were stays on either side on the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the stays.

20. And twelve lions stood there on the one side and on the other upon the six steps; there was not the like made in any kingdom.

21. And all king Solomon's drinking vessels were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of the Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver; it was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.

22. For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish with the navy of Hiram; once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks.

23. So king Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and for wisdom.

24. And all the earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart.

25. And they brought every man his present vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and garments, and armor, and spices, horses, and mules, a rate year by year.

26. And Solomon gathered together chariots and horsemen; and he had a thousand and four hundred chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen, whom he bestowed in the cities for chariots, and with the king at Jerusalem.

27. And the king made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, and cedars made he to be as the sycamore trees that are in the vale, for abundance.

28. And Solomon had horses brought out of Egypt, and linen yarn; the king's merchants received the linen yarn at a price.

29. And a chariot came up and went out of Egypt for six hundred shekels of silver, and a horse for an hundred and fifty; and so for all the kings of the Hittites, and for the kings of Syria, did they bring them out by their means.—1 Kings, Chapter 10.

"The world will allow a vehemence approaching to ecstasy on almost every subject but religion, which, above all others, will justify it."—[Cecil.]

"An active mind, if it be a virtuous one, finds time for everything."—[Buchanan.]

Similitudes from the Vegetable World.

The fragrant white clover thrives though trampled under foot; it furnishes the bees with stores of pure honey without asking or receiving the credit of it.—Meekness and disinterestedness.

The vine clinging to the elm acknowledges its weakness and at the same time makes it self strong.—Faith.

The morning-glory makes a fair show at sunrise, but withers as soon as it becomes hot.—Excitement without principle.

To cut out the top of the dock does no good, its root must be eradicated.—Sin is the dock root.

The thistle has a beautiful blossom, but it is so armed with spines that every body abhors it.—Beauty and bad temper.

The elder-bush produces delicate and fragrant blossoms; but the farmer abhors it, because if he gives it a foot it will take a rod.—Obtrusiveness.

If the grasshopper eat the silk of the corn there will be no harvest.—Irreligious principles in childhood.

If you go into a field of beggar ticks in Autumn, when you come home your clothes will reveal the fact.—Vulgar companions.

Cranberries hide themselves beneath the moss; he who will find them must look for them.—Modest worth.

You see how such of the trees as bow their branches to the winter torrents escape unhurt; but such as resist perish root and branch.—Sophocles. Yielding to the opinions of others.

The blossoms of the barberry blast grain in their vicinity.—Bad examples.

Thistle-seed have wings.—Bad principles

From the Home Journal.
The Maiden's Advertisement.

A heart to let!
A warm, fresh, cherry, virgin heart,
Untenanted by man as yet,
New and unsoiled in any part!

Who bids the prize to get?
To him who'll pay the easy rent,
Daily and hourly due a wife,
Of honest love, I am content

To give a lease for life.
It has large chambers, warm and bright,
Well furnished with affections fine,
And draped with hopes that glow with light,
However the sun may shine.

The owner's title's good; no claim
Has yet been raised, and every part
Is hers in her own right and name—
Who'll take this precious heart?

AT TWENTY-EIGHT.

No tenant yet!
Who seeks such property to get,
Will nowhere find, in any mart,
A better to be let.

The terms are easy, payments few—
Ah, yes! the heart described above
Offers inducements to the true
Economist in love!

The property's in good repair,
The furniture has ne'er been used,
The drapery's slightly worn for wear,
But might have been abused.

'T is cumbered with some trifling debts
Of unrequited love, but these
Shall all be cancelled, if it gets
A tenant it shall please.

AT THIRTY-EIGHT.

Take down the sign!
Alas! the truth must now be told;
Decay has preyed on every part,
No paper now would take this old,
Dilapidated heart.

I'll bar the doors, but all in gloom,
And leave the affections on the shelf,
And then, into its narrowest room,
At once I'll move myself.

There shall I pass each heavy day,
And living for myself—no more—
I'll scorn the charities that may
Come knocking at my door.

This old estate—this heart—may do
To hide these ruined hopes of mine—
For others it has comforts few;
So then take down the sign!

Independence.

This eternally walking in beaten paths this hanging on to others' skirts, is what we most cordially despise. There is a great deal of it in the world. We may safely say that ninety-one hundredths of grown up humanity are "led by the nose." Their opinions, actions, ay, and thoughts, are formed, governed, and moulded by those of others.

Stand out, and be a man. Let go of your neighbor. Perhaps, if you were to set about finding it out, you would discover, that, he hasn't half the sense you possess; and that, instead of being your leader—your thinking machine—you might, with more propriety, be his.

Now, neighbor, do try a way of your own. Every one may, generally speaking, attain his wishes better, by striking out a way for himself, and walking therein, firmly and saucily; than by creeping behind, and following the shadow of, some body trying to reach the same goal. To Heaven there is only one road. But, almost everything else may be arrived at by several and divers ways.

This going on one's own hook, we have called Independence. You may name it self-reliance, a good opinion of one's self, or whatever else you please. It is a very scarce ingredient in the composition of the mass of mankind.

We believe in having a good opinion of one's self; and in one's thinking that he has not been made that imbecile ass, that, at first view of himself, it would appear he is. We know very well that a great many "don't know enough to go into the house when it rains." They receive the gentle, or the heavier, irrigation, and divine not why it comes, nor how to keep themselves from getting wet. It were well for those to listen to wisdom, crying from the house-top, and come in to the proffered shelter.

But, neighbor, do use the appendages for locomotion with which nature has provided you. Ride not—like a little child playing horse—upon another's back. Pass along, and if he attempt to say "follow me," look directly into his face, and with you thumb upon the extremity of your nasal organ, and your remaining digits playfully oscillating, say, in the happiest possible manner, "you can't come it."

Go ahead! Do not let that individual on yonder hill-top pull you up with a rope. You can climb up yourself. Go ahead, will you?

PLEASURE.—We strip pleasure to the skin—take her cloak, frock, bonnet, bustle and all—rob her of every charm—and then say there is no such thing as pleasure in the world! We extinguish the torch that Hope holds in her hand; and follow lightning-bugs into a mud puddle! By superlative folly, you frighten happiness from your firesides, and then say she has "left your bed and board without provocation." Thus man makes hills to tire himself with climbing—produces darkness to grapple about—creates corns to swear at—and puts difficulties in his path in order that he may struggle with them! Well, my friends, if you can't move without first setting fire to your shirts, all I have to say is, blaze away—anything to give a start.—[Dow Jr.]

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The naval force of the United Kingdom consists of 671 ships of war, either building in ordinary, or in commission (in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, coast of America, coast of Africa, East Indies, the Pacific, &c.), carrying from one to 120 guns each, of various calibre. Of this number, one hundred and eighty are armed steam vessels constructed on the most approved principles for active sea service, of from 100 to 800 horse power engines. The immense fleet, the largest in time of peace from 35,000 to 40,000 able-bodied seamen, 2,000 strong lands, and 12,000 royal marines, divided into four divisions of 112 companies.

GOLD.—A correspondent of the London Times says:

"It will hardly be believed that the whole quantity of gold in the world, taking it at its usual estimate of 150,000,000 sterling, would have weighed 1,150 tons; and that in bulk a room 20 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 10 feet high, would hold it all."

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake
Emigrants and the Trading Com-
munity generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the East, the largest stock of low priced goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; ropes; castings, &c., &c. All well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLEANED CLOTHING.

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who not wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to the wants and at lower prices than in any other house in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them and they will have the rare opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.

Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell cheaper for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally.

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Buttons and shaws, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware,

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Food and other articles usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootles.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Begin leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLES, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,

On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country.

They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended, or if we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call, and you will come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new

and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Cloths and Cassimeres; Hardware; Cutlery; Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanketing; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the Elk Horn Sign.

DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 18

Resident W. Richard

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1850.

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Advertisements in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
THOMAS THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
JAMES MCGAW, Grimes county, Texas.
JOHN M. BARNHILL, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SANDFORD, Linden, Mo.
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LAW STEWART, Illinois and other States.

From the New York Atlas.

Burial of the Mormon Girl.

BY WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

"And lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er her cold ashes upbraid her—
But little she'll reck if they let her sleep on,
In the grave where her brethren have laid her."

"To make French muffins you must take three eggs to a pint and a half of milk, with a small piece of butter, a little yeast, and flour enough to make it as thick as pancake—let it rise and then pour into rings. Split and butter them as soon as done. It appears to me as if these words would never pass from the table of my brain; words of small import to me but which I heard between sleeping and waking—as they proceeded from the lips of my hostess, at a time that I was traveling in the west. It was early in the morning. There was but a board between the apartment in which I slept, and that in which the family cooked their victuals. Loud talking in the adjoining apartment awakened me, and these words were remembered together with the interesting events of the day.

Having parted with my rude, but hospitable entertainers, I took my carpet bag in my hand, and struck into a winding path which carried me into the heart of a forest.

The birds of the wild wood carolled on every tree, and the green leaves tossed cheerfully in the morning breeze. The little cataracts murmured, and the pure waters of the brook went joyously on in their gravelly beds. Beautiful wild flowers, which the fair of citizens knew not of, sent up their perfumes. The lizard slid away among the dry leaves and the fox drew after him his bushy tail, as I penetrated the sombre depths of the woods. Here, as I was felicitating myself on the solitude that reigned around me, and admiring the harmony of nature, I was suddenly interrupted in my contemplations by a human figure moving toward me, as if desirous of companionship. Smothering my resentment as well as I could, I stopped until the stranger came up. My first glance at his countenance was very unsatisfactory. Large wall eyes that seemed to seek for an opportunity to get some advantage over me, a long sharp chin, and thin white lips, afforded a poor recommendation to my charity. That a man in the midst of so much beauty should feel the need of a companion—that he should be willing to forego the reflections which naturally arise where green leaves and wild flowers, and clambering vines invite the fancy to try its airy wing, was of itself sufficient to prejudice me against him. The world was stamped upon his features. As he approached me he spoke.

"Fine day for traveling, sir." It was impossible to deny the gentleman's assertion. He next stated that he was on his way home, and lived but a few miles distant—that he was tired of walking in the woods, and was in a hurry to get out upon the highway. I replied that I preferred the wood to the highway, and pointed out a most romantic sight where a number of rocks seemed to have been thrown together by some revolution of nature, and a tall pine stood upon the summit, as if to call upon the passer by to remark and ponder upon what had been done in ages long since gone by. I saw his countenance change, and I thought he lowered with his white eyebrows. I could not imagine what right a man had to force himself upon my company, and then find fault with my discourse. He was silent a moment and then seemed ready for an effort.

"There are a great many Mormons in this neighborhood," he returned.

"Are there, indeed?" returned I.

He pondered a moment, and then demanded very abruptly if I had any dealings with that people.

"I was in no hurry to answer a question so imperceptibly put; and in a moment he continued.

"Perhaps, sir, that you are a Mormon."

"I cannot be one until I know what they are," said I, "but have you a court here to decide upon the creed of the inhabitants?"

"We don't allow Mormons here," returned he, eyeing me as if he still doubted whether I was a Mormon or not.

"May I ask why you do not allow people

to believe their doctrine, and how you contrive to prevent it," replied I.

"We don't want them about here, and we won't have them on our hands," was his answer. "They are against every body's religion, and Joe Smith is the greatest villain that ever went unhung. Now, stranger, you may be a Mormon for all I know; but if you are I advise you make tracks out of this State as fast as you can go."

"What's the principal tenets of the Mormon religion?" inquired I.

"A Mormon's a Mormon," cried he in a rage, and his white lip quivered, "and they ought all to be hung—the one for the sake of the other."

"But sir, I merely ask for information. I have simply heard that there is such a sepe, and am aware that they are every where spoken against. I wish to know what are the most objectionable tenets that they hold?"

"You say you are not a Mormon?"

"I need not say it again."

"Very well, I'm glad to hear it. Then I shall not be ashamed to keep your company."

"Then I hope you will tell me all about the Mormons."

"Why as to that," said he, "they've got a scape gallow rogue Joe Smith for a prophet, and a golden bible, while you know that we've got one bible already, and that's more than I can find time to read."

"You believe it, however, I presume?"

"Yes, I believe in the bible—I hope so."

"May I ask if you believe the whole of it?"

"Certainly. I was always taught to believe it, and so I'll stand up for it; but I have not read it very lately, not since I was a child."

"Have you read the Mormon's bible?"

"No, no, stranger, I wish that they and their bible were crammed into a big cannon and I had the touching of it off."

This edifying conversation had continued for some time, when I perceived that the wood had become less dense, and the rays of the sun occasionally fell upon our path. My companion then began to hint that some exhibition or adventure was about to take place, that many of his friends would be present at it, and that I should also be welcome. As he uttered these words, there was a dark and sinister expression on his countenance—an unfeeling, hard, and worldly eagerness in the gaze with which he regarded me—some like that which is ascribed to the eye of a hawk when he is about to pounce upon his prey. In short, he spoke more plainly, and acknowledged that he followed the profession of a gambler; and it plainly appeared that he was desirous of transferring what little loose change I might have, from my pocket to his own. "What horrible creatures these Mormons must be," thought I, "when even a professed blackleg, and a man who never read the bible since he was a child, is shocked at their wickedness!"

I looked forth upon the green landscape, and the distant hills, which opened to the view as we emerged from the forest, and contrasted the heavenly prospect before me with the blackness and deformity of that heart which was panting at my side for an opportunity to strip me of my little all, and send me forth a despised and penniless wanderer upon the earth. I thought of the Garden of Eden which was deemed too sacred for the abode of fallen man, and asked myself the question, "When shall the poisonous serpent and the laughing hyena no longer infest a world which the Almighty pronounced good on that morning when the stars of heaven sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy?" and for a moment I seemed to anticipate a time when wrangling sectarians should no longer howl for the blood of those who dissented from themselves, or wander among the tombs, darkened and benighted, in search of the living among the dead.

The creaking of wheels interrupted my reverie, and looking up, I saw a train of wagons just coming over the brow of a hill, attended by men women and children. My companion seized my arm, and endeavored to hurry me back into the forest.

"Come," says he, "and go through the forest a piece—I will raise a few presently, and you will see some fun."

"I don't understand you," replied I.

"We will get together about fifty stout men, and make ourselves masters of the horses and wagons," said he.

"What!" cried I, "would you rob women and children of their all?"

"Women and children!" shrieked he, "they are Mormons!" and the spirit of a demon glared in his great white eyes.

Roused to the highest pitch of indignation, I exclaimed:—"Mormons they may be; but thank God they are not gamblers!"

"Quick as thought the man showed the blade of a bowie knife, and then I drew a pistol from my bosom, and levelled it at the monster's breast. His countenance grew more white—his eye fell—he slowly backed off from me, until he was hidden in the recesses of the wood; and then I remembered the words, "Resist the devil and he will flee from thee."

I now looked out upon the travelers as their wagons filed by me. The men were generally weather beaten, and plainly clad; but I did not see an ordinary countenance among them. Their bearing was dignified and manly. They talked cheerfully together, and their faces were irradiated with all those benign and lofty sentiments that belong to mortals in whom strong faith has slain the love of earthly objects. There were young women there; and as the light of their angelic eyes flashed upon me, I seemed to be translated from earth to heaven! That uncommon union of high intelligence with perfect innocence—which is the great characteristic of angels—beamed upon their

countenances, while their forms which had grown ethereal by suffering, needed nothing but wings to be true representatives of the celestial and radiant hosts who watch over the peaceful slumbers of infancy. "And these," said I, "are the hunted and outraged martyrs of the present age. Those are the pilgrims upon the earth who seek a city not yet built. The world loves its own—why then should it not hate those who have come out from it? Why should not such worthies as the blackleg—the bigot—the worldly professor—all join like howling wolves in pursuing a people who have risen and shaken themselves from the dust of the earth?"

By this time the pilgrims had gained the summit of a wooded hill at some distance from me, and there they halted. I walked leisurely on, until I arrived at the spot. They had formed a circle and were gathered around some object in their midst. Curiosity prompted me to press forward, until I saw a plain pine box lying upon the green sward. The cover was off and in the box lay the most delicately beautiful being that I ever beheld. A deep wound on the forehead caused me to shudder, for why should such a creature have perished by the hand of violence? These friendless people gathered around the lovely remains of the young and beautiful martyr; and they "gazed upon the face of the dead," and looked upward, penetrating with the eye of faith the veil of the flesh, and assured that in the moment death was victorious, he had been destroyed. From the words spoken by some of the younger part of the company, I gathered that she had fallen the day before, a victim to her own generosity. An attack had been made upon the camp by some of the "Friends of good order," several were killed, and the girl had rushed between the uplifted arm of one of the assailants, and an elderly man for whom the blow was intended. The axe fell upon her own head, and her life's blood flowed through the wound. She had arrived from England a few months before, and had left the highest prospects behind. She had deserted the pleasant halls of her father—the flatteries of the young and gifted to find a grave in the wilderness—to pour her virgin blood upon the soil of a country whose constitution declares that none shall be molested in the free exercise of their religion. But when our fathers drew up the Declaration of Independence, and they promised more than their sons have ever performed. It is easy to say what ought to be done; but the devil is not killed because he is denounced. The cry that "our craft is in danger!" is as impudently raised now as it was in the day of the apostles; and if it was the high professors who stimulated Pilate and the common people to murder Jesus Christ; so it is the sanctimonious Pharisees who are at the bottom of all the religious persecution which has raged against the Latter Day Saints.

I stopped not to examine whether the faith of this martyred maiden was correct or not—my decision would be fallible, and I had no right to condemn those who differed from me; yet I conceived that I had quite as much right to do so as any other mortal upon the face of the earth.

As these solitary people stood around the new grave, and spoke of the day when the wilderness should blossom as a rose; as stern men and frail women lifted up their voices together and hailed from the earth the expected Redeemer, in the skies—the scene became sublime. Their strong faith in the literal fulfillment of the prophecies—so different from the thousand and one twifications by which those prophecies are spiritualized into every thing and nothing—seemed to give a substantial reality to their religion—a freshness and vitality to their hope, which I had never witnessed among the jangling, babbling, blind, bigoted sectarians of the day—who declare from the pulpit that one-half of the revelations of God mean nothing at all!

The rude coffin was nailed up, and the body was lowered into the grave. The turf was placed upon it, and the pilgrims pursued their way into the wilderness, followed by the dragon of this world who has not yet ceased to spout water after them, in order that they may be carried away by the flood. Yet it may be hoped that in the two great wings of the American Eagle—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—they will yet arrive at a temporary rest.

THE MEN OF THE TIMES.—We like an active man, one who has the impulse of the age—the steam engine in him. A lazy plodding snail-faced chap might have got in to the world fifty years ago; but he won't do for the times. We live in an age of quick ideas, men think quick—speak quick—eat, sleep, court, marry and die quick—and slow coaches ain't tolerated. "Go ahead, if you burst your boiler," is the motto of the age; and he succeeds best in every line of business, who has the snapping turtle in him. Strive, readers, to catch this spirit of the times;—be "up and dressed" always, not gnapping, rubbing your eyes as if you were asleep, but wide awake for whatever may turn up—and you may be "some body," before you die. Think, men, reflect as much as you please, before you act; but think quickly and closely, and when you have fixed your eye upon an object, spring to the mark at once.

CHARITY.—Pisistratus, the Grecian general, walking through some of the fields, several persons implored his charity. "If you want beasts to plow your land," said he, "I will lend; if you want seed to sow, I will give you some; but I will encourage none in idleness." By this conduct, in a short time, there was not a beggar to be seen in all his dominions.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Song to the Press.

BY ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Dedicated to Elder Orson Hyde, Editor of the Frontier Guardian.

O come! descend, my muse! from Heaven descend!
O come! ye kindred spirits! your harps new string, now bring!
Come, join ye angelic powers with me, and lend
Your hallow'd influence to a mortal's pen;
Echo the strains from heaven to earth again,
The praises of the press in one grand chorus, sing.

If words are language, the gift of God to man;
If truth and light from heav'n's ether sprang;
If the Almighty his creation's work begun,
Sun, moon, and stars, this universe display'd;
And man, and every living thing had made;
The praises of the Press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let nature with her still small voice proclaim,
Her myriad atoms of combined matter bring;
Her attributes, laws and properties in one acclaim,
Through an endless, an eternal round, she never stays
Her motions, signs and change, in various ways:
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Art, science, history, truth's unbroken chain;
And all that ever was, is, and yet to be; still rising
A living light, eternally ascribe to him again;
As source of life, and parent of their birth;
Let all the great in heav'n, the good on earth,
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let too, proud kingdoms—mighty in their strength
Whose prowess stretch and spread out their broad wings;
Let ships wave o'er the ocean's tide, with wealth's own prize,
Of nations' commerce; what recorded deeds transpire;
Let wind, fire, steam; let telegraphic fire,
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Ye statesman too; holding with veneration dear,
The rights, the liberties of every living thing;
And loud proclaim without reward or fear,
The righteous mandates of your senatorial tongues,
Whose fame the plaudits of ten thousand hearts belong;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let those, who form the sacred altar, come;
The messengers of God to man, who bring
Salvation—opening the veil, and pointing to his home;
The Gospel preach, the world to save, the truth defend;
The broken heart to bind—the sinner's friend;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Let those who've trod on earth, whose hallow'd name,
On holy record stands, as prophet, priest and king;
Ancient of days, down to the apostle's time; who proclaim
God's purposes and designs, his intelligence impart,
And wrote his laws on the tablet of each heart;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

Bring music, too! in harmony let's join;
Bring ye the loud trumpets, the instruments of string,
And join symphonies in the song divine;
And swell triumphantly, melodiously the lays
Of every heart, of every tongue, continued praise;
The praises of the press, in one grand chorus, sing.

From the New York Herald.

California Affairs—the Recent News.

The intelligence from California, by the steamship Ohio, is interesting, as an exhibit of the present condition of affairs in the gold country; but more interesting as shaping out, to some extent, its prospects for the future. It gives us a wider sweep of the horizon than the mere details of the gold washings, and distinctly raises the question—what is to be the destiny of California?

On the western side of the Sierra Nevada, while the mass of the population are engaged in digging and sifting for an ounce of dust a day; while the churchmen are building churches, and gambling and preaching are all the fashion, the politicians are shaping their heterogeneous materials into the elements of a State. In the great interior Basin, we find the Mormons still farther advanced. Praying, psalm singing, and digging potatoes, have not occupied their whole attention. They have erected a state six hundred miles square, whose capital is the new Jerusalem, and think they are large enough for admission into the Union. Meantime the tribulations of the overland emigrants are coming in. From our correspondence it will be seen, that toads, fried rattlesnakes, and dead horses are good picking in the lower deserts, which are not black, like the Mormons, with flocks of sea gulls, nor supplied, like the Indians of the Basin, with their pastry of dried crickets. But the worst, we fear, has yet to come. The people of San Francisco, learning of the sufferings of the great advancing columns of the emigrants in the Basin, were devising means for their relief, and by the next arrival we may expect to hear of the most disastrous scenes of starvation. But such is the power of gold. If the mines were in the depths of purgatory, men would risk their souls to reach them, regardless alike of Bishop Hughes, the Pope, or the Devil.

Again, the State Convention of California appears to be already split up into three parties, with a sort of Tammany Hall in the ascendant; and the wonder is, that a people so far advanced should be destitute of their Five Points and the model artists. One party is strong for the proviso, but they have no John Van Buren to head them; the second party profess to let slavery alone, as a matter of no consequence; and the third clique appears to be like the cabinet, without any fixed principles whatever, and depending, like the cabinet, upon floating capital, the mere driftwood of the political current. The Mormons have got the start of them in politics and common sense, in resolving to keep entirely clear from the dispute between Benton and Calhoun. Their policy of neutrality is even better than that of Mr. Clayton, and they are entitled to encouragement, as a people really capable of self government. The Rev. Francis Hall objects to their admission into the Union, because they are infidels. But what is the fact? They believe in the Old and New Testaments, in Moses and the Prophets, in St. John the Baptist, Christ, and the Apostles; and, besides all

this, they have a Testament of their own, and a Prophet and Apostles of their own, in all of which they believe, which is twice as much as the belief of Mr. Hall and the orthodox church. They are true believers, for they believe in almost every thing, except the niggerology of the Evening Post. They have no faith in that fishy philanthropy, and none in the squish philosophy of Greeley. They are men of common sense, true believers, and sound politicians. But the saints in the city of Zion will take care of themselves.

With all these developments before us, what are the prospects of California? Some three millions of gold dust have been received from the mines, and deposited in the mint at Philadelphia, besides an equal quantity sent to Europe. The diggings, pickings and siftings of the year are expected to reach to twenty millions. From the history of all previous gold discoveries, from geological facts, and the fact that the gold has already sensibly diminished, and the washings of the Sacramento and San Joaquin must be exhausted within five, six or ten years, at the farthest. The business, then, of extracting the metal from the rocks in the bowels of the mountains, will hardly pay, with steam conducted by large companies, with steam engines and expensive machinery. What, then, becomes of the swarm of gold sifters? The valley affords but little encouragement for agriculture. Oregon has greater advantages in this respect. The gold diggers, in a few short years will disperse—some to Oregon, Mexico, and South America; others will return, and the local population will be reduced to the standard resources and commerce of the country. The harbor of San Francisco and the Pacific trade, can alone make California a permanently prosperous State. It would be well for all future adventurers to reflect upon these things. California has agitated the world, excited the greatest commercial enterprises; but the gold is diminishing, the fever of emigration is subsiding, and the tide must return. In the meantime, it will be the duty of Congress to admit the State into the Union, and the new Mormon State also. Who speaks next?

State of Deseret.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel assists Almon W. Babbitt, the regular Delegate, in procuring a Government for the new State of Deseret. Dr. B. is duly authorized Commissioner from the Provisional Government formed last Spring. Congress will have to adjust the boundaries of California and Deseret, as the Constitutions of these States conflict with respect to this matter. The Deseret Constitution is much older than that of California, and this fact probably accounts for the clashing of the boundaries. All that the people of Deseret evidently desire are the natural boundaries formed by the Sierra Nevada on the West, the ridge between the waters on the Pacific and the Basin on the South and South east, the dividing ridge between the Bear and Colorado on the East, and the ridge between the Basin and the waters of the Columbia on the North. There can be no objection to the boundaries here indicated. The liberal feeling of Constitution of Deseret have received the favorable comments of the press generally, which indicates that no serious opposition will be made to the admission of the new State, whose inhabitants have proven themselves good citizens and upright men in their new home in the Far West.—[Deseret Gazette.]

The Mormon City.

In the Auburn Daily Advertiser of Wednesday we find a letter from an adventurer who had reached the Mormon City of the Salt Lake, on his way to California, and writes as follows of that newly-found community:

The settlement at the point from which I am now writing was commenced in the month of July, 1847, the second anniversary of which will be celebrated by them on the 24th of the present month. The valley in which the city is located is on the east side of the Lake, and is about twenty-five miles wide, and completely shut in by high mountains, the Utah and Bear River ranges being the principal. From the spot where I am now writing I can see the tops of them reaching almost to the clouds, covered with perpetual snow. The city contains about 9,000 inhabitants, and is laid out in squares, the streets running at right angles with each other. These squares are fenced in by one fence running around the whole; the squares are divided into wards, and the wards into blocks, and the blocks into lots—each lot contains one acre and one-fourth of land.

The possession of these was given by drawing lots, in this way: ticket were got up with the numbers on them, and put into a hat together, and then drawn out, each man taking the lot bearing the number of his ticket. The houses are built of adobe, or sun-burnt brick; they are small, but present a neat and cleanly appearance. The entrance to the valley is over a very rough and mountainous road, and the city bursts suddenly upon the view as you emerge from a cañon or gorge in the mountains, through which the road runs, and at the foot of which the city is situated. The Lake, which is a great curiosity, is 21 miles from the city; the water is a great deal saltier than seawater, and is so buoyant that a man can float on it without any difficulty whatever. Salt is so plentiful about the shore that it is shoveled up by wagon loads like sand, and drawn to the city. It is coarse and clear, and is very clean. Fine salt is obtained by boiling the water, which yields one-third fine salt. There are boiling springs a few miles from here; also, sulphur and alkali springs, from which good salicratus is obtained.

The country is settled by farmers for forty miles north and south. They are now en-

gaged in harvesting their wheat, which is yielding an abundant crop. They are very strict in enforcing their penalties—punishing each crime according to its enormity—making the thief return four-fold, and give so much into the public treasury by working on the roads. The Government is composed of a High Council, the President being the head; they enact laws, try offenders, and make suggestions for the good of the community, and all such laws and suggestions are declared from the pulpit every Sunday. Their money consists of treasury notes, which are issued for coin and gold-dust placed on deposit. Arrangements are now made for coining this dust, and establishing a currency of their own. Large quantities of gold dust has been brought into the settlement by discharged soldiers, and those who have gone from there for the purpose of digging, so that all the reports we heard there are confirmed here by those who have been and returned loaded with gold.

The public improvements are carried on by a fund which is raised by every man giving one-tenth of his yearly earnings for that purpose. They are building a council-house of stone—a large, substantial edifice. In that way they also intend to build a temple soon. They are expending large sums on the roads over the mountains, and are projecting a new road across the desert at the south of the lake to California. They are an industrious, hospitable people, and have the means within themselves to become rich and powerful.

Latter Day Saint's Faith.

We believe in God the eternal Father, and his son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgressions.

We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel.

We believe that these ordinances are:—1st. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. 2d. Repentance. 3d. Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins. 4th. Laying on of hands by the gift of the Holy Spirit. 5th. The Lord's Supper.

We believe that men must be called of God by inspiration, and by laying on of hands for those who are duly commissioned to preach the gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, &c.

We believe in the powers and gifts of the everlasting gospel, viz: the gift of faith, discerning of spirits, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, tongues, and the interpretation of tongues, wisdom, charity brotherly love, &c.

We believe the word of God recorded in the Bible, we also believe the word of God recorded in the Book of Mormon, and in all other good books.

We believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal, and we believe that he will reveal many more great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God and Messiah's second coming.

We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten tribes; that Zion will be established upon the western continent, that Christ will reign personally upon the earth a thousand years, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory.

We believe in the literal resurrection of the body, and that the rest of the dead live not again until the thousand years are expired.

We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience unmolested, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how or where they may.

We believe in being subject to kings, queens, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.

We believe in being honest, true, chaste, temperate, benevolent, virtuous and upright, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, we "believe all things," we "hope all things," we have endured very many things, and hope to be able to "endure all things." Every thing virtuous, lovely, praiseworthy, and of good report we seek after, looking forward to the "recompense of reward." But an idle or lazy person cannot be a Christian, neither have salvation. He is a drone, and destined to be stung to death and tumbled out of the hive.

The Bloom of Age.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth bloomed on her cheek. The rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her family she is the life and delight. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. In the church, the devout worshipper and the exemplary christian. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy; who has been the friend of man and God; whose whole life has been a scene of kindness and love, of devotion to truth and religion? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her love truth and virtue, and to the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets, ever fresh and ever new.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

High Council.

This body met in the Fall on Saturday last, and will continue to meet in the same place on every other Saturday. It was a matter of some little surprise that some of the traveling preachers in Pottawatomie County had not met with the Council and made their reports from time to time according to the instructions that were first given them. The same influence that prevails in the Council, ought to be carried into every branch of the Church in this region; and it is believed that every faithful man of God who fills a public station, will not only put himself in the way of receiving the mind and will of the Council by meeting with them, whenever convenient, but will seek to further and extend that same mind and will in all his intercourse with the Church. If he does not do this, you may know that he is not one with us; but begins to see a hundred and one faults in the course that is pursued by the Council. This body will spare no pains to further, by all available means in their power, the emigration to the Valley of the Salt Lake. We furthermore advise every man, woman and child, that goes to the Valley, to seek to go with the faith, prayers and blessing of the Council: Such may hope and expect to prosper on the way, and those who go without the above, may prosper; yet if they do, they may say, when they get through to the Valley, (if indeed they get there) that Mr. Hyde has not told them the truth. The General Conference will soon assemble, and will fully consider all these matters.

Emigrants for the Valley.

Such emigrants as come from abroad and may be desirous of removing to this Valley this Spring, would do well, as a general thing, to purchase their oxen, cows, horses and mules before they get here. The raising gear of wagons only need be purchased abroad if sent here by boat. We have a quantity of the best kind of iron or hardwood lumber for making wagon beds, and we have just the men and boys ready to trim them off, in the latest, most approved and most convenient style. The lumber is now on hand, and will be properly seasoned by the time you will need it. Sawyers, remember what we say, and have your lumber on hand; and wagon-bed makers, have every thing in order and be ready to do up jobs on short notice. Many entire wagons can be furnished here, but not enough to supply the emigration. Wagon bows should be made and ready, so that when a customer comes, he may be completely rigged in twenty-four hours. Our friends in Texas would do well to drive good young oxen, good cows, horses and mules to this point; as many of them can sell their farms for this kind of stock when they could not sell them, perhaps, for ready cash.

Ferry.

From the advertisement in this paper, of Messrs. Martin, Sarge & Gingly, it appears that the great obstacles to the northern, or old Mormon trail, are about to be removed, by placing a good ferry-boat on the Horn and another on the Loop fork. If good boats are placed on these streams at suitable points where they can be crossed with safety, the route north of the Platte is the most desirable for health and comfort; and the men who have undertaken the ferrying on this northern route, have the capital and the enterprise, we believe, to carry it through.

It is our constant advice to all emigrants to the Salt Lake and to California, to keep as far to the north as possible. The pestilence of last year on southern routes confirms the propriety of this advice.

We learn that two hundred and fifty more of the brethren arrived at St. Louis two or three weeks since, from Liverpool, Eng.

Judiciary in Pottawatomie County.

It will be recollected that the propriety and legality of establishing a judiciary in this county was agitated a short time since, and the correctness of the measure very strongly urged. We could not feel it a safe measure to go into; and we were unwilling to venture without more light on the subject than we had. We accordingly looked to the East, the natural source of light, and behold it has come! and from a source, too, that would neither mislead through ignorance nor design. It confirms our expectations, and establishes our doubts. The bump of caution would not allow us to sanction the move. The following is an extract, of a letter from an able Attorney in Davenport, Iowa:

With reference to the question proposed to me in regard to the establishment of a Judicial tribunal in Pottawatomie County, I reply: that such an organization would be regarded as a violation of the Laws of Iowa and under the Statute passed in relation to the claim of the State of Missouri to a portion of Iowa. I have no doubt that any person who might exercise any authority or jurisdiction under such an organization would be subject to punishments, and all acts of any such court would be null and void.

I regret, my dear sir, in common with my political friends the course pursued by the Legislature of Iowa in regard to your County, and we feel now, that, at the next session of the Legislature, we shall be enabled to cause justice to be done your people, if they will but wait with patience, and give the Locofoco party no advantage by any ill-advised action on the part of the citizens of that county. We suppose Pottawatomie county was excluded from any Judicial District, solely that a Locofoco might be elected judge; and now that they are beat and a Whig elected, I presume there will be no objection to attaching that county to the fourth Judicial District.

Resurrection of the Dead.

How is this all important work to be effected, is a question that is very often asked among the Saints. If we should advance our views upon this subject, exceptions would, most likely, be taken to them. It is a subject that is surrounded with so much mystery and darkness, that no inspired man, in ancient or modern times, has been able to dispel the gloom that hangs over it; or if able, has not been disposed to do it. Paul, Peter and John have spoken upon the subject, and also the Savior of the world. But who can say that the candle of intelligence has shone clearly enough in their communications to make that doctrine sufficiently clear to any enquiring mind. Death is a dark and gloomy valley to pass through; and the most favored of Heaven could say, when standing on the verge: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me." None will fully understand this work, in our opinion, until they experience it; though they may have glimpses and flashes of light upon it. The mariner will have an idea of the port to which he is bound, though he has never seen it. It would ill-become him, however, to quarrel and differ with his shipmates on the passage about the appearance of their desired haven. His main care should be to know that he is steering a right course, and that his ship is in a proper latitude, &c., he will then be sure to make his port, and will see all the beauties and splendor of the distant city. Let the Saints be on their guard and know that their present course is right, and be able to determine their true latitude and longitude, run as close to the wind as possible, and be careful to make no lee-way, and they will be sure and certain to obtain a part in the first resurrection, and any views they may now have of it, whether those views are correct or not, can have no bearing to prevent them from enjoying the glory of that sublime and interesting scene. It is, therefore, not so necessary to strive to excel in present knowledge on this subject, as it is to excel in just, merciful, and in virtuous actions.

We have understood that a petition has been sent to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, praying for the prohibition of every ferry across the Missouri River on this frontier, except one; and also to allow but one thorough-fare through the Indian country. The ostensible object of this petition is said to be, to prevent any unlawful trade being carried on by the Indians by emigrants passing through on routes not under the immediate eye of the proper authorities. Whether we have been correctly informed or not, we cannot say; and we have caught these ideas from rumor only; and we have also been informed, from the same source that the Indians would be set on to emigrants if they crossed at any point save at the one designated.

It is our doctrine, that if a man steal, punish him for the theft; but not shut him up and deprive him of his liberty because we are fearful that he will steal. We are, and ever have been, and ever shall be in favor of good order being maintained on this frontier in regard to the intercourse or international law. Our views and feelings on this subject are already made public. But we are unwilling to see stakes driven down to force the emigration to cross at any certain point, and when we have no little reason to believe that certain measures are adopted, more with a view to secure a monopoly than to preserve, inviolate international law, we shall begin to think that it is not "free-trade and sailor's rights." If men abuse or violate their privileges or the law, punish them for the offense, but do not lay an embargo upon individual enterprise by forestalling it with fear of molestation. To threaten any emigrant or emigrants with Indian depredations is a crime for which the law has made provisions; and if any one does it, he should feel the smart of the law. Our doctrine is—no under current to secure monopoly—equal protection to all—particular favor to none,—and the longest pole sweeps the perchmen's nest. Fair play, we are in for; and we are with those who are willing to show it; but we will go fifty miles if necessary to avoid those that are disposed to set stakes.

Our readers are particularly referred to the advertisement of Mr. Ormond in another column. The goods that he offers, were the property of some of our Welsh friends who died last spring with the cholera. They are good and serviceable, for the Welsh have few articles that are not. Whoever wishes the articles named in his advertisement, would do well to call and examine them.

The notorious James Arlington Bennett, is at length caught in his own snare. He yielded us at Nauvoo after the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and proposed to be the mighty chieftain to lead the Armies of Israel through to California and there set up an independent Government. But his folly, bombast and frothing appearing in full view, we hardly dare express the contempt we had for the man. Suffice it to say, he left us suddenly; and published his own extravagant schemes as ours.

Every Mormon will say that he is glad that Bennett is exposed, and will consider it a just retribution. He may be considered a Mormon General by some; but the Mormons soon generated him out of their midst when he was last at Nauvoo.

The following is from the New York Weekly Herald:

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—More *Mysterious Developments.*—James Arlington Bennett, well known in this community as one of the Mormon generals, residing on his estate near New Utrecht, Long Island, and also, some few years ago, teacher of the art and mystery of book-keeping—was yesterday, much to the surprise of many of his old Wall Street pupils, arrested and taken into custody by officer Smith, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, on a charge of forgery in the third degree. We are not in possession of all the particulars relative to this strange case, but we hear that the affair grows out of some loan made to the accused by Mr. John Anthony, a wealthy lawyer, embracing some \$8,000 on the security of his (Bennett's) estate, on Long Island, also in connection with a certain promissory note for the sum of \$9,000, purporting to be made by Mr. James Foster, one of the *beau monde* of the Astor Place Opera House, of which he is said to be part owner. There is also in the business a universal genius called "oneyed Thompson," who was a short time since a tenant on the premises of James Arlington Bennett. This Thompson is the same person to whom the public is indebted for the disclosures and developments about to be brought to light on the recent arrest of the two Drury's. The officer conveyed Mr. Bennett before the Court of Sessions, the proceedings of which will be found under the proper head in another column. Bail to the enormous amount of \$20,000 was demanded—failing in which, Mr. Arlington Bennett was committed to prison. It is said there is a mystery behind.

Agency for the sale of Land-Claims in Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Whereas, many of the citizens of the above named county are desirous of removing to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake this coming Spring, and having valuable claims and improvements on the public lands which it will be necessary for them to sell in order to make their outfit for the journey; and whereas most people removing to this county to settle, will naturally apply to this office for information concerning the purchasing of claims for homes for themselves and families; it is, therefore, thought advisable and proper for an agency of the above kind to be established in this town for the mutual benefit and convenience of such as wish to go, and of such as may be inclined, through necessity or choice, to remain here for a season. There are many valuable claims that might not immediately meet the eye of a customer, by reason of their being situated a little aside from the main thorough fares, when a little exertion to point them out, might effect a sale.

Mr. Daniel Mackintosh would, therefore, most respectfully tender his services to the public as the above named agent for the sale of claims. Persons wishing to enter their names with a full description of their premises, on his books, can do so at any time by calling at the office of the Guardian. This will secure the utmost care and diligence of the agent in effecting a sale of the property. Tax (as of entrance) will be fifty cents at the time the entry is made, and six per cent. will be charged on the amount for which the property may be sold, to be paid when the sale shall be effected. If there is no sale effected, then no charge will be made except the fifty cents entrance money which must be paid at the time of entering. His books will always be open for examination, by emigrants, who may wish to purchase the kind of property therein described. Houses, mills, oxen, horses, mules, wagons, cows, &c., &c., entered on the same principle. The public will be kept apprized of all property for sale at this Agency, through the columns of the Guardian.

Claims.

Houses, farms, wagons, mills, and various other property in Pottawatomie County, for sale at this Agency. Any person wishing to purchase, can have free access to the books: Whoever wish to find a good bargain, may call and examine the description of premises for themselves. The books of the Agency are kept at the office of the Frontier Guardian, and may be examined by all interested free of charge.

We thought we were right, and think so still.

Mr. Robert Wilson still insists that his statements concerning the arrest of Gen. Wilson and Mr. Pomeroy by the people of Salt Lake, are true; though he confesses that he was never there. It might have been another Wilson that wanted to establish a trading post in the Valley, and this Mr. Robert Wilson may be a prettier man than he has been represented to us. But Mr. Kinkade's testimony can be relied on, we think; and if the Mormons did impose such an enormous duty on goods there, why should Mr. Kinkade wish to continue his mercantile operations in that quarter? Would a business man submit to such extortion, and then court the favor of those very extortioners, by suppressing and hiding their encroachments upon the rights of men? Does it look reasonable? Moreover, some of the very men that composed the municipal power that made the law of taxation, have been in our office this winter, and have assured us that a duty of fifty per cent. was laid upon spirits liquors to exclude their use, one or one and a half per cent. only on other goods. This revenue has been laid out in making roads and bridges in the Valley.

We have published the matter just as we understood it, and we believe that we gave a true version of it in the main. If any such affair did take place, however, Gen. Wilson, himself, will, no doubt communicate it officially, and we are willing that he should speak; and we know of no reason why we should disbelieve him. We hope that he is not perished in the mountains.

The fact that our Agent is in Washington, suing for a government to be established or given to Deseret does inspire us with additional zeal to contradict any report prejudicial to our interests when we verily believe that it is not founded in truth; and we intend to take a course that will enable us to contradict in truth any such statements as made by Mr. Robert Wilson, and we claim the right to speak for ourselves; for Mr. W. we perceive, is not inclined to speak for us. He may have heard just what he stated. Certain men may have said that the Mormons laid on such an exorbitant tax in order to discourage any one else from taking goods there, that they themselves might reap the golden harvest without competition; but Mr. Kinkade, being less selfish, was willing the truth should be known.

The Valley of the Salt Lake is our home in prospect: our heart and soul are there, and the friends whom we particularly esteem, reside in that little world. We feel anxious for their prosperity, and though they are despised by many, we do know and declare that the magnet of truth is with them, and we believe that it will eventually, in this world or in the next, gather to it all such bodies as possess any affinity with that magnetic power. It will be remembered that that people have had many things to chafe and rile their feelings, and a charitable ear will consider their provocations if it should happen to hear a heated word now and then; and a man of sense must know that no substance can be so powerfully heated that it will not gradually cool off when laid out by itself, particularly when a cooling breeze fans its exterior. It is the true policy, in our view, to treat the Mormons at the Salt Lake with generosity; and if they do not respond to it with a dignity and a patriotism that become freemen, then set us down for a false prophet in this affair.

It is not becoming in us to give advice or counsel to the people of the Valley. It lies not only beyond our jurisdiction, but our superiors are there; and while the bridegroom is with them, they are not required to feed on our stale crusts: Nevertheless we would suggest one thing; and that is, that they defile not their hands by overhauling the rigging of any old mobocratic craft that may perchance, or through stress of weather, put into their port. It is a job so dirty that God himself won't do it, neither will he suffer it to be done with impunity until the devil has about fulfilled his course; then, just before he is bound, God may say, "there yet remains the dirtiest job on earth still to be executed." "What is that?" says the old fellow. "You must go and attend to the cases of all those mobocrats that have persecuted and slain my people. They are delivered into your hands! Their cases will doubtless be done up just as they should be, and God and his people are free and clean from their polluted touch."

Counsel to St. Louis Branch.

With this Spring's emigration, Elder N. H. Felt is released from his post upon this one condition: that he find a suitable man to take his place, and one that shall be approved by the great majority of that Branch, who must stay and preside over the Church that remain in that city, as all cannot get away. Elder Felt has done well, and the value of his labors is well considered by all his presiding officers; and it is hoped that he may find friends enough to take him and his little family through to the Salt Lake City, if he wishes now to go there. When the old Shepherd goes, all the sheep will follow that can. This is as it should be.

Who wants Books?

We have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, an extensive assortment of well selected School Books. Persons, who have families, and intend to emigrate in the Spring to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, or to California, would do well to lay in a stock of books, in case that when they get to the end of their journey the books may be wanted; and though the means may be on hand; but to obtain them may be rather difficult. Therefore embrace the opportunity while it is within your reach.

Railroad.

We have received from the Eastern part of this State, a memorial to Congress for a grant of land to Iowa, to aid the State in the construction of a Railroad from Davenport on the Mississippi river, by way of Iowa City to Council Bluffs or to Kanawha. You are requested to call and sign the petition immediately; at least, all of you who feel interested in the construction of this proposed Railroad; and who that lives on this Frontier, can feel disinterested?

Important Little Item.

Every emigrant to the Valley should be particular to carry a quantity of small change, such as five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces, in order to increase the facilities for trade which is often very convenient in that section. A person, however, sitting by our side, who is acquainted with the golden pieces in that country, has just remarked; that it is of no use to take five or ten cent pieces to that place, for there is nothing sold so low there as five or ten cents. Such small stuff will buy nothing at all in that country. But we say, take the small change—dimes and half dimes; and you will soon learn that they will be a great accommodation to yourself and to others. American quarters should be taken, as Spanish quarters are only worth 20 cents, while the former are worth twenty-five cents.

Weather.

We have had lately a little of almost every sort, but at present the sky is clear and atmosphere serene, and everything bids fair for the husbandman to resume his agricultural enterprise soon.

Wanted at this office in exchange for the Guardian: Flour, meal, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, chickens, turkeys, bacon, potatoes, venison, honey, pork, beef, wool, corn, oats.

Wine.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Going! Going! Gone!!!

Great sale of merchandise at auction on Thursday and Saturday next by J. A. Kelting & Co., in this town, at the "Emigrant of the West." We may expect to see things knocked about as though they did not cost much. Tremendous excitement! Won't every body have business in town on Thursday and Saturday? They'll see the Elephant if they do come. Well, you may never have a better chance; so come to town.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the "Printer's Banquet" to be given on Thursday the 28th inst., which is expected to be one of the best parties of the season. Buy your tickets early as possible, if you wish to attend.

He who wishes to pay twenty per cent. more for goods than they are worth, should go to those who do not advertise.

The Post Office at High Creek, Mo., has been discontinued—it being only two and a half miles from Linden, Mo. All mail matter for Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie should be directed by way of Linden, Mo. There is no Post Office at either of those places, but an express is sent in to Linden once or twice per month.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER.—We are gratified to perceive that Col. McClelland has received the appointment to run the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, in place of Col. Fremont resigned.

Conference.

The sixth day of April is rapidly advancing, and our Annual Conference, commencing on that day, (Saturday) will be an important, and it is to be hoped, an interesting and profitable one. We hope to see a general turn-out of the people. The spring will, no doubt, be an early one; and the weather will be comfortable and pleasant, we trust. It will be held not far from this place. Our friends in the country can do as they usually have done. They can come with their teams and covered wagons, and bring their bread and dinner, and a bed or two; and the friends residing at and near this place should make preparations to entertain strangers from abroad.

Information Wanted.

Who killed a lad many years ago at or near Little Rock, Arkansas, because he had the independence to ask pay for his labor done in a brick yard; and then fled his country, and sought refuge among the Saints to elude his pursuers who were eager to catch him for two reasons: first, that he might be punished, and secondly; that they might get the reward offered by the Governor. The secret is out, and we may look for requisition soon: Just watch now, and see who is suddenly missing; or who may have important business at some other place.

HEALTH OF ST. LOUIS.—For the week ending Monday, the number of deaths in the city of St. Louis were seventy-two, of which twenty-one were children of the age of five years and under. The City Register reports that of the above number seven died of cholera, being emigrants who arrived in this city on the steamer Constitution, and were taken from ship-board at New Orleans.—(Republican.)

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—This national token of the gratitude of a free people has now reached the height of forty-eight feet above the ground. It is fifty-five feet square, cased with marble, with wall fifteen feet thick, leaving a cavity of twenty-five feet. Seventeen States and Territories have contributed a block of stone, the production of the State or Territory, towards erecting it, according to the original design, which includes a contribution of the kind from each State.

From the Salt Lake.

Messrs. J. L. Heywood, Hunter and others, arrived in this city a couple of weeks since, from Salt Lake City. From the accounts they bring, it would appear that the Mormons were enjoying a high degree of prosperity. Their crops, the past season, were fine, and gold was very plenty—almost every one had a share of it.

They were coming it into convenient amounts to answer the purpose of circulating medium. Some of the \$20 pieces we have seen. They are about the size of a silver half dollar, but much thicker. On one side of the piece is a representation of the "All Seeing Eye," surmounted by a liberty cap. On the reverse, is a figure representing an open hand, with a scriptural quotation running around the inside of the rim. Mr. H. had a piece valued at \$60. They speak of others who have their pounds, and one hundred and fifty pounds of the precious ore. A letter received in this city, brought in by these gentlemen, represents that gold is very plenty in the Valley but whether it is from the California mines—some seven or eight hundred miles distant—or whether the Mormons have made new discoveries nearer their location, is left entirely to conjecture. The writer says that silver change is very scarce there, and advises those coming out, if they bring money to bring it in half-quarter dollar and ten cent pieces. Salt Lake City is estimated to contain 10,000 inhabitants, and the Valley from 15,000 to 20,000. The foundation for another city had been commenced about 150 miles south in Utah Valley, and preparations were being made generally, to receive a large emigration in the spring. We understand these gentlemen have returned for the purpose of settling up the business of the Church, and to remove out the more destitute members of their denomination. With that intention, they desire to purchase seventy-five or more yoke of oxen, for which they will pay the hard stuff.—[Quincy Whig.]

A WIFE.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, and sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort; can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description occasionally figures in the drawing room, and attracts the attention of the company, but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to a man, or to "train up a child in the way it should go."

WHOLE NUMBER OF VETOS.—The veto power has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the government, viz:

By George Washington 2
" James Madison 6
" James Monroe 1
" Andrew Jackson 9
" John Tyler 4
" James K. Polk 25
Total number of vetoes

The whole number of acts passed and approved since the origin of the government, is about 7000, which will make 280 acts to one veto.

Boston, Jan. 19—5 P. M.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Dr. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman. The examination before the Grand Jury was not wholly exparte. Several witnesses said that they saw Dr. Parkman after his disappearance.

The New Orleans Delta publishes an anonymous letter, dated Washington, Texas, in which the writer says that Dr. Webster is innocent of the murder of Parkman; that he himself is guilty, and that he is going to California. The letter is written on coarse paper and in illiterate style.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Aerostical Enigma.

I am composed of fourteen letters.
My 1, 14, 12, 5, 13, 4, is a place much frequented.
My 2, 3, 14, 4, 6, is a certain piece of music.
My 3, 10, 2, 6, 12, is a celebrated house in New York.
My 4, 9, 2, 11, 3, 14, 13, 2, 5, is a polite French word in much use.
My 5, 3, 10, 2, is a point of direction very familiar.
My 6, 3, 14, 9, 12, is an animal much hunted for.
My 7, 13, 2, is a performance.
My 8, 14, 5, is a delicious fruit.
My 9, 1, 14, 2, 13, 10, are owned by the rich.
My 10, 2, 6, 12, 5, 1, there is near a dozen in Kanawha.
My 11, 3, 12, is a very necessary instrument for a thief.
My 12, 6, 1, 5, is a beautiful flower.
My 13, 12, 14, 6, 12, 10, all are subject to.
My 14, 3, 12, 4, is a nice article to be found at Johnson's livery.
And my whole is a very interesting portion of the United States.
Answer next number.
Kanawha, 1850.

List of Monies received since February 6th, 1850, on subscription for the Frontier Guardian, from abroad.

S. M. Brice, Centre Point, Iowa, \$2 00; David Jody, Rock, Arkansas, because he had the independence to ask pay for his labor done in a brick yard; and then fled his country, and sought refuge among the Saints to elude his pursuers who were eager to catch him for two reasons: first, that he might be punished, and secondly; that they might get the reward offered by the Governor. The secret is out, and we may look for requisition soon: Just watch now, and see who is suddenly missing; or who may have important business at some other place.

The following persons paid \$1 00 each, to Thos. McKenzie, our agent in New Orleans. Augustus Ferrette, James Russell, James Fisher, Claude Olive, Wm. Lane, Geo. Caffall, John Hindley, Chas. Maxwell, James Ashton, John Kendall, Thomas Seddon, Caroline Parkin, the Satter, Mary Smith, Henry Dinwiddie, James Pilling, Benjamin Peel, Charles Tackett, Eliza Hall Stevens, R. A. Orton, Joseph Asstle, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Aston.
Paid to W. Woodruff, our agent for the Eastern States. Ismael Irvin, Toms River, N. J., \$2 00; Hannah Potter, do., do., \$2 00; James L. Wilbur, \$1 00; M. Cannon, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$1 00; John Ross, Franklin, N. J., \$1 00; Jno. Bruce, \$2 00; Smith Tuttle, Fair Haven, Conn., \$2 00; Jarvis Sandford, do., do., \$2 00; Jesse Lundington, do., \$2 00; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo., \$14 00; Perry & Young, do., do., \$2 00; H. V. Sumerville, do., do., \$4 50; Moss Johnson, Royal Oak, Mich., \$2 00.
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WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1850.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS.

Mr. Underwood presented a memorial from citizens of Kentucky, setting forth the evils of war and asking Congress to take measures for the establishment of a Congress of Nations, who shall arbitrate disputed matters between different powers.

Mr. Underwood stated that he entirely agreed with the memorialists in the sentiment of this petition.

Numerous other memorials were presented.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRINTERS BANQUET.

Support the Press and the Press will support you.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THE PRINTERS of Kanawha will have a GRAND BANQUET, on Thursday, the 23rd inst., in the Music Hall, which has been gratuitously furnished for the occasion by the editor of the Frontier Guardian, for the benefit of the "Craft." Elder Orson Hyde and others are expected to deliver short addresses suitable for the occasion. Dancing, singing, eating, &c., will be the order of the evening. Tickets are limited to thirty, those wishing to purchase had better call immediately. Tickets \$1 00 including refreshments. The surplus funds will go for the benefit of the "Fraternity."

Dancing to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M.
JOHN GOUGH, Jr.,
D. MACKINTOSH,
MANAGERS.
Kanawha, Feb. 20, 1850.

EXHIBITION.

THE KANSASVILLE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION design giving another performance of HAMILLET, (by particular request) on Thursday evening next, at the usual time and place. The morality and instruction derived from this source of amusement is worthy the patronage of a discerning public.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had of Chas. H. Bassett at C. Voorhis' Store.
Kanawha, Feb. 20th, 1850.—14

ATTENTION ALL!

JOHN ORMOND respectfully informs the inhabitants of Kanawha and its vicinity, particularly those desirous of emigrating to the Valley this season, that he has at 125 N. 1st St. in Carbonate Hollow, generally known by the residence of C. A. Smith, (formerly) a large assortment of good English Clothing: Consisting of Men's dress and business, Cassimere and muleskin pantaloons; silk, cloth, and other kinds of vests; Gentlemen's hats, ladies dresses, silk, woolen and cotton shawls, bonnets, silver watches and guns, buttons, thread, needles, &c., &c.
Mr. O. will trade for wheat, cattle, pork or cash.
Carbonate, February 12th, 1850.—11

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small outbuilding fifteen feet long, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.
HENRY PALMER.
Kanawha, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly the northern portion of that county, who emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.
As Mr. A. is a thiner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with fuel according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of the same, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will

From the Washington Union.
Important Invention.

Messrs. Editors: I am authorized to announce the discovery and practical test of the most important scientific invention ever yet produced or brought to light since the world has been inhabited by man—an invention which must eventually, and almost immediately, produce an immense revolution in the commercial intercourse and business in general throughout the world; and, although it will break down and ruin many of the most important branches of business and avenues of wealth, with hundreds of wealthy corporations and business establishments, yet it will build up thousands of others, and contribute hundreds of millions to the benefit of mankind, especially to the American community.

The first and main feature and foundation of this invention, and which at once opens a field for hundreds of other inventions, is the discovery by Henry M. Paine, Esq., of a ready and almost expenseless mode of decomposing water and reducing it to a gaseous state. By the simple operation of a very small machine, without galvanic batteries, or the consumption of metals or acids and the application of less than one-third of the ordinary cost of heat by combustion as 2,000 feet of the ordinary coal gas, and sufficient to supply light equal to three hundred common lamps for ten hours; or to warm an ordinary dwelling house twelve hours, including the requisite heat for one horse-power of steam. This invention has been tested by six months operation, applied to the lighting of houses, and recently the applicability of these gases to the warming of houses has also been tested with perfectly satisfactory results. A steam engine furnace and a purifier stove, both adapted to the burning of these gases, have been invented, and measures taken for securing patents therefor.

Mr. Paine has one of his machines, new and elegant, now in full operation, and publicly exhibited, and many expected to exhibit the same in this city within twenty days. The only actual expense of warming houses by this apparatus is that of winding up a weight (like the winding up of a clock) once a day; and the heat produced may be as gradually graduated and regulated as the flame of a common gas burner. No smoke whatever is produced, but a very small quantity of steam, sufficient to supply the requisite moisture to the atmosphere. In its application to the production of steam power, it will reduce the expense therefor to the mere wear of machinery, and will immediately produce an immense demand for steam engines, and induce the establishment of thousands of manufacturing mills, reduce the expense of traveling, and increase the demand for agricultural produce while it ruins the coal and gas business, and such manufacturing establishments as depend on monopoly and high prices. This invention, moreover, removes completely the only obstacles which have hitherto existed to aerial navigation—the difficulty of procuring hydrogen gas, and carrying a supply of fuel; and it may now be considered a matter of tolerable certainty that man will be seen swiftly and safely soaring in various directions before the first of May next. These facts being of immense importance, should not be longer withheld; and I would therefore avail myself of your widely circulating journal to present them to the public. Yours, &c.

R. PORTER.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1849.

CONDITION OF ROME.—The New York Courier contains the following extracts from a letter from Rome:

Rome, November 14th, 1849.
The late re-organization of the French Cabinet has upset the recent arrangements, and, at the last convocation of the Cardinals, it was decided that the return of Pius IX. should be indefinitely postponed. Some few of the Cardinals have found their way back to Rome, and have installed themselves in their old palaces, the return of the whole college will probably precede that of the Pope by several weeks. Several regiments of Spanish cavalry have just arrived, and a more ill-visaged, ungainly set I have not seen this many a day. The French troops have not left, and the time of their departure is altogether uncertain.

The people, on account of the grievous stagnation of all business, are impatient for the re-establishment of a regular government, and deputations have been sent to Portici by the Municipal Board and Chamber of Commerce, praying Pius IX. to resume his authority; they receive assurances of sympathy and good will but no definite promise. Truly the state of things here is a little odd. The Sovereign refuses to exercise his sovereignty; the people render their allegiance because they can't help it, and a third party, noxious to both, rules in spite of its own inclinations. How long this anomalous condition is to continue nobody can divine.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The copy of the President's Message sent forward by the Telegraph, as well as many of the first copies printed for the Eastern presses, contained the following erroneous sentence:

"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind."

In the official publication since received, the passage reads thus:

"We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them."

MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFORNIA.

It seems that Mr. Collamer, the Postmaster General, has been consulted concerning the delays that frequently occur in the transmission of the California mails. These delays are very annoying to the tens of thousands of persons on the Atlantic, who have relatives and friends in California, as well as highly injurious to the interests of the vast commerce which has sprung up, as it were in a day, with that distant region. In reply, however, Mr. Collamer says that he has no power, by law, to remedy the evil complained of; and that, if the present arrangement does not give satisfaction, the only manner in which redress can be obtained, is through an application to Congress.

We have had occasion before to speak on this subject; but the difficulty we have experienced in not being able to put our finger on the weak part of the new California system of mail transportation, prevented us from suggesting the appropriate remedy. Now, however, that the leak has been found, and that we have learned that none but the regular mail steamers can take the mail to or from Chagres, we trust that Congress will make further provision to enable the Post Office Department to provide against any future failures or delays. Our mail system, in connection with California, ought to be as perfect and comprehensive as possible, not only for the accommodation of thousands of the adventurous spirits who have emigrated thither, in search of the golden ore of which that extraordinary country appears to abound, but to promote the interests of that great commerce which, within the short period of eighteen months, has sprung into such magnitude, as to employ more steamships in its service and requirements than there are in our commerce with Europe. We hope Congress will give this subject their attention, at an early day, and apply the remedy referred to.

PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN.—One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is, that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any other part of the body. If the nerve which leads from it to the injured part be divided it becomes instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced, yet the organ itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still; the brain itself may be removed, may be cut away down to the corpus callosum, without destroying life. The animal lives and performs all its functions which are necessary to simple vitality, but no longer has a mind; it cannot think or feel; it requires that food should be pushed into its stomach; once there, it is digested, and the animal will even thrive and grow fat. We infer, therefore, that the part of the brain, the convulsions, is simply intended for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, whether of the low degree called instinct, or exalted kind bestowed on man, the gift of reason.

The Mother's Responsibilities.

"She is responsible for the nursing and rearing of her progeny, for their physical constitution and growth, their exercise and proper sustenance in early life. A child left to grow up deformed or maimed is an object of material neglect. She is responsible for a child's habits, including cleanliness, order, conversation, eating, sleeping and general propriety of behavior. A child deficient or untaught in these particulars, will prove a living monument of material disregard—because, generally speaking, a mother can, if she will, greatly control children in these matters."

She is responsible for their deportment. She can make them modest or impudent, ingenious or deceitful, mean or manly, clownish or polite. The germ of all these things is in childhood, and a mother can repress or bring them forth.

She is responsible for the principles which her children entertain in early life. For her it is to say whether those who go forth from her fire side shall be imbued with sentiments of virtue, truth, honor, honesty, temperance, industry, benevolence, and morality, or those of a contrary character—vice, fraud, drunkenness, idleness. These will be found to be of the most natural growth, but on her is devolved the daily, hourly task of weeding her little garden, of eradicating those odious productions, and planting the human heart with the lily, the rose, and the amaranth, that fadeless flower, emblem of truth."

A Gentleman.

Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age, who can hold cheerful converse with one whom years have deprived of charms, show me the man who is willing to help the deformed who stand in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mantle on her cheek, show me the man who no more looks rudely at the poor girl in the village than the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon; show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heifer surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches, and family, show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who shuns the tauder of his mother's sex, who scorns as he would a coward the ridicule of woman's foibles or the exposure of womanly reputation, show me the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman in any condition or class, and you show me a gentleman—nay, you show me better, you show me a true Christian.

A STEAM MAN.—A mechanic in Russia is said to have succeeded in making a steam man. It is probably one of the most interesting inventions ever offered to the public. It is a colossal statue, the feet of which are planned upon wheels upon a railroad, and as he goes thundering over the course, the steam comes puffing out of his nostrils in a manner to give the appearance of Satan as pictured in Revelations.

POSTAGE.—A powerful, but silent, movement is going on in New York city, to induce Congress to reduce the rate of postage, to even below the rate recommended by Mr. Collamer. The New Yorkers want it uniform at two cents for letters, and one cent for newspapers, irrespective of distance.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—Joint resolution for suspending for a limited time, the act respecting the revenue, was passed.

The resolution of Mr. Bradbury, calling upon the President for information relative to the removal of officers, and the causes of the same, &c., came up and gave rise to an animated discussion.

The Hungarian exiles appeared on the floor of the Senate. The Senate confirmed the following appointments:—Charles Noble, Surveyor General of Ohio and Indiana.

LAND REGISTRARS.—Allen Long, of St. Louis, Missouri, and John C. Allen, August, Mississippi.

RECEIVERS.—Samuel C. Major, of Fayette, Mo., Ralph Guild, Jackson, Miss., R. B. Sarvant, of Kaskaskia, Ill.

HOUSE.—Four additional ballotings were had for Sergeant-at-arms—on the last ballot, Glessner, of Pa., received 107 votes, Giddings 102. Glessner was declared duly elected.

During the votings, the Hungarians entered the Hall, and a general rush was made by the members, to shake hands with them. The proposition to appoint a door-keeper, and post-master, was ruled out of order, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman moved to postpone the election of door-keeper, and post-master until March, 1851; decided in the affirmative by two majority. Mr. Ashman moved a re-consideration of the vote, and to lay the motion on the table. He raised the point that the Constitution required the House to appoint its officers, and denied that the door-keeper of the last House was the door-keeper of this. The Speaker decided, that according to usage, the old officers continued until their successors were appointed; it was for the House to settle the question.

Shortly afterwards, a rough, craggy looking man took his stand at the Clerk's desk, and in a stentorian voice, (urged on by the members) began making a terrific speech, saying, for five long weeks he had been waiting for Congress to do something for him, and he came to do something for his people. He was one of the B'hoys, and suffered every thing but death. Members urging him on—he spread himself for a big speech. I want Canada annexed; Victoria off the throne, and all creation in the Union. Boisterous laughter and cheering followed this, amid which he was led out by Mr. Holmes. When he reached the door, he said his name was Harraerson, the lion of the West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster submitted a resolution which lies over. Senate resumed the special order of the day.

Mr. Cass having the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks on the Wilmot Proviso. "I believe the Union will survive all the dangers with which it may be placed. But to maintain this proud position, this integrity of political existence, on which, for us and the world so much depends, we must carefully avoid those sectional questions so much and so forcibly deprecated by the Father of his country, and cultivate a spirit of mutual regard. Adding to the consideration of interests which hold us together."

Sad will be the day when the first drop of blood is shed in favor of the preservation of the Union. That day will never come if the same spirit of compromise of each to the feelings of all which animated our Fathers, continue to animate us and our children. But if power offensive to our portion of the country and of doubtful obligations to say the least of it are to be exercised by another, and that under circumstances of a peculiar excitement, the Confederation may be rent in twain, leaving another example of that judicial blindness which God in his providence sometimes visits the sins of nations.

Now, sir, as a more practical question is the legislative adoption of this Proviso worthy the hazard by which alone it can be secured.

In view of the obstacles and dangers to which I have briefly alluded, there should be great advantages inestimable indeed to be gained before such a measure is forced upon the country. Does any man believe that they correspond at all with the magnitude of the evils which must follow in their train? For myself, I do not believe the slightest good will result or would result under the most favorable circumstances from this Congressional interference with the rights of the people of the Territories.

The object avowed is to prevent the introduction of Slavery. Can it go there, even if left without this prohibition? I believe it cannot, and I believe there are very few here or elsewhere that think it can. The Wilmot Proviso is urged, upon the ground of its expediency; it is opposed upon the ground of its unconstitutionality. Now is the contest worth the cost to place this barren and I believe unconstitutional proviso on the statute book. I will engage in no such crusade against the South from whatever motives it may originate. I will endeavor to discharge my duty as an American Senator to the country. And when I cannot do this I shall cease to have any duty to perform. My sentiments upon this Wilmot Proviso are now before the Senate. I am precluded from voting in conformity with them I have been instructed by the Legislature of Michigan to vote in favor of this measure. I believe in the right of instruction when fairly exercised under proper circumstances. I acknowledge the obligations of the instructions I have received, and cannot act in opposition to them; nor can I act in opposition to my own conviction of the true meaning of the Constitution. When the time comes and I am required to vote upon this measure as a practical one in a bill providing for a territorial Government, I shall know how to reconcile my duty to the Legislature with my duty to myself by surrendering the trust I cannot longer fulfill.

Cass concluded and Butler took the floor for to-morrow.

GEN. WILSON.—A San Francisco correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing on the 20th Nov. says:

The various expeditions which were despatched for the relief of the emigrants, have, I am informed, all returned; one party recently lost seventy mules in a snow storm in the mountains. There is a report here that Gen. Wilson or Williams, the Indian Agent, and family, have been lost in the mountains. The party with which they started separated from them, the escort coming by the Southern pass and the General insisting upon taking the upper. The escort has been in some time, but no intelligence has been received of the General. Many parties have been missing longer than his and have yet turned up.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20th, 1850.

The market continues steady at former quotations.

For particulars we refer to the following quotations:	
Flour 40 hundred,	\$2 25@3 50
Beef "	\$2 50@3 00
Sugar, 10 lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	12c.
Rice, "	5c.
Salt 1/2 sack,	\$3 50@4 00
Tea (various qualities), 1/2 lb.	60c@1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75c.
" N. O., "	60c.
Golden Syrup, 1/2 lb.	\$1 00
Black Walnut flour, 1/2 lb.	25c.
Pork, (fresh), "	20c.
Bacon, 1/2 lb., "	15c.
Lard, 1/2 lb., "	15c.
Candles, "	15c.
Dried Apples, 1/2 bush.	\$1 50
Green, 1/2 bush.	\$1 50
Dried Peaches, 1/2 bush.	25c.
Braising, (new) MR	25c.
Curran's (Zante) "	20c.
Green hides, 1/2 lb., "	21c.
Dry do, "	41c.
Iron, (tire), "	6c.
" (assorted), "	61c.
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel,	30c@35c.
Corn, "	20c@25c.
Wheat, "	55c@65c.
Oats, "	35c.
Flaxseed, "	30c.
Onions, 1/2 bush., "	50c.
Tallow, 1/2 lb., "	10c.
Butter, "	10c.
Cheese, "	8c.
Beeswax, "	16c@18c.
Honey, 1/2 gallon,	\$1 00
Eggs, 1/2 dozen, "	6c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS row on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles: gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

SOLDIERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

THAT have Bounty Land, Back Pay, Three Months' Extra Pay, Pension and Mileage due them, can procure the amount due on making application at this office.

E. EASTON,
Pension and Bounty Land Agent, Walnut street, one door below 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1850.

STRAYED.

FROM JOSEPH GRIFFITH, Ferrysville, sometime in July last two young steers about three years old. One was white with black head and neck and his tail cut short. The other brindled with white back. Whoever will give information where they can be obtained shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
Ferrysville, Feb. 6, 1850—2y

TO EMIGRANTS.

TAKE this opportunity to inform those that may wish to send in the spring to the Valley of the Salt Lake, Merchandise, Household goods or loading of any kind, that I am prepared to carry a few tons on the cheapest terms; therefore I wish you to consider the probability of teams and wagons being very high in the coming spring, and give me a call on Main street, a few rods west of the bluff house.

HAMILTON KEARNEY.
Kanerville, Feb. 6th, 1850.

VALUABLE MILL SITE AND FARM FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber situated on Keg Creek, about six miles from the New Ferry near the mouth of Platte river, and near the main road from Kanerville to St. Joseph, Mo. The Mill site is considered the best in the country with every facility for running a grist and saw mill and other machinery, there is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year. There is plenty of Limestone on the premises. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres of land one house and other accommodations. As the subscriber designs emigrating to the west this season he offers the place, together with a pair of mules for sale. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber at Coonville, on Keg Creek.

ELIJAH ALLEN,
Coonville, on Keg Creek, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.
No. 236,
Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street,
And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Calicoes;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light "	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slip-	" Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
" ers;	" pump-sole do;
" Fancy do do;	" half do;
" Black Kid Welt-	" do Monroe slippers;
" Ties;	" Mrs. calf p'd brogans;
" do do Buskins;	" do Pump's do;
" Phil. Polka Slip-	" do " do;
" pers;	" do " do;
" do Gaiter Boots;	" Boys' calf Brogans;
" do Gaiter do;	" do " do;
" half Gaiters;	" do " do;

To the Farmer.
If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mammoth boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

CLOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsend's, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined us as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,
(to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kanerville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Axes and Holloware,
in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuance and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.
N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by

THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Miller's store.

Kanerville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsman.)

KANESVILLE, IOWA.

Reg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsman, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-

ware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premium), Castings, Nails,

Shovels, Spades, Hubs and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and

Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and

Iron, (well assorted.)

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A No. 1" sign.

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.
N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Beeswax, Gold Dust, Coin and Bank Bills taken in exchange for goods.

Kanerville, Nov. 28, 1849.—2m

ENIGNS OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admittance Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admirable public" the best assortment of

GOODS

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Gingham, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpaca, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—

from a three dollar suit up to the "Heigh of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheep's eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of

Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants,

Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York.

In short, they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENIGNS OF THE WEST.

Kanerville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 1, 1850.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that if the undersigned had obtained from the Judge of Probate Court, of Pottawatomie county, letters of administration upon the estate of John W. Strode, deceased, bearing date Dec. 11, 1849. That all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate; and if said claims are not presented within three years, they will be forever barred.

PIUS SAPPINGTON, Administrator.

St. Francis, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber offers for sale his improvement, situated at the landing at

Council Point, said farm has been under cultivation for about fourteen years, containing eighty acres of well improved land, has about thirty-five acres of wheat growing, most of it was sown in August, also four dwelling houses; one good barn, corn crib, root house, &c., and all out houses that is calculated to make a farmer comfortable. Any person wishing to purchase, so as to double his money cannot do better than call; for the price will be so that I think the grain on the ground will refund the money advanced and have the farm clear. Call and see for yourselves.

CHARLES BIRD,

Council Point, Jan. 9, 1850.

WANTED.

THIRTY good young men to start to the Salt Lake Valley as teamsters, by the 1st day of April next. Also a company of from fifteen to twenty-five men to go through in haste, on horseback, and pack their luggage. No charge for pilotage, though the undersigned is well acquainted with the route, and is acquainted with the mountains and

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Let me go to the Valley.

Let me go to the Valley, for there I have been,
Where the Sun's ever clear, and the sky's never dim,
And the streams from the mountains in grandeur do flow,
'Tis the home of the Mormon! Oh, there let me go.
Let me go to the Valley that lies in the West,
In the far distant mountains that I now love the best,
For the Saints will be there, and the Twelve they will go,
While the outcasts of Israel together will flow.

Let me go to the Valley in which I delight,
With my brethren and sisters again to unite,
Where the glory of Zion in her beauty shall glow,
Beneath our own fig tree! Oh there let me go.
Farewell all ye merrymen, ye bid you adieu,
The Saints you have driven, our brethren you slew,
And the blood of the prophets to heaven doth cry,
The widow and orphan you've caused to sigh.

Let me go to the Valley, where the Salt Lake doth flow,
At the foot of the mountains that's covered with snow,
Where no galleys with oars are seen on her streams,
Where no gallant ships are there to be seen.

From the Literary American.
On the Death of a Child.

Is it well with the child?
Look up from his clay,
See! angels have soared
With his spirit away,
To a land where disease
And death cannot come;
It is well with the child,
With Jesus at home!

Is it well with the child?
Weeping mother, behold
On his brow saints have placed
A crown of pure gold;
The inscription is Love,
Christ's own undefiled;
Look upward, believe
It is well with the child!

Signs of Prosperity.

FROM THE CHINESE.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where harts are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law-court-yards weedy, silent, and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where the signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and well-governed state.

MISCELLANY.

Love in a Stage Coach.

BY A BACHELOR.

How it poured! Rattle, rattle against the easement; splash, splash on the ground underneath, all night; and now, when I awoke here, it was raining away harder than ever, as if a second deluge were at hand. Confound the breakfast bell! I do wish there was no such thing as a breakfast on a rainy morning; for then one might lie abed all day, or until the storm cleared off. Philosophers tell us that rain is necessary for the economy of nature; it may be true, though I never trouble myself about such things; but if so, men ought to be made like dormice—to sleep in unconsciousness until the rain sees fit to cease. Nature never intended us to be out in a shower, or we would have been born with patent oilcloth or India rubber skins.

Down it poured! What on earth was I to do? The day before had been the brightest one of the bright month of May; and as I had a passion for walking in the country—more food for it!—I had trudged away off here, eight miles and more from town, to see a country wedding, "after the order used among friends." I must say that the thing was very handsomely done, and that I was much edified—so much so, that one of these days I shall tell how the parties departed themselves—how many new hats there were in the wedding company, who drove the finest horses, and all other matters of gossip, so interesting to young misses and old bachelors like myself. The day passed off, with a bright blue sky until toward dusk, when a thunder shower came up that lasted till bed time; but I retired fully resolved that the morning would see a clear sky over my head. But morning had come; and here it was, pouring down in the dark, splashy, continuous stream, for all the world like an old maid's oburgations when her tongue gets wagging.

Down I hurried to the breakfast table. I had just buttered my bread, and was swallowing the first mouthful of coffee, when the horn of the coach to town was heard, and looking out of the window, I saw the vehicle, with its four smoking horses, dashing down the turnpike. It was my only chance to reach the city that day. I bolted my bread, gulped down the coffee till my throat was scalded, jammed my hat on my head, and made a dive through the door. The driver did not see me; but cracked his whip with a flourish and went on. I shouted: still the old villain would not notice me, but with another flourish of his whip, set his four-in-hand in a brisker trot, and rattled down the hill. Desperate with the fear of being left, I pitched after him, scattering the mud around at every step, and shouting at the top of my lungs; but I might have shouted on till doomsday, had not a passenger seen me and stopped the deaf old sinner. Out of breath, wet to the skin, covered with mud from head to foot, and not in the best humor from the loss of my breakfast, I mounted into the coach; but the instant I placed my foot inside the vehicle, all my sulkiness vanished, for one of the loveliest angels that ever blessed an old rickety coach, or warmed the soul of a poor, breakfastless bachelor with her presence, sat upon the back seat.

Did you ever fall in love? Of course. And the lady was the loveliest of her sex! To be sure. This stage-coach beauty was twice as handsome as your sweetheart; and if, after this, you don't think my fellow passenger a cherub, then I give up all hope of making you appreciate her. Such eyes, such teeth, and then lips—egad! it almost makes me crazy to think of them. I put myself down for the luckiest dog in the world. She was dressed in a plain straw

cottage bonnet, with a green veil—"just such a costume," said I, "as a real lady wears when traveling"—and then she gave me such a sweet, but half-roguish smile, as I tumbled into the coach in the plight I have described, that I knew her at once to be a paragon in the way of education, taste, fortune, and all that; and I resolved—what knowing one wouldn't!—to make the agreeable off-hand; for there is nothing like meeting an heiress in a stage-coach, where she thinks she is unknown, and dreams that every attention is paid to her springs from true love—ahem—on your part.

I was in clover. What cared I for rain? Splash, splash, splash, ay! rain away there, like blazes—who cares? One doesn't get a tete-a-tete with a pretty girl every day of the week—so I determined to make the best of it. And, faith, with a few sly compliments, and my extraordinary good looks, I soon got as cosy with my unknown beauty, and she with me, as if we had been acquainted since the days of Noah. We talked of the wedding, for she too had been there—of the scenery—of the rain—and of whatever came uppermost; and there was such a charming frankness in all she said, that I really thought her the most winning little witch that I had ever seen; and I verily believe if the floor had been softer, and I had known the accurate number of bones of which I would be tenant, in courtesy, I should have gone down on my knees to her at once. I hate showing one's learning off in public, so I avoided any thing like literature, though I saw by the intelligent eyes of the charmer, that she had a soul alive to all the finer sensibility of nature. At length we got on the subject of house-keeping. Now, if there is anything I hate, it is a woman that can't keep house, and I trembled at every word, lest my angel should confess her ignorance of these matters. Shade of Apicius! how my heart leaped when she told me that hardly a day passed in which she did not make bread, or pies, or sponge cake, or some other of those shimshaws that delight the heart of man; and in expatiating on such delicacies, she rose to a pitch of eloquence that I never heard surpassed. I couldn't resist my feelings, but snatched her hand to my lips and kissed it.

Yes! I felt that she was destined to be mine, for if there is anything that a wife ought to know it is this. I come of a race of caterers. My grandfather lunched on half a dozen rabbits, and died at last of a surfeit produced by eating two young pigs. My father can break his fast on a brace of capons, or devour a pair of turkeys without having to pick his teeth; and a brother of mine can tuck in a hundred of pickled oysters and dishes of chicken salad, which does credit to the family. My own exploits in this line, my modesty forbids me to mention. No wonder I loved this rosy little beauty who could get up such a choice fry, and bake such delicious cakes. Ah! what a life of domestic happiness rose before my vision, when I pictured myself returning home from court at night, to meet a breakfast ready broiled, or a bowl of the richest turtle soup, served up by the fair hand of the angel at my side. I resolved, if I were virtuous in a pair of whiskers, in an eloquent tongue, or in my new blue coat, to win this seraph of pie-bakers.

There is no place like a stage coach for making love. It comes natural! You do it, egad, in a sort of easy, don't-care-for-any-thing style, that you can't for the life of you assume in any other place. What better sitting on the same seat to talk more conveniently, and putting your arm around her waist to keep her from jolting off, you soon get to be wonderful cozy, and, ten to one, if you don't catch yourself squeezing her hand, or varying the attentions in some other way, before you're aware of it. For my part, as I have said, I was ready to surrender at discretion, and I already fancied myself lightening the dear creature beside me of the troublesome duty of collecting the rents of her various fine houses. It was charming to think of the progress I had made in her affections. What a deliciously rosy cheek it was that I just then sily kissed—she blushed the deeper at my warmth. And then her stately, pointing lips; and then her figure, just the size for a man who hated your thin wasel-shaped young misses as he hated epidemics. Ah, what a wife she would make! How I thanked my stars that I had hitherto set my face like a flint against every temptation to marry—for now my firmness was to be rewarded by this beauty and her dress dropping into my mouth. And then I preached to myself a mental homily on the shortsightedness of man, as I ventured to steal another kiss from the conscious and blushing little angel at my side. I was just about to pop the question itself, when the coach stopped, and the driver descended and opened the door. My charmer rose. I was taken all aback.

"Do you get out here?" said I, in surprise.
"Yes!" said she, "I see Mr. Powell is waiting for me."
"Mr. Powell," said I, for that was the name of a friend of mine who lived up this very lane, not half a mile from the turnpike—"do you then live with him? Perhaps you're a relative?" "Strange," I muttered to myself, "I never heard him speak of this charming creature."

Before I could answer, Powell approached, and while he hailed me, my fellow passenger sprang to the ground as if by magic, and the next minute was in my friends' vehicle.
"For heaven's sake," said I, half mad that the hearty gripe of Powell prevented me from hastening to his ward's assistance, "who is that angel? Is she a relative, a ward, or what? I'm dying for love of her!"
Powell burst into a laugh, and laughed on, till tears came in his eyes. Confound the fellow what did he mean? I began to look angry.
"Come my dear boy," he said, "don't get into a passion, but consider how odd it is that you, of all men, should fall in love with my cook!"
I never make acquaintance in a stage coach now until I have exchanged cards.

Satire is a glass in which the beholder sees everybody's face but his own.

ALWAYS PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER.—The most remarkable case of remorse within our experience, which has been somewhat large, has occurred lately. William K. V. N., having defrauded all his creditors, absconded suddenly to Alabama. He left the premises entirely unbeknown to them; and while they were inspecting their ledgers to see what he owed them, casting up the debit and the credit side of account, he was safely swimmin' his horse-tail over the creek at Wetumphy. The next day he set up a segar store in that town. But remorse wouldn't let him rest while he was twisting up his back. He stood it a good while like a soldier, but at last he was obliged to cry out "Oh! oh!" and tumbling down on to his cot, he cried like a child. He writes us word that he stood every thing like a man; stood the debt he owed Mr. Arkellus for bread; stood Mr. Pepperell's bill for groceries; stood the pangs of conscience because he owed black Timmins for hiri' his little pony;—but when he came to think that he had read the Bunkum Flag-Staff, and come off without settlin', his heart was bust. He rolled onto the floor a time or two, then goin' in to his office, gin up. He enclosed us the money, which we have received this day, and hereby acknowledge. Our advice to you, dear friend, is to keep your hands from pickin' and stealin', take the Flag-Staff, but to keep yourself from temptin', pay in advance. Can you do any thing for us in Wetumphy? Certainly. Circle! circle! circle!—[Knickerbocker.]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Strong resolutions have been introduced into the Maryland Legislature on the Slavery question, by Mr. MERRICK. They declare that Maryland, as the United States that part of the District of Columbia originally embraced within her limits in good faith, relying upon a compliance with the terms of cession by the Gen. Government. That Maryland never designed, nor did the General Government at the time contemplate the using of sovereignty over the district to the detriment of the local institutions of that State. That Maryland is, in feeling, position and all the features of her constitution, and in her laws, essentially, fully and unequivocally, a slaveholding and a Southern State. That any interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the terms of the cession, and that, in such case, the sovereignty over the District ought legally and of right to revert to the State of Maryland. That the State loves and values the Union, and that they will not believe the Congress of the nation contemplates the exercise of its powers for the purpose of oppressing, or trampling upon the rights and interests of any of the States. Finally, they say: "That the extreme alternative to which the State of Maryland, in common with her sister States of the South, with whom she is indissolubly allied by institutions, interests and sympathies, would be driven, in the event of a disturbance of the great compromises of the constitution, or of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is too painful for contemplation, but it is one from which, if presented, she will not for an instant shrink, but meet with the same spirit of firmness which characterized her, when she fought through the common dangers of the whole country to the consummation of this great Union."

State of the Market.
Honor.—Dear and scarce. The old stock nearly exhausted, and the new crop rather unpromising.
Virtue.—Few importations, and that of native growth degenerating.
Honesty.—None in Market.
Patriotism, first quality.—No demand.
Patriotism, second quality.—Principally bought up on speculation, at par.
Prudence.—All held by old stockholders.
Pride.—Market glutted.
Polltiness.—Very cheap, but the owners appear indifferent about the disposal of it.
Scandal.—None offered at wholesale; the article altogether engrossed by hawkers and peddlars.
Religion.—When brought into market it is generally adulterated. Sales nominal.
Love.—None offered, except for real estate.
Talent.—A scarce article. No credit allowed.
Sincerity.—Out of season.

What I have Never Known.
I never knew a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair, when there was a rich man to compete with him.
I have never known a naturally dishonest man, to become morally honest by becoming a church member.
I never have known a really poor man elevated to any important office, let his intellect and qualification be ever so brilliant.
I have never known a minister of the gospel to be called (by God) from a high to a low salary.
I never have known a poor man respected because he was poor.
I never have known a rich man, but what was respected for his riches.
I never have known a merchant to continue his conversation with a poor man when a rich man entered his store.
I never have known a white-headed, hairy faced office-seeker, to be very conversant with a poor man after election.
I have never known a fashion to ridiculous to be followed.
I have never known any system of religion too absurd to find followers.
I never have known a political abolitionist that would put a negro into his best bed.
I never have known the order of Nature reversed to punish or to please any man.
I never have known a minister of the gospel, that hated the women.
I never have known a man to be better than he should be.

"Early marriages make us immortal. It is the soul and chief of empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and that woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destructive to the whole world, apostates from nature, and rebels against heaven and earth."—[Facitius.]

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG
WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad-cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the rare opportunity of judging for themselves.
PERRY & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

JESSE HOLLADAY.
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Corner of Main and Francis Streets.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass Ware, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, Fine Cigars, Chewing Tobacco, Cologne, and Fancy articles.
Physicians and merchants are invited to call and examine prices before purchasing, as he is determined to sell remarkably low for cash, or to punctual men on time. All articles are warranted pure and free from adulteration.
St. Joseph, Mo., July 11th, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally, such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.
Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottons, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books, stationery, and general assortment.
Queensware—extra assortment.
Hardware,
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail; as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.
Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will attend to the receiving, forwarding and Commission business.
Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.
DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the

MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.
Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye-stuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Plate Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.
N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.
Give us a call, and we will come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.
Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.
FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT
DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVAL'S
CHEAP STORE,
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods! Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Cloths and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanketing; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.
The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.
Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the Elk Horn Sign.
DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVAL.
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.—6m

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE!
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the Salt Lake and California emigrants that he has and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of TIN-WARE of all kinds. Those wishing to purchase will be supplied upon terms to correspond with Salt Lake prices. All kinds of work in his line done to order, with neatness and dispatch.
DUSTIN ANY.
Kansasville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1849.—1f
CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.
ORSON HYDE will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered upon at his office in Kansasville.
Kansasville, Jan. 23, 1849.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flirt Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linen, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines, Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and Cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mattoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps—manufactured on purpose for this market. GROCERIES—all kinds; mals, glass, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bays, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Brides and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,
Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fancy and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrup, Sweet Meats, Candies, every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (By bottle or Case), Cider, Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.
Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

J. E. JOHNSON.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
Just Received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kansasville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Iuks, assorted;
6 " Erve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Coat Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixture;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Colicue, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Selditz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beattie's Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowan's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; Lebanon's pargoric; essence of life; British and Harlow's oil; opodeldoe; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tr; Balsam of wild cherry; Cullins Remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal discounts made to country dealers and Physicians.

COME AND SEE.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kansasville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the various orders of Printing, such as: Letters, Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Books, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c., &c.
We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than any other office, such as this side of St. Louis.
Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.
Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.
Kansasville, Sept. 5, 1849.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber wishes to inform their citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo. that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentlemen's Cloths, Ladies Habits, and all kinds of Millinery work which will be done at the shortest possible notice.
Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.
ERASTUS H. DERBY.
Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
TWO or three single gentlemen can be furnished with genteel board and lodging on reasonable terms, at the WHITE HOUSE, one door West of the Printing Office.
Transient persons desirous of taking Dinner or staying for the night can also be accommodated.
Kansasville, Dec. 12, 1849.—6t

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound); 100 Voice of Warnings; Books Doc. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kansasville, Nov. 30, 1849.

MEALS! MEALS!
Persons wishing meals, can be furnished at the first house east of the Printing Office, at the usual meal hours at 15 cents per meal. A few day boarders can also be accommodated on reasonable terms. Persons from the country can pay for their meals in produce.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kansasville, Oct. 31, 1849.

STRAYED.
FROM the subscriber's last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white across her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by
JOHN W. BELL.
Kansasville, Jan. 23, 1850.—2t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wheel ending machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Bell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.
Terms.—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to furnish their own.
NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849.—my 2f

WANTED.
TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go to Oregon to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.
Kansasville, Jan. 23, 1850.

WANTED.
TO engage one hundred good young men as teamsters to go to Oregon to the Valley. They can have their board and a reasonable amount of luggage hauled for them. This will be a fine chance for young men that wish to go to the Valley or to the Gold mines this Spring. Enquire at this office.
Kansasville, Jan. 23, 1850.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

WILLIAM F. CARTER.
OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to tender his thanks to the citizens of this county, and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had anywhere. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Hoes. Emigrants would do well to purchase this article here instead of purchasing elsewhere, as he has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and dispatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.
Shop at the Old Stand Opposite the Log Tabernacle.
N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment.
Kansasville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND
STATIONARY,
JUST RECEIVED AT THIS

OFFICE OF
J. E. JOHNSON, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.
Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Carmina Sacra;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high price;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slates and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottos;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kansasville, November, 14, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYEHOUSE.
No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and Repaired equal to any house in the city.
Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garments returned punctually and with dispatch.
N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by
JOHN GALLAGHER.
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

Emporium of the West Forever!!
WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store

hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, leatherware, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kansasville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices. Such as sugar, tea, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds. Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.
St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849.

UNION HOTEL.
Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that he has received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned hotel, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams—with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 3.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, 1 00
Single number, 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.
One square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
P. T. THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

Elder JAMES McFARLANE, Grimes county, Texas.
Mr. JOHN M. BURNHAM, Travelling Agent.

Mr. GEORGE COLEMAN, Savannah, Mo.
Mr. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.

Elder NATHANIEL H. FRET, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.

Elder THOMAS CARVER, No. 97 Christo street, in the rear, New York.

Elder WILFRED WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.

Mr. J. M. MCKAY, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
Messrs. MCKENZIE, GIBNEY, III.

Rev. R. H. HILL, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
Messrs. PRITCHARD, Weston, Mo.

Rev. M. MONTGOMERY, travelling agent, throughout the United States.

Rev. J. H. BELL, an Elder of our Church.

1 THESSALONIANS V. 21.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters,—Most of you are already aware, from some hints which were thrown out this morning, that I propose replying to the objections which were raised against our views of baptism by the Rev. Mr. Osborne, in his sermon of this morning to the congregation of Queen Street.

My discourse, with, therefore, be rather controversial; notwithstanding, I trust that the spirit in which I shall reply to his objections, will be that of truth, humility, and love, and that my remarks may savor of that charity which hopeth and believeth all things.

I am inclined to believe, and would therefore sincerely hope, for his own veracity's sake, and for that only, that the rev. gentleman's objections are the offspring of a candid and impartial mind; nevertheless, when I reflect upon the old adage, which says, "even good men may be deceived," and daily see its truth developed, I am induced to believe that sincerity and infallibility are not so inseparably connected as might be desired.

The scripture which I have chosen for a text will be found in 1 Thessalonians v. 21, "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." And here I would observe, before proceeding further, that text-taking is neither a divine institution nor an apostolic custom, but was introduced in the third century by Origen; he too it was who introduced the vile system of spiritualizing the scriptures, so that a mystical meaning, or fanciful interpretation, was preferred before the obvious meaning of words and phrases: (Stromata, book x.) and it is only to comply with a popular custom, where I can conscientiously do so, lest by the neglect of it I should unwillingly offend my hearers, that I now take a text.

In the words of our text we have the apostle's injunction to the Saints of his day, to investigate carefully all that they heard, and to avoid relying too much upon the mere authority of the speaker. I would therefore earnestly impress upon your minds the necessity of giving heed to the apostle's advice, which, though especially addressed to the church at Thessalonica, is equally applicable to all people in any age of the world, inasmuch as it conveys a general principle, which if observed, cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial and lasting results; and I would say, both to saints and sinners, of your minds be duly adjusted, that your judgments may be decided by the ponderance of truth.

I shall first call your attention to Mr. Osborne's text, which you will find in the 10th Acts, 33d verse, where the account is given of the baptism of the Philippian jailor. From the occurrence of the words "all his" and "all his house" in this account, Mr. Osborne drew the unwarrantable conclusion, and in plain terms declared, "here then, is infant baptism;" but it will be seen from a perusal of the 32d and 34th verses, that there were no infants in the jailor's household, for the word was "preached to all, and all believed," which would not be true if infants are included in the signification of word "all."

To preach to infants would be absurd, and for infants to understand or believe would be impossible. Neither can Mr. Osborne support the idea of infant baptism by quoting the words "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not," &c., 19th Matthew, 14th verse, for there is not in these words the most distant allusion to baptism of any kind; on the contrary, the purpose for which they were brought to Jesus is plainly stated, namely, "that he should put his hands on them, and pray," and not (as Mr. Osborne would have us understand) to be baptized.

A few verses were quoted by Mr. Osborne from 17th Genesis, beginning at the 4th verse. His application of these verses was on this wise,—that as the law of circumcision was enforced upon its subjects in their infancy as the most proper period, so should

the ordinance of baptism in the gospel scheme. This I utterly deny for the following reasons:—

1. There is not a single passage which, when properly applied, at all favors the idea.

2. If infant baptism was substituted in the place of infant circumcision, there is then a change only, without any advantage resulting therefrom; for if the law of circumcision was unprofitable because not of faith, infant baptism must be so for the same reason. Infants are equally unable to believe in or understand the latter covenant as they are the former.

3. The purpose of each was diverse from the other. Circumcision was the seal of a covenant or promise then made, to be fulfilled at a future period, which becomes of no use when the promise has been fulfilled; whereas baptism is for the express purpose of conveying unto us, in the present act of its administration, the remission of our sins. (Coloss. ii. 12; 1 Peter iii. 21.)

4. Circumcision was of one sex only, baptism is of both. (Genesis xvii. 12; Acts viii. 12.)

5. Baptism is administered in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; which was not the case with circumcision. (Matthew xxviii. 19.)

6. In baptism no age is fixed upon by Jesus or the Apostles as the most proper period; whereas, the eighth day after birth was expressly commanded for circumcision.

7. We read that the ancient Jews "were baptized unto Moses, in the cloud, and in the sea." Here, therefore, was baptism observed in the same time that circumcision was in force, which is inconsistent with the idea of the one superseding the other. It may be asked "why were both ordinances observed during the Mosaic dispensation, and only that of baptism in the Christian?" I reply that the gospel was preached unto the people of that day, as well as unto those of the apostolic age, "but the word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it," therefore "the law was added because of transgression."

Hence the law and the gospel were in force at the same time, and the ordinance of circumcision being incorporated with the law, was performed upon infants eight days old, who on arriving at the age of accountability could then be baptized for the remission of their sins; but when the seed (Jesus Christ) came, to whom the promise was made, then the seal of that promise (circumcision) was no longer necessary. The observance of both ordinances during the same dispensation still further proves that the nature and purpose of each differed from the nature and purpose of the other, for if they had been similar in these respects there would have been no need for both at the same time. From these and other reasons it is plain that there is no analogy between the two ordinances, and therefore no argument can be drawn from the former to substantiate infant baptism.

The next passage which Mr. Osborne adduced in support of the absurd theory is the 39th verse of 2d Acts, but this also fails to prove the point, for children are not necessarily infants, any more than a woman is a man, because she is of the same species, or a goat a guinea, because it is coin; you and I, and all the world are children of some parents, nevertheless we are not all infants.

Our objector continues his argument (if it may be called one) by asking a question, in which he supposes, though without any reason, that if infants are not baptized, they are necessarily cut off from any participating in the benefits of the atonement; why he should think so I cannot tell, but I will attribute it to the "sadly deficient view" which he has taken "of the love of God with respect to the infants;" as it is more charitable than the supposition that he had intended to cast upon us the odium of an opinion most erroneous in itself, and not in the least degree countenanced by us. His words were, "if infants were cut off, why were they cut off? it must have been either in mercy or judgment; in mercy it could not be." This is quite true; but why suppose that they were cut off at all? the scriptures do not teach it, neither do the Latter-day Saints; on the contrary, the scriptures bear record, and we believe, that as much as was lost by Adam's transgression, so much we regain by the atonement of Christ; or in other words, "as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Hence, neither infants nor adults have need of baptism until they themselves become actual transgressors; but when this is the case, and we have been awakened to a sense of our sin and condition, we can then joyfully avail ourselves of the ordinances of the house of God, and by being born of water and the spirit, become new creatures in Christ Jesus, inasmuch as we believe the gospel, and do heartily renounce our sins. Mr. Osborne next cited the authority of one of the (so called) fathers of the church. His words are as follows:—"Irenaeus, who was acquainted with Polycarp, and he with St. John, tells us that it (infant baptism) was practised in the early ages from the days of the apostles." This may be true, for many errors besides this were taught and practised very early; in fact, the "mystery of iniquity" commenced its operations as early as the days of St. Paul, and it is probable that the Apostle made use of the words of our text in view of these very heresies. The antiquity of errors is no proof of their truth, and if Irenaeus is the best authority on this point, then bad is the best, for the very same Irenaeus gravely informs us of a false ense, in stating that when the Harlot Rahab concealed the three spies, she concealed the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Many other absurd ideas were entertained by these ancient writers, and as for unanimity there is

none to be expected from them. Origen is frequently quoted in support of infant baptism, but I think his testimony will have very little weight with any one who is acquainted with his inconsistent ideas on other subjects; for instance, he says that "the Holy Spirit was created by the Son, by the word." Another of these notable characters (St. Chrysostom, I believe,) says that in a certain country where he had been, he there saw people with only one eye, which was in the centre of their foreheads, and moreover, that they carried their hands under their arms! So much for the ancient fathers.

Mr. Osborne continued by making an assertion of the correctness of which he himself seemed to be doubtful. Said he, "not until the sixth, if not the tenth century, were there any dissenters from this opinion." Now if Mr. Osborne is no more certain upon this particular than to be doubtful whether it was in the sixth or tenth century that dissenters concerning this doctrine took place, it would have been better for him to have avoided making the assertion at all; however he seems to have quite overlooked the fact that infant baptism was disputed as early as the third century.

Our divine endeavor to draw a comparison between infant baptism, and the oath of allegiance, but in this comparison he failed most signally; he said, "the oath of allegiance, does it not bind the children also? if the parents take the oath, do they not take it for the children as well?" And again, "it would be absurd to suppose that the children, when arrived at manhood, should take a fresh oath." Here, observe, the first parallel would exempt children from baptism when young or in infancy, because their parents' baptism served for them, as did the parental oath; and the second would exclude them from it when of a riper age, because, as Mr. O. would have it, such a thing would be absurd. When, then, are they to be baptized? According to Mr. Osborne's comparison they never would, and so far from supporting infant baptism, this comparison actually confutes it.

The next objection raised by our divine was, that "no advocate of adult baptism can find any prohibition of infant baptism." I reply neither is there any prohibition of infant baptism, nor of the absurd practice of baptizing bells, (a custom formerly observed in those countries where Popery prevailed.) If the absence of a direct and definite prohibition of infant baptism be a sufficient warranty for its observance, then we shall have equally good reasons for infant communion. It is clear that Mr. Osborne's argument proves either too much or nothing at all.

Our rev. objector's next argument was as follows:—"They say, 'that believeth and is baptized shall be saved;' now this argument would carry them to this, if they cannot believe they cannot be saved." Here Mr. Osborne not only seems to have forgotten that there were the words of Jesus, merely quoted by us, but he also assumes that we believe in infants having faith and being baptized, which is not the case. He endeavors also to make it appear that his conclusion is deducible from our own views of baptism; but let me, once for all, state that a full, free, and sufficient atonement was made for original sin, so infants are not under condemnation on that account; and having committed no sins themselves, they have no need of baptism for the remission of any. The error consists in applying the words in question to the case of infants.

Mr. Osborne next says, that "immersion cannot be the order of God, because it will not meet the case of every one." How, says he, "can any one be immersed in a desert, where there is little or no water?" How, indeed I say, not at all; but as there are no inhabitants except travelers in such deserts, and these never stay long on this very account, they would soon travel on their camels and dromedaries to a place where there was sufficient water; indeed we have the account of St. John doing so for this very reason. As to the impossibility of baptizing in the Polar regions, I would state that those parts of the Polar regions which are inhabited are not destitute of a sufficiency of unfrozen water wherein they could baptize; even if they were, the inhabitants, traveling as they do with great swiftness upon the ice, sometimes by means of skates and at others with sledges, would soon arrive at water at such a temperature as would admit of baptism being administered with even a considerable degree of comfort. Mr. Osborne says, that "immersion is a dangerous mode," but it is proved by the experience of millions, that it is not more dangerous with danger than benefit. In fact, a few minutes or seconds immersion in cold water in any season of the year is highly beneficial, and is strongly recommended by the faculty. As for the possibility of accidents, this would be the result of carelessness, and not of the mode of baptism.

The following passages were next quoted in favor of sprinkling:—"I will pour out my spirit upon him that is thirsty;" "the Holy Ghost fell upon them;" "I will sprinkle clean water upon you." With regard to the two first passages I will simply observe that they have no reference whatever to baptism, but to the Holy Spirit alone; neither has the latter any allusion to this ordinance, which will the plainer appear upon a perusal of the context, from which we gather,—first that the event is still future, inasmuch as the houses of Israel are not yet gathered to their own land, for in the 25th verse we are informed that then is the time when this sprinkling will take place. It is evident therefore, that if it referred to baptism we are all baptizing considerably before the time specified; secondly, from the grammatical construction of the passage, we learn that whenever it is fulfilled, God himself will be the agent.

From these reasons it is plain that the sprinkling here spoken of does not refer to baptism. If it did, then the example of Jesus, and the practice of the apostles, would be utterly at variance with the passage in question, inasmuch as they baptized by immersion (a fact which can be proved both by the scriptures and history;) whereas the passage in Ezekiel's prophecy speaks of sprinkling.

Mr. Osborne next observed that "the Greek word—baptizo, has twenty-three different significations, such as dip, plunge, or immerse." But how does this support the idea of sprinkling? Not at all; any one in his senses will perceive that it is fatal to it, and instead of being an argument against us, it is one in our favor. He further said, "then great stress is laid upon four Greek prepositions; 1,411 times those prepositions are used in such a manner as to favor sprinkling." This I shall meet by observing that it is a gross error; the result of a most tedious perversion and misapplication of scripture language, strained to support a point which has no foundation in Holy Writ. Mr. Osborne continued by observing that of these Greek prepositions must mean two or three, in one case, they must in another, and then we must believe in the absurdity that Jesus actually went into the mountain, instead of on to it. It will be perceived from this, that his intention was to set aside those words, so that they should not favor immersion; but I will now set upon his suggestion, and apply the rule the other way, and we shall then see that his argument in this case is equally as futile as the preceding ones.

According to Mr. Osborne, if these prepositions must have a certain meaning in one case, they must have the same meaning in all other cases; if, therefore, on to and on be the proper meanings of these prepositions in one case, they must be so in another; then we must understand that Joseph was laid on a pit, and there was no water on the pit; instead of Uzziah going into the temple, we must understand that he went on to it; we must also read that Noah went on to the ark, instead of into it; our father who art on heaven, instead of in heaven. Some may say, "how then, when reading the scriptures, are we to know which interpretation is right, since the Greek word is capable of both?" I answer, the nature of the case will always decide; for the nature of a mountain is such that no one in taking a walk need go into or right under the soil to do so; whereas the nature of baptism is an immersion of the body in water.

The next objection was that the 3,000 could not have been immersed in one day. But let us bring facts to bear upon the case:—Elder John Clinton, president of the Birmingham conference, on one occasion baptized thirty-nine in forty minutes; at this rate, the twelve Apostles alone could have baptized them all in four hours seventeen minutes, and as they commenced early in the morning, (soon after nine o'clock,) they could have had intervals of rest, so as not to experience any inconvenience from continuing in the water long at a time; moreover the apostles, being fishermen and other like occupations, were no doubt inured to hardships, and especially exposed to the elements, and were therefore prepared for such occasions as the one in question. But we have good reason to conclude that the twelve apostles were not the only administrators of this great baptism; for in Acts ii. 1, we are informed that they were all in one place, the number being 120. Acts i. 15. Of this number no doubt the seventy whom Jesus had commissioned formed a part, and it is very unlikely that they would remain idle spectators; therefore, taking these into the number of administrators, the 3,000 could have been baptized in half an hour.

Mr. Osborne next said that "the 3d, 4th, and 5th verses of the 6th of Romans have a reference to something altogether spiritual, because there is no similarity or point of comparison between the baptism of a believer and the death of Christ." This is quite true; surely Mr. Osborne must have known better than to think that we endeavor to draw a comparison between a baptism and a death; but this is one among the many absurd things that men will say and endeavor to apply to us, in order to make their own case appear good. However, let me tell Mr. Osborne, that the comparison lies in the very nature, a complete overwhelming or covering of the body; and St. Paul, in these very verses, makes an allusion to the mode of baptism by comparing it to the burial of Christ, as it is written, "we are buried with him by baptism unto death, that like as he was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so should we also walk in newness of life." And again, "if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." Among those who have written upon this subject, and have understood these verses to have allusion to the mode of baptism, I may mention Grotius, Hall, Whitby, Schueller, Saurin, Newton, Davenant, Luther, Calvin, and many others, so that we are not alone in our view of the meaning of these verses.

The next objection was that "baptism by water is the sign of baptism of the spirit," but for this there is not the least shadow of evidence, and on that account Mr. Osborne did not adduce any. If it were true, and I were to draw the analogy correctly, I should say, in Mr. Osborne's own words, "if we are no longer under the influence of the Spirit, then we are under the influence of the water, it is a very poor affair indeed, and of very little assistance towards our salvation."

Mr. Osborne then related an anecdote of a Baptist who told him that he believed some of his (the Baptist's) children were lost, and others were saved. In commenting upon

which, our reverend objector said, "If baptism gives a man such super-horrible views of the destiny of his own family, God deliver me from such." Here Mr. Osborne falls into the vulgar practice of substituting claptrap for argument, and of attaching to others the ill consequences of a belief they do not hold. Here, observe, the Baptist could have had no allusion to baptism, when saying the words which Mr. Osborne repeated, because he of course did not believe in infant baptism; therefore the cause of his doubts must be found elsewhere, and that will be in the doctrine of predestination, which is held very strictly by many of the Baptists.

Our divine next quoted the words "neither circumcision nor uncircumcision availeth anything, but a new creature," just as if baptism was meant. Any one will perceive that it is circumcision, and not baptism that is here spoken of, unless he be blind or unable to read.

"If you break the law, your baptism is of no use," said Mr. Osborne, but I suspect that even some of those whom Mr. Osborne himself has baptized are not quite infallible; for this view we gather from their own words, even in their most private conversations, when they will acknowledge that they are "miserable sinners." Hence their baptism is of no use, any more than any one's else, according to Mr. Osborne's own words. But is it not written that "if we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness?" And, again, are we not enjoined to pray that God will forgive our transgressions? It is possible that persons who have been baptized, and have entered into covenant with God, may sin and be overtaken in faults, but still their baptism has been, and still is of use, as an initiatory ordinance, and as an ordinance for the remission of sins that are past; and being by this ordinance made the adopted sons and daughters of God, they are entitled to greater favor, and more free forgiveness, inasmuch as they repent and do not wilfully persevere in sin. We have an High Priest who ever liveth to make intercession for us.

Having tried all Mr. Osborne's objections by right reason, and found them wanting in power to overturn the truth, let us hold fast the conclusion that adult baptism by immersion for the remission of sins is still unshaken, and is firmly founded on the word of God. Being a principle of truth, it is therefore mighty, and truth being mighty it must prevail.

I would therefore exhort all within the hearing of my voice to make no delay, but "arise and be baptized, and wash away your sins, calling on the name of the Lord," so shall you have the witness of the Spirit, by which you shall also come in possession of principles and power so as to overcome and prevail, and be enabled to endure unto the end, which principles and power I beseech my Heavenly Father to bestow more abundantly upon his Saints, and though they be a little lower than the angels, to crown them with loving kindness and everlasting joy, and may the peace of God ever dwell in your bosoms for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

From the Millennial Star.

Are the Father and the Son two Distinct Persons?

(Concluded.)

When the Spirit of God descended upon Jesus after his baptism, a voice was heard from heaven, "Saying, this is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Matthew iii. 17.) Here then is a separate distinct person uttering his voice out of heaven at the same time that his son was on the earth. Again, when Jesus was crucified "he said, Father into thy hands I commend my Spirit." Here is proof, the most positive, that there was a person called the Father existing independently, not only of the flesh, but of the spirit of Jesus that dwelt in the flesh. How could Jesus commend his spirit into the hands of the Father, unless the spirit of Jesus was one person and the Father another? Again, after the ascension of Christ, the martyr Stephen "being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God; and said, behold I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God." Stephen saw two persons, and one standing on the right hand of the other.

When Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon had the heavens opened to them on the 16th of February, 1832, they bore testimony as follows:—"The Lord touched the eyes of our understanding, and they were opened, and the glory of the Lord shone round about; and we beheld the glory of the Son on the right hand of the Father, and received of his fulness; and saw the holy angels and they who are sanctified before his throne, worshipping God and the Lamb, who worship him forever and ever. And now, after the many testimonies which have been given of him, this is the testimony, last of all, which we give of him, that he lives; for we saw him, even on the right hand of God; and we heard the voice bearing record that he is the only begotten of the Father," &c.

In the first vision which Joseph Smith received in the Spring of the year 1820, (he being between fourteen and fifteen years of age,) both the Father and the Son, while he was praying, appeared unto him. He says:—"When the light rested upon me, I saw two personages, whose brightness and glory defy all description, standing above me in the air. One of them spake unto me, calling me by name, and said—(pointing to the other.) 'This is my beloved Son, hear him.' Thus we find that the visions both of the ancient and modern prophets agree, and clearly demonstrate the existence of two distinct persons—the Father and Son.

But, says the objector, Jesus is frequently called God, for only in the Scriptures of the New Testament, but in the Book of Mormon,

and if he is God, how can he have a Father who is also called God, unless there are more Gods than one? We answer, that so far as persons and substance are concerned, there are more Gods than one; but when we speak of their perfections, attributes, or nature, they are one. Jesus and the Father are two persons—two substances, but one wisdom, one in power, one in glory. Jesus prayed that his disciples might be made one, as he and the Father are one. Now, if Jesus and the Father are one person, then if his prayer be answered, all his disciples will become one person, losing their individual identities. This would be a monstrous absurdity. Therefore, if his disciples retain their separate distinct identities, and yet are made perfect in one, even as the Father and Son are one, then it follows that the Father and Son are distinct persons as well as his disciples. If the oneness of the disciples consists, not in person, but in the nature of their power, and glory, and other perfections, then it must be in this sense alone, that the Father and Son are one; hence, there is one God, and only one, when we speak of the perfections and attributes, but there is a plurality of Gods, substance.

Jesus says, they were called "Gods unto whom the word of God came;" and as there were a plurality of persons to "whom the word of God came," there must have been a plurality of Gods. Yet, all these inspired men of Gods, when they are exalted into the presence of God the Father and God the Son, will be one with them, not in person, but in glory and in concert of action, in the fulfillment of the great purposes of Jehovah. If according to the words of Jesus, inspired men are Gods, there will be a great company of Gods redeemed from this creation, to say nothing of the countless myriads who have been redeemed from the infinity of worlds which have existed in the regions of endless space.

Both the Scriptures and the Book of Mormon represent Christ to be both the Father and Son. How, enquires the objector, can there be another person called the Father when Jesus is called Father? We reply, that Jesus is nowhere called his own Father, but he is called—"The Father,"—"The Eternal Father,"—"The Everlasting Father,"—"The very eternal Father of heaven and of earth." There is no mystery in all these expressions, any more than there would be in calling Adam or any other man with a family, both Father and Son. Adam is truly the father of the fleshly bodies of all the human race, and he is also just as truly a son of God by creation; indeed, Matthew calls Adam a "son of God." Therefore, Adam like every other man with a family, is both Father and son. Because Adam was the father of the human family, this did not hinder him from being the son of another separate distinct personage called God; so likewise, because the spirit of Jesus, before he dwelt in the flesh, was the Father of the heaven and earth, by being its author and creator, this did not hinder him from having a Father of his own who was a distinct person from himself, as much so as every father and son.

The prophet Abinadi has beautifully illustrated this in a prediction relating to the first coming of Christ: he says, "God himself shall come down among the children of men, and shall redeem his people; and because he dwelleth in flesh, he shall be called the Son of God; and having subjected the flesh to the will of the Father, being the Father and the Son; the Father because he was conceived by the power of God; and the Son because of the flesh; thus becoming the Father and Son; and the yare one God, yea, the very eternal Father of heaven and of earth; and thus the flesh becoming subject to the spirit, or the Son to the Father, being one God, suffereth temptations," &c. Here we have the reasons given why he was called the Father: it was "because he was conceived by the power of God." Among the great family of spirits, Jesus was "the first born of every creature." His spirit, being "conceived by the power of God" before the worlds were made, became the Father of the present heaven and earth, and afterwards came and dwelt in flesh, and became the Son. He subjected the flesh to the will of the spirit, or in other words, he subjected his own body of flesh, wherein he became the Son, to the will of the spirit that dwelt in it, which was called the Father, not the Father of himself, but the Father of Heaven and earth, by being its Author, Creator and Redeemer. The Father of this creation, in subjecting his own tabernacle of flesh to his own will, was at the same time subjecting both his body and spirit to the will of his Father who sent him. Thus, Jesus became both Father and Son, and at the same time, there was another being distinct from himself who was his Father, by whom he was conceived, and with whom he dwelt before the present order of creation existed.

He is called the "Everlasting" or "Eternal Father" because he will throughout all ages of eternity remain the Father of his own creations; hence the relationship of Father must be "everlasting" or "eternal." Though this relationship may have had a beginning—it can have no end. Many have supposed that the terms "everlasting" and "eternal" when applied to the Father, must be without beginning as well as without end, but this is not necessarily true; for our bodies of flesh and bones after the resurrection will endure forever, that is, they are everlasting and eternal bodies; yet they had a beginning; so with the New Heavens and the New Earth; they will have a beginning, but will have no end; they will be everlasting and eternal; so likewise, there was a time when the spirit of Jesus was begotten, and when he began to be the Father of this heaven and of this earth, but there will never be an end to this relationship.

Steamer St. Joseph Destroyed.
The St. Joseph left New Orleans on Saturday, the 19th instant, with a fair freight and number of passengers. On Wednesday, the 23d, at half past six A. M., when just above Choctaw Island and about 40 miles below the Arkansas, and while in company with the steamer South America—both boats being under full headway and nearly side by side—the larboard boiler of the St. Joseph exploded, killing several persons instantly, and scalding and otherwise injuring between 25 and 30 others. The explosion caused a portion of the upper deck to come in contact with the heated boilers and furnaces below, and in a very few moments the boat was on fire.

In this condition she floated a short distance, and struck against the shore. The South America, which was alongside at the moment of the explosion, was rounded to, and the officers and crew went immediately to the assistance of the burning boat. At one time the flames were nearly subdued, and for want of buckets and hose, they broke out again, in order to save as much of the cargo as possible, it was deemed advisable to scuttle the boat, which, after considerable difficulty and risk, was done. She finally burnt to the water's edge.

Our informant was on the lower deck, and near the boilers at the time, and was thrown to a considerable distance in the river, and after floating four or five miles was rescued by a yawl. He received a severe contusion in the head, and was slightly scalded, but with a comforter thrown from the boat he managed to fasten himself to a piece of timber, and in this manner saved himself until picked up. He was insensible, or nearly so, several hours, and does not know what occurred during the burning of the boat, nor does he know the exact number, or the names, of those lost or injured.

When he returned to the vicinity of the wreck, the boat had sunk, and every thing was comparatively quiet. The books and papers were burnt, and the clerk (Mr. Scott), was unable to state who or how many persons were lost; but from his recollection he made the total number 13 or 22. Six or seven were instantly killed, among whom were three cabin passengers (names not recollected by our informant.) A fireman, John Burns; the second cook; pantry boy; and Samuel Staley, third engineer, or striker.

One person was killed by the falling of the iron stay, and the second clerk narrowly escaped, having fallen from the boiler deck with it. The second engineer, who was on duty at the time, was severely scalded, but it is thought will recover. The greatest loss of life was among the deck passengers, some twenty or thirty of whom jumped overboard, and it is supposed that eight or ten were drowned. A number were slightly scalded and bruised. Mr. Baker estimates the whole number of killed and missing at twenty, and the wounded—only two or three of whom are severely so—at thirty.

Nothing of consequence was saved from the wreck, and the officers, passengers and crew lost all their clothes, baggage, &c. The iron safe belonging to the boat, with about \$1,700 of the boat's money, and between two and three hundred dollars deposited by passengers, was gotten out, and the money saved. (St. Louis Republican.)

New York, Feb. 4th.
A letter dated Cape Haytien, Jan. 16th, says a new tariff has been declared, removing the monopoly in copper, giving purchasers the privilege to buy whatever they please, at whatever price they can at Port au Prince.

An explosion occurred in Taylor's machine shop and printing press manufactory on Hager st., near Pearl. It took place early this morning. The engine was in the cellar. St. John, Burr & Co., hat manufacturers occupied the first floor. The second and third floor was occupied by Taylors. Six heavy power presses and other heavy articles were in the fourth story. Altogether about 150 persons employed in the building. It is supposed that no less than 100 were killed. Instantaneously with the explosion the whole building was raised six feet from the foundation and fell with a terrible crash. Thirty dead bodies were taken from the ruins up to noon. Sixty or seventy bodies are still buried. Various opinions are expressed as to the cause. The general impression seems to be that the boiler was imperfect. A man steamed from the ruins said it was an old steamboat boiler patched up. The proprietors say it was a new one and that the explosion was owing to the frost last night. Great numbers have been drowned, as floods of water have been poured into the building since 8 o'clock this morning. Had the explosion occurred one hour later, the loss of life would have been greater.

DEFICIENCY IN THE COFFEE CROP.—A letter dated Rio, Nov. 24, says: The favorable advices from Europe, and large arrivals of vessels in ballast from Europe and the United States, for coffee, caused large purchases to be made from the 1st to the 5th instant, at advancing rates, reducing the stock in first hands to 25,000 bags; since then the chief purchases have been made for Europe, (about 10,000 bags) at 4.55 to 4.65 for good first qualities, or 9 1-2 cents per pound on board. Superiors are held from 4.80 to 5.1.

The holders are very firm, seeing so many American vessels in port, and the arrivals of coffee from the interior every day diminishing. Many are of opinion that after the 1st of January very little will remain to come forward.

After estimating the deficiency in the crops of 1848-7, at 725,000 bags, or 116,000,000 barrels, the writer adds: We cannot, therefore, look for any decline in prices, although still much above European or American quotations, but rather anticipate higher ones, as the deficiency is more apparent, especially as there are many unlimited orders, and an unusually large number of American and European vessels, expressly for coffee, that must be loaded, and many others will have to leave in ballast only.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 6 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay submitted a proposition to settle the whole question of slavery. He is now speaking. He proposes to admit California, reduce the boundaries of Texas, and establish a territorial government over all the Territories.

Mr. Clay hoped the resolutions which he had offered would be adopted. He had reflected with great care upon the subject, and knew that they had been conceived in the spirit of harmony and concession.

First, he thought that California with suitable boundaries had a right to be admitted into the Union, as the State of California had more reason for the course she has pursued than Michigan, for what she has done. There had been irregularities, but they should be overlooked.

Second. That as slavery does not exist in California, or is not likely to be introduced there, it is inexpedient for Congress to impose slavery restrictions.

Mr. Clay said, I must say from all I have heard or read, from all the witnesses that I have seen, and conversed with, from all that has transpired, and is transpiring, I do believe that not on one foot of the territory acquired from Mexico, will slavery ever be planted, and I believe it could not be done by force and the power of public authority.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it being desirable for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States to settle and adjust, amicably, all questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable and just basis thereore.

Resolved—That California, with suitable boundaries, upon her application should be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restrictions in respect to the exclusion or the introduction of slavery within these boundaries.

Resolved—That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territories acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law, either for its introduction into or its exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of said territories not assigned as boundaries of the proposed State of California, without abolition of any restriction or condition of subjection of slavery.

Resolved—That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing on a marine league from its mouth, and ending with that river at the southern line of New Mexico, and thence with that line eastwardly and so continuing on the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain.

Resolved—That it be proposed to the State of Texas, that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of legitimate and bona fide public debts of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States and for which duties of foreign imports were pledged by said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of—dollars, in consideration of the duties as pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after said annexation, but having henceforward become payable to the U. S., and upon the condition also that said States shall by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature or of a Convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has (as any part of New Mexico).

Resolved—That it is expedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, or without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to owners of the slaves within the District.

Resolved—That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the Slave trade in Slaves brought into it from the States or places beyond its limits to be sold therein as merchandise or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

Resolved—That more effectual provision ought to be made by law or resolution for the delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory of the Union.

Resolved—That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade of slaves between slaveholding States; and that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them depends exclusively upon their own particular law.

These resolutions, said Mr. Clay, involve no sacrifice of any principle. They were founded upon a basis of mutual forbearance and concession, not of principle but of matters of feeling merely. He concluded with a most eloquent appeal in behalf of harmony, peace, and mutual forbearance for the sake of the Union.

HOUSE.—Nothing of interest. Whole day taken up in discussing the mileage question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Bailey's revenue bill is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than any other scheme; it gives all the security asked and two thousand dollars over.

Ex-Governor N. S. Brown, of Tennessee, has not been re-nominated for Russia.

Col. Benton has not been in the Senate for three days.

The Treasury Department has issued orders for the discharge of sixteen more clerks in the Department of the Custom House. Orders to the same effect have been transmitted to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

It is stated that orders were in concoction for the dismissal of all the officers of the revenue marine, and the future abandonment of the service.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglass presented a petition in favor of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In the House, Mr. Wood announced the death of Mr. R. Dickinson, when the usual resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—5 P. M.

SENATE.—The Compromise Resolutions were called up. Mr. Clay proceeded to remark that he did not propose this measure with any expectation that it would be adopted precisely as he introduced it. If it was susceptible of amendment or modification so as to make it more acceptable, he hoped the change would be made.

His object would be secured if by any means the great question might be settled, and the integrity of the Union preserved. This question must be discussed in a spirit of conciliation, and settled in the spirit of compromise. His object had been to present a measure which would afford a platform upon which both sections might unite.

The question of slavery in his opinion presented two entirely distinct grounds—Slavery within the States.

Congress has no right to interfere with slavery within the States, and if the time should arrive when Congress attempted to so interfere with the institution, then his voice would be for war, then he would feel that the South was bound to resist so unconstitutional and aggressive a measure with all the means which God and nature had placed in her hands. He then pictured the evils of the result of war arising from such a state of things.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 9th.
In the Senate the Vice President stated that the first business in order was the petition from Maryland and Delaware, asking the peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Chase spoke in favor of the right of petition, declared that the Senate was bound to receive every petition, no matter what its character; Congress should express its disapprobation by subsequent action; he had no objection to whatever action was taken on this and similar petitions.

Mr. Dayton acknowledged the right of petition, but would vote against it, because it was disrespectful and treasonable in its nature.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 11, 3 P. M.
Mr. Holmes' motion, made a few days ago, to lay on the table a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking the establishment of a peace Congress, was decided in the negative 64 to 100; objection arising the question goes over—the House went into committee of the whole, and resumed the bill limiting the expenses for collecting the revenue; the subject is now being discussed.

Second Despatch

WASHINGTON, 5 P. M.
Various amendments to the revenue bill were offered, after a long discussion, the House adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

In the Senate, after a further discussion on the Maryland and Delaware petitions, in which Messrs. Cass, Webster, Seward and others participated, the question was taken on receiving the petition—yeas 3, nays 50. Messrs. Hale, Chase, Seward and others voted affirmatively.

Mr. Berrien made a speech on the slavery question, contending that the north was wrong and south right—that a crisis was at hand which should be met in a spirit of candor. At 3 o'clock Mr. Berrien gave way, and the further consideration of the question was postponed until to-morrow.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.
ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

NEW YORK, 11th Feb.

Russia and Turkey.

It is said that a complete reconciliation had taken place between Russia and Turkey, the latter having consented that all the subjects of Russia, who were concerned in the Hungarian Movement, shall be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered into between Austria and Turkey.

The Russian list of persons proscribed, contains the names of Ben and twelve others. That of Austria begins with Kossuth, and contains thirty-two names.

It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, she having escaped from Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant.

The English Consul at Vienna, has discovered a diabolical attempt, instigated by the Austrian Government, to murder Kossuth.

The Russians have resumed diplomatic relations with the Porte. It is expected that Austria will not be slow to follow.

Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions of her provinces.

Prussia.

The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet has been prevented by some compromise. The King is now disposed to take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

The Emperor, it is said, appears to be an imperious political necessity for Prussia.

In Wirtemberg there appears to be a change of opinion favorable to Russian Influence. The Hanoverian Chamber refuses to acknowledge the Central Commission of Austria and Prussia. A constitution is recommended for Germany.

Rome.

It is said that want of money prevents the Pope from returning to the Capital. France, it is reported, has offered funds to his Holiness.

Sardinia.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the treaty of peace concluded at Milan between the Piedmontese and Austrians. It is supposed that the Senate will also approve it. At Berlin, negotiations for a treaty of peace with Denmark have been resumed.

NEW YORK, FEB. 11.

The Ohio, from Chagres, via New Orleans arrived on Saturday afternoon; she brings \$500,000 in gold.

The Falcon from Chagres, arrived at Havana 1st inst., with \$1,000,000.

The Detroit Daily Commercial Bulletin, that was discontinued some time ago, has reappeared with the Benton flag flying from its masthead. It advocates the election, by the Democracy, of Senator Benton to the Presidency in 1852.

Wanted at this office in exchange for the Guardian: Flour, meal, butter, cheese, lard, eggs, chickens, turkeys, bacon, potatoes, pork, beef, corn, oats,

THE MORRIS BATTALION.—A petition to Congress is in progress, praying that Body to grant the Morris Battalion their traveling expenses. We hope, that those interested will be on hand to sign the petition without delay. Call on Robert Campbell, of this town, or on Abel Sargent.

St. Louis Market.
St. Louis, Feb. 9, 1850.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles:
Flour—Country brands \$5; City \$5 50, per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from S. C. \$1 05 3/4 bush.
Sugar—A and quality of the landing at 44 1/2 cts.
Molasses—New Orleans, at 22 cts.
Rio Coffee—Held at 15 1/2 cts.
Salt—G. A., dull sale, at \$1 20 @ \$1 25 3/4 sk. T. I., 80 cts. sk.
Dried Fruit—Apples from store \$1 75. Peaches are held at \$2 25 @ \$2 50.

KANSASVILLE MARKET.
WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1850.

The market continues steady at former quotations. For particulars we refer to the following quotations:
Flour—Country brands \$5; City \$5 50, per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from S. C. \$1 05 3/4 bush.
Sugar—A and quality of the landing at 44 1/2 cts.
Molasses—New Orleans, at 22 cts.
Rio Coffee—Held at 15 1/2 cts.
Salt—G. A., dull sale, at \$1 20 @ \$1 25 3/4 sk. T. I., 80 cts. sk.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale at a Bargain.

Nearly opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small shop twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached.

KANSASVILLE, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m.

Nearest, Best and Healthiest route

to the Salt Lake and California.

THE

OLD ORIGINAL MORRION CROSSING

AT KANSASVILLE.

Council Bluffs, Missouri River,

Twenty-five miles above the Mouth of the

PLATTE RIVER.

It has been proven beyond question that the NORTHERN ROUTE, crossing the Missouri river at Kansasville, 25 miles above the mouth of the Platte river, is the

NEAREST, BEST, & HEALTHIEST ROAD

TO SALT LAKE AND CALIFORNIA.

The difficulties of crossing the Horn and Loup Fork of the Platte, have been entirely removed by the subscribers placing upon each of those streams large and substantial flat boats.

Heretofore emigrants have had to lose several days in constructing rafts which at last made it rather a hazardous undertaking. Besides these considerations it is an undeniable fact that hundreds of persons who went up on the South side of the Platte fell victims to the dreadful pestilence while nearly all those who took the north side escaped unharmed.

This is the Mormon trail and it is a subject of remark that so few of those people have suffered from disease while on the route. Another thing the emigrant must have in view, and that is their feed and camping places; the routes from Independence, Kansas, Weston, St. Joseph, and all other places below the Platte before going one hundred and fifty miles to the mouth of the Platte, consequently when there is such an immense amount of travel, grass and wood become scarce. This too is the very end of the road where it is most needed, because emigrants expect to leave early and it is necessary that both "man and beast" should fare well in the beginning.

The above is a very important advantage to those who take the north side and is a consideration compared with which all other slights to inconvenience for grass is the only subsistence for stock on the plains.

In addition to these facts emigrants will avoid crossing the dangerous streams of the Saline, the South Fork of the Great Platte, and the Great Platte itself.

To sum up the whole in a very few words, the subscribers would respectfully say to the public generally, and all those who contemplate taking this route, particularly, that at the Kansasville Ferry on the Missouri river, they will find two good boats, each capable of crossing one wagon and team.

At the Ferry on the Horn they have one large and substantial boat capable of crossing a wagon and team every five minutes.

At the Ferry on the Mouth of the Platte, which we will have in charge will ensure to all a safe and speedy crossing.

Emigrants who wish plenty of grass for their stock, and camping places for themselves, besides the best chance of escaping all epidemics will find this route far preferable over all others.

Our boats with competent hands will be at their places on the 1st of April; and all may rest assured that what we have said may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

In the Kansasville Market, Emigrants will find every thing necessary for their outfit at as reasonable rates as can be procured in the Western country.

SARPY, MARTIN & GINGRY.
Kansasville, Feb. 20, 1850.

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this county, and particularly that portion of them that expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well assorted assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order, and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. The experience that he has had in traveling in the West, and also in fitting out emigrants for the last two or three years to journey over the Plains from this place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

KANSASVILLE, FEB. 20, 1850.—3m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloth, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Mole-skins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linen, &c.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines, Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amazing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Putty, Hardware, Carpet Bags, Spanish Saddles, Saddle Trees, and riding Bitles and Halters, Girths, Belts, Sheaths, Trunks, &c.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Spill, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Balaam's; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure), and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to number, too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same building an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY STORE,

Where can be obtained all varieties of Bread and Crackers for family or emigrant uses. Wedding, Fan, cys, and Plain Cakes, Tarts, Jumbles, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Syrrups, Sweet meats, Candies in every variety; Cigars, Tobacco, choice Wines and Liquors, (by bottle or Case), Cold Ale, Mead, Cheese, Herring and Refreshments generally.

Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, September 19, 1849.

J. E. JOHNSON.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Com-

munity generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the East, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad-

cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres, satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; pickles and preserves; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,

(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)

St. Joseph, Missouri.

Begin leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to the market to purchase goods, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber last April, a HEIFER one year old of a light red color, with a little white about her shoulder and loins, and a round white spot on her right flank. Any person giving information to the subscriber, so that she may be obtained shall be rewarded by

JOHN W. BELL.
Kansasville, Jan. 23, 1850.—3t

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business, and customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take home with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard for every roll of wool. The wool to be required from those who wish to furnish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—my 2t

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

POETRY.

From the Millennium Star.
The Millennium Star.

BY H. L. BIRCH.

Softly beams the sacred dawning,
Of the great Millennium morn.
And to Saints gives welcome warning,
That the day is hastening on.

Splendid rising o'er the mountains,
Glowing with celestial cheer,
Streaming from eternal fountains,
Rays of living light appear.

Swiftly flee the clouds of darkness,
Speedily the mists retire;
Nature's universal blackness,
Is consumed by heavenly fire.

Yes the fair Sabbath eve,
When the world will be at rest,
Rapidly is drawing nigh,
Then all Israel will be blest.

Odors sweet, the air perfuming,
Verdure of the purest green;
In princely beauty blooming,
Will our native earth be seen.

At the resurrection morning,
We shall all appear as one;
O! what robes of bright adorning,
Will the righteous then put on.

Eyes not seen the untold treasures,
Which the Father hath in store,
Teeming with surpassing pleasures,
Even life for evermore.

Kossuth.

BY GEORGE LESTER.

Kossuth! the world's great soul
Hath kindled at thy name;
Once more his blazoned scroll
Unfolds Eternity's flame.

Points to her starry land,
The free and quick field,
And stamps with a perpetual hand,
Thine mid the names of old.

What though the field be lost,
Where bleeding Freedom lies,
And towards death the host
Is marching in the prize;

Thy nobler heart can feel,
(Its manly duty done),
Alone the wreath of old, the steel,
From battles lost or won.

Enough, that once again
Goes forth the rallying word,
And in man's heart and brain
The stagnant soul is stirred;

From out his cold and dead
Has shot a new-born glow,
The pulsing deed sees it alive,
The act beholds the blow.

Not Freedom dead shall rise
By heaven and earth, and man,
By the lone dungeon's cell,
By scourge, and rack, and chain;

By the bright kindled soul,
By them, the dead, the free,
Once more the voice of Ages rolls,
Kossuth! and calls for thee.

MISCELLANY.

The Group.

A LEGEND OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The breaking out of the war of 1812, found me on the island of St. Christopher, or as it is more familiarly called St. Kitts, ill with a fever, the effects of which kept me confined to my room for many months. Upon my recovery, the difficulty of getting away from the multitude of English cruisers, induced me to enter into business there which detained me until the war had ceased. While residing there, the scene related below, occurred, which if you deem worthy a place, is at your service. It has little to recommend it but the truth. At the time of its occurrence it made a deep impression upon my mind, and even now the whole scene is before me, fresh in all its particulars as the day it happened, but the pen of man would fail to do it justice.

The Island, you will recollect, is one of the group to which the general name of West Indies is attached, and is owned and governed by the French. The principal harbor defended by a strong battery, is in the form of a huge bowl, with two outlets to the ocean, the one broad and deep the other narrow, intricate and shallow.

It was during the time that a hollow truce was patched up between France and England, that an American privateer appeared off the harbor, which played the very deuce with the English merchantmen which frequented St. Kitts. She was a long, narrow Baltimore built clipper, and one of the fastest sailers I ever saw. She seemed when in pursuit to fly before the wind, and for the luckless merchantmen in sight, there seemed to safety, except in running into the harbor, or getting under the guns of an occasional man-of-war. So great an annoyance did this little privateer prove, that on complaint being made to the English Admiralty, a fine frigate, and one of the fastest sailers, was despatched to St. Kitts, to cruise off the harbor, with orders at all hazards to capture the privateer.

A week or two before the time of which I speak, the inhabitants of the town were awakened by the sound of cannon at sea, and as day broke the privateer with every sail set, was dashing in towards the harbor, in sail of a fine large English merchant vessel. Just as the latter entered the channel, leading into the harbor, the privateer was by her side, and the cry of her captain "boarder away!" sent a crowd of gallant spirits into the English vessel, and after a short but fierce and desperate struggle, the vessel was a prize, and immediately left the harbor in company with her captor.

The vessel was taken within the harbor, within a port owned by a neutral power, which should have offered protection, and the British Consul made formal complaint to the Governor, of this breach of the laws of nations. The Governor excused himself as best he could. The scene of the struggle was beyond the reach of the guns of the fort, and besides there was no French vessels of war in the harbor at the time, to prevent capture. With this explanation the Consul was forced to be satisfied.

The British frigate in the meantime arrived, and for several days nought was seen of the enemy little privateer, though every vessel that came into port, spoke of being over-

hauled by her to see if the French flag which they bore did not cover an English vessel. Reports too, reached us of rich prizes being taken, and the Americans at St. Kitts taunted the English citizens with the abortive efforts to capture what we called the "Flying American," in imitation of the "Flying Dutchman," whose powers of ubiquity the privateer seemed to possess.

One morning, a bright cloudless Sunday morning in May, which had brought the entire population of the city to the hill side overlooking the town and harbor—another distant firing was heard at sea, and those who had glasses saw two vessels, with crowded canvass, making towards the mouth of the harbor. The hindmost vessel would occasionally yaw round for the purpose of pouring in a broadside, while the other with her stern guns kept up an occasional cannonade on the pursuing vessel. Nearer they approached, and soon were perceptible to the naked eye, and the words passed from man to man, "it is the English frigate and the American privateer." They entered the harbor, the privateer near a mile in advance of the frigate, and both anchored side by side under the guns of the fort.

The frigate finding every effort to take the privateer abortive, had, while in port, so disguised her appearance as to pass for a large merchantman. The morning of which I speak, a sail was seen, and soon the privateer was making headway towards her. To carry on the deception the frigate attempted to escape, but a sail which had been drawn under her so impeded her progress, that the privateer made two knots to the frigate's one, and off St. Kitts, she overhauled her, and found she was about catching a tartar, just in time to prevent boarding. Finding the privateer making off, the captain of the frigate opened a fire upon the little vessel, now crowding sail for St. Kitts. Fortunately her rigging remained uninjured, and the vessels as I before said, came into the harbor, the frigate closely pursuing the privateer, and both anchored under the walls of the fort.

In a few moments a boat was seen leaving the shore with the British Consul on board. The boat soon returned with both the Captain of the frigate and the Consul, and the two proceeded to the residence of the Governor, where they remained for an hour. When they left the Governor's house, both seemed delighted, and on arriving at the water's edge, the British captain remarked, that he would send the privateer to England next day, with despatches.

Soon the news was hinted about that the Governor had ordered the privateer to leave the port within twelve hours, or its neutrality should be no protection, and this decision was based upon its violation by the captain of the privateer, in invading its neutrality, by capturing a merchantman within the harbor, some weeks previous. The excitement among the American residents upon the reception of the news was intense, and even the French citizens, whose feelings were ever against the English, whom they regard as their natural enemy, and in favor of the Americans, whom they regard as natural allies against England, the feeling of indignation was fully expressed, while the English residents were loud in their exultation.

All eyes were turned to the doomed vessel. Her captain had been duly notified of the determination of the Governor, but no movement was seen by which her course of conduct could be foreshadowed.

At length the order was given to weigh anchor, and the same moment the same order was given on board the frigate, and both vessels, side by side, steered for the mouth of the harbor, the privateer with but sufficient canvass to carry her out, the frigate with sails so set as to move neither faster nor slower than did her anticipated prize. The Americans on shore were loud in their indignation. If the privateer was to be taken, they preferred that she should be boarded and captured under the guns of the fort, that the question of right of the Governor, to refuse protection, might be made a national affair.

Slowly the vessels sailed towards the mouth of the harbor. In the commencement of this description I said the harbor had two outlets; the one broad and deep, the other shallow, narrow, and dangerous. The latter was used by fishermen in going to sea, for it cut off near one mile in getting to the ocean; the other was used as an outlet, and the only one, for vessels of war and merchantmen.

As the two vessels were nearing the lesser outlet, the privateer was at once, as if by magic, covered with sail—every stitch of canvass that she could bear being placed upon her. At once she dashed into the narrow outlet and a cry of horror rose from the old fishermen on shore, for none supposed that she could pass through it, but must founder on the rocks with which it abounded. With the speed of an arrow shot from a cross bow the gallant vessel sped on, as obedient to the pilot as though possessed of human reason. The frigate, too, crowded all sail for the deeper channel. On shore the excitement was intense—scarce a sound was heard, so deep and absorbing was the race, that men seemed almost afraid to breathe. On swept the glorious privateer, and on went the frigate, each strained to the utmost, like two gallant horses contending for the prize. The one was flying from captivity—the other for the honor and for the emolument of the capture. The privateer had gained two-thirds of the distance, but the most dangerous passage lay before her, yet still did her imperious master bend beneath the weight of canvass—still her keel was untouched by rock or bar, and on she sped. Soon the crooked windings of the channel were all passed, the last sunken rock was left behind, while the frigate was within the distance of half a mile, had near two miles to run ere she could gain the open sea. The deep "thank God!" of those on shore, told that all danger was passed, and as the keel of the privateer touched the ocean, a ball was seen for a moment suspended at her masthead, which soon unwinding itself, that little piece of bunting—the "Star Spangled Banner"—which had before been hoisted, opened to view, as the saucy little privateer, in defiance, opened a fire on the frigate, which being still within the harbor could not return it. The shout which then rose from the shore—from Americans, Frenchmen and from the men of all

nations, save the English, seemed to shake the very heavens, so loud and deafening was it, and the cheers were resumed again and again, as when the frigate dashed out of the harbor it was seen that the privateer, then running before her best wind, was already huddled at sea, and was soon lost to the eye in the rotundity of the ocean.

The frigate after pursuing the chase for a short distance, gave it up, and returned that night to the harbor.

She remained not long in the station, for the very boys in the streets would talk of the chase, when the officers of the frigate were passing, for the purpose of taunting them, and the affair getting wind, the people of the other islands took it up, and the captain was soon glad to leave for another cruising ground.

Though half the time allotted to man has passed since from the hill side of St. Kitts I viewed that chase, yet are its incidents deeply graven on my memory. They have never yet found their way into the papers, and to give your readers a sketch of a scene, even the recollection of which excites a thrill of pleasure, I have in my rude way transcribed it.

A Pleasant Surprise.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend; such was his kindness to the young man whom it was his duty to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see him perplexed when he cannot find them."

"My friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around and looked around on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

He who gives for the sake of thanks knows not the pleasure of giving.

Does any one despise thee, let him; be thine the care to do nothing worthy of despise. Does any one hate thee, what is that to thee, thou needs't not hate in return; but free from reproach, and like Phocion, with unaffected patience, point out his error. Let it be seen, as before God, that thou art one whom nothing frets, nothing annoys. Receive what Providence awards, thou who art framed to common weal.—[N. Y. Spirit of the Age.]

The Love of Gold.

The following remarks upon the California emigration are from the London times. The hope that the world will become wiser, to any practical effect, from experience in California, we believe is likely to be disappointed, though it is to be feared many unfortunate emigrants are destined to endure much suffering when it is too late to derive benefit from their experiment:

"Our race is steadily advancing towards good in much, but in one thing it is regressing astray. In its humanity, it is grand; in its lust of gold, most pitiful, most mean. With us the great social sin is poverty, the great incentive to crime the possession of wealth. As a stimulus to this modern vice the discovery of California threatens to be disastrous to the higher morality of society; and it is with much the same sorrow as we feel in reading the statistics of pestilence that we hear of tens of thousands flocking out to dig for gold rather than gain their bread in manly and nobler ways. For there is much yet to be done in the world. There are vast regions of untrodden waste, which, with industry, could be made fruitful fields, and this conquest of man over nature, instead of perplexing the world with fears for the 'currency' and misgivings about the 'depreciation of the circulating medium,' would feed food to the famishing and labor to the unemployed. When such extravagant prices are given for the most ordinary necessities at San Francisco, we cannot but think how much better it would have been if all the money that has been taken out to California to amass more, had been applied to useful purposes at home. As it is, we see but little promise of general advantage in this California fascination; and we only hope that men may bring more wisdom thence than they carry thither, and that others may learn from experience that gold is not the one Good Thing."

C. VOORHIS & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware
Kaneville, Iowa.

SHEETINGS—15000 yards heavy sheetings for sale low by [Jan 23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

PRINTS—6000 yards prints, a splendid assortment, at [Jan 23] C. VOORHIS & CO.

LAPACAS AND DELAINS—new styles at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—a large lot at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

INGHAM'S—Every variety, for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

BROADCLOTHS, SATINETTS AND CAS.—SIMMERES—at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Blue, brown and white, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

FLANNELS AND LINSEYS—for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—Latest styles for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—15000 pairs for sale low by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY—at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

AXES—Collins', Shumons' and Nason's axes at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

GLASS AND QUEENWARE—for sale low by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

COFFEES, SUGAR AND RICE—at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

TEAS—Imperial, gunpowder, young hyson and black teas, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SALERATUS—A first rate article, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—For sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SOAP AND STARCH—For sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

CANDLES—Sperm, star, adamantine and tallow at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar, for sale at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar house, for sale at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

STOVES—Premium and empire, for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

POWDER, LEAD AND CAPS—for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

BATTERY—A large lot, for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

CANDIES AND ALMONDS—for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

MRELLAS—A good article at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

WINE AND LIQUORS—for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

TUBS AND BUCKETS—Wash tubs and painted buckets at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—For sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

BROOMS, BROOMS—New brooms, at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

CASINGS—All kinds for sale low by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

FLOUR—Superfine flour, for sale by [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

IRON—Well assorted at [Jan 23] VOORHIS.

SIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT THE
NEW STORE
OF
J. A. KEATING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admission Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "amazing public" the best assortment of

Ever offered to the citizens of the independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Mullins, Ginghams, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpines, Laines, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.
READY-MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit up to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheep's eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of
Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.
Salt Lake and California Emigrants.
Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York. In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods at the

ENGLISH OF THE WEST.
Kaneville, (Council Bluffs), Iowa, Jan. 15, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
AND
STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS
OFFICE, MCGUFFEY'S 1st, 2d, 3d,
4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Cornelia Sear's;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottos;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kaneville, November, 14, 1849.

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.

No. 14, North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and repaired equal to any house in the city.
Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment returned punctually and with dispatch.
N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other article in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the above Establishment by
JOHN GALLAGHER.
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Linden and Atchison County, Mo., that he has opened a shop in Linden, where he will carry on the above business in all its various branches. Such as Gentlemen's Clothes, Ladies' Habits, and all kinds of Military work, which will be done at the shortest possible notice.
Cutting done on application and warranted to fit if properly made up.
J. A. STUBBS H. DERBY.
Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

1850.
DESERET HOUSE.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries & Hardware.
Kaneville, Jan. 23, 1850.

SALERATUS—A little more left of the first quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

APPLES—Dried, first rate article, warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRIED PEACHES—A large quantity, good to be sold very cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

RAISINS—A rare article, just rec'd, from St. Louis, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

ALMONDS AND CANDY—to be had at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPICE AND PEPPER—Always on hand at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SUGAR—Loaf and brown sugar, a good dry article, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—A large assortment, for sale low by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

DRILLINGS—Blue, brown, and white, for sale by [Jan 23] NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHIRTINGS—Bleached and unbleached, best quality, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

TEAS—Young Hyson, and Imperial teas, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHAWLS—Broche, plaid and other varieties, at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

GLASSES—Sugarhouse and N. O., for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SPADES AND SHOVELS—for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLOUR AND MEAL—for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

FLANNELS—Red and white, for sale low by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

LAPACAS AND DELAINS—New styles for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

INGHAM'S—A large lot, for sale low by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SHEETINGS—10000 yards, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

HATS AND CAPS—New styles, call at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

AXES—Collins', warranted, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARDINES—A good article can be found at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—An assortment, just rec'd by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVE PIPE—Just rec'd, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

STOVES—A good assortment of stoves, just received by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

PRINTS—1200 yds, beautiful patterns, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BRANDY AND GIN—Best article, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BROOMS—A large supply, for sale cheap at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

COFFEES AND RICE—First quality, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

CLOTHS—Broadcloths, satinets and cashmeres for sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

BOOTS & SHOES—A large lot for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

QUEENWARE AND GLASSWARE—For sale at NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Q choice lot of tire and band iron, for sale at this office. [Jan 23]

LOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPARILLA—Dr. Townsend's, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.
For further particulars, enquire at this office.
Kaneville, Feb. 6, 1850.

E. T. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Having a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel specialties; thinblades; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel heads; purses and trappings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; comb bones; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 26, 1850—1y

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store
hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, leeches, honey, butter, eggs, chickens, fowls, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market prices will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.
Kaneville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, sops, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds. Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.
St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849.

UNION HOTEL.

Kaneville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Thankful for the very liberal support that has been received. The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has completely repaired the above mentioned house, and is ready at all times to accommodate the traveling community, either by the gross, dozen or single. A large and commodious yard for the accommodation of emigrating teams, with an abundance of water within the enclosure. Good stabling attached to the premises. Persons boarded by the day or week.
ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.
Kaneville, Nov. 19th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.
CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.
Office—At the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

M. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner, and we have removed our large stock of English Goods.

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kaneville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Axes and Hollowware,

In the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham, were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you, and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is as, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.
N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by
THOMAS D. BROWN,
Successor to Brown & Millers store.

Kaneville, Oct. 14, 1849.

A NO. 1.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

DONNEL, STUTSMAN & CO.

(Successors to Smith & Stutsmann.)

KANEVILLE, IOWA.

Be glad to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of goods of Smith & Stutsmann, and in addition, are now receiving and opening at the old stand

A No. 1, Sign.

Not the largest, but as large and better selected stock than any other House in the upper country.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, School Books, Cook Stoves, (Root's Premiums), Cutlery, Nails, Shovels, Spades, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Upper and Sole Leather, Calf Skins, and Iron, (well assorted).

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

Remember the "A. No. 1" sign.

N. B. Furs, Peltries, Dry Hides, Hides, Wash, Dye, and Black Hides taken in exchange for goods.
Kaneville, Nov. 28, 1849.—3m.</

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 4.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, " 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

PHILIP THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

EDWARD JAMES MCGRAW, Grimes county, Texas.

DR. JOHN M. BERNHART, Travelling Agent.

DR. HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.

DR. GRAHAM COLEMAN, Savannah, Mo.

DR. JAMES TOWNSEND, St. Joseph, Mo.

ELDER NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

MR. JACOB GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELDER THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.

ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.

DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.

MICHAEL MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.

REX R. HELGE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

GEORGE PEACOCK, Weston, Mo.

WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

LEVI STEWART, Illinois and other States.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

From the Millennial Star.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Osborne, Minister of Darlington Street Chapel, Wolverhampton.

BY JAMES BELL.

An Elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

WOLVERHAMPTON, June, 1849.

Reverend Sir,—It is from the purest of motives, and with the greatest respect, that I take in hand to address to you a few lines, which I trust will be received in the same spirit as that by which they are penned.

Think not that I do so from any capricious spirit of dictation, or from blind bigotry, but give me credit for a kinder motive while you read my epistle, and while you candidly consider the interrogatives I shall finally propose.

I was induced to write to you from the fact of my having heard you lift up your voice in reprehension of the principles and doctrines of the Latter-day Saints, and too hastily join in the popular cry of "deception," "false prophets," "heresy," and so forth.

My determination was the more fully matured by a consideration of your popular character as a practical Christian, and my own impressions of your personal piety, aided by a remembrance of the old proverb, "Good men may be mistaken." I was truly sorry that you should so readily trust in flying rumors, newspaper reports, and that uncertain rule, popular opinion; when you must be aware of the fact that malice may conceive; the press bring forth, and popular opinion exaggerate the lie, which, by their joint agency, is thus palmed upon the public.

I am, alas! too sensible of the fact that there have been, and still may be, some among us who are a disgrace to any people; but remember, the conduct, or rather misconduct of Judas, Ananias, or Saphira, was not the result of the system they had embraced, but of their own cupidity and carnal minds; as it was then, so it is now; evil men will creep in, and stay with us until their deeds are manifest, and excommunication becomes absolutely necessary. Be it known, we neither protect nor patronize crime; on the contrary, if, after due warning, the offense is not removed, the offender himself is cut off from our society. In conclusion of my epistle, I would just observe, that the conduct of an individual is not always the characteristic of the community. I would also be bold enough to affirm that the Latter-day Saints generally are a people who can be advantageously compared with any or all religious bodies extant, for consistency of faith and conduct.

I will now propose a series of questions, arranged in such order as shall give you some idea of the constitution, &c., of our Church.

1.—Did Jesus and the apostles teach the true gospel? and have we a sufficiently correct account of the same in the New Testament?

2.—Is the true gospel a perfect law of liberty?

3.—Is a godlike and perfect law capable of any human improvement?

4.—Is the church or kingdom of God unchangeable in its priesthood, powers, doctrines and blessings?

5.—If so, where is the apostleship now? with its Prophets, Elders, Priests, &c., and where is the power to bind and loose, to cast out devils and heal the sick? and how many of the multitudinous doctrines now extant are the pure, unadulterated principles of truth? and what has become of the Savior's promise of divine gifts?

6.—Did Jesus set these officers, powers, and gifts in the church, for the work of the

ministry, for the perfecting of the saints, and for the edifying of the body of Christ, until we all come in the unity of the faith? &c.

7.—Has the work of the ministry come to an end? are we all perfected? have we all come in the unity of the faith?

8.—If not, what is the reason that these officers and powers have ceased, and other forms of godliness devoid of power substituted in their stead?

9.—Is it not the result of apostasy on the one hand, and persecution on the other, both of which began while the church was yet in its infancy, and continued until it was driven into the wilderness, and the priesthood was caught up unto God who gave it, there to remain until the time of restitution, when righteousness should look down from heaven, and truth should spring out of the earth?

10.—In other words, did the Gentile church continue in the goodness of God? or did it eventually fall away and become corrupt, until at last it was united to the state, and thus became the great "Whore of Babylon," because it had committed fornication with the Kings of the Earth?

11.—If the latter be the case, is not any human improvement or reformation like putting "new cloth on an old garment," or new wine into old bottles?

12.—If it took divine power, and immediate revelation to insinuate the gospel in the first instance, are they not needed to perpetuate the same?

13.—If the Everlasting Covenant has been broken, and the "prophets and seers covered," until darkness and doubt, dissent and heresy, and all other kinds of abominations have overspread the earth "and all has become as the words of a sealed book," can it be renewed without an express revelation from God? or will it be maintained that human agency alone will suffice to reform the errors of the age, to combat the impetuosity of crime, or stay the principle of moral evil?

14.—Are we living in a day ripe with the consequences of this great apostasy, such as is foretold in the 24th and 29th Isaiah, and 24th Matthew?

15.—If so, may we not expect that "other labourers" would be sent into the vineyard at this the eleventh hour, just before the day of God's wrath upon Babylon, and the pouring out of the latter-day judgments, announcing that the kingdom of Heaven is again at hand, and crying with a mighty voice,—

"Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him!" And will they not be informed of his near approach by an holy angel, who shall restore the gospel in these last days; and will not the dispensation thus committed be the dispensation of the fullness of times, and the kingdom thus announced, the one spoken of by Daniel?

16.—Has any one a right to teach, preach, or administer in the ordinances of the gospel without divine authority; or will the administrations of unauthorized persons be considered legal in the sight of God?

17.—In what manner was divine authority given and communicated in any age of the world when God had a church upon the earth?

18.—Was it by one person assuming the authority given to another who had preceded him through reading an account of the commission given to this his predecessor, as is done in these days with the commission given to the apostles?

19.—Or was it by being either called of God in a direct manner, as in the cases of Moses and Samuel, or indirectly through the medium of one who already holds the priesthood and authority of God, as in the cases of Joshua, Timothy, and others? and when so called is not the laying on of authorized hands the scriptural mode of communicating the power and priesthood unto the person called?

20.—Is not assumed authority illegal? and will not those who assume it be punished, sooner or later?

21.—Is not an active, living faith, the only true faith?

22.—Are not the *Golden Rules*, their attributes, and the *Gospel* the objects on which our faith should be fixed?

23.—If there be but one true and genuine faith, will it not always be characterized by these objects, and sealed and certified by the *effluvia* flowing from it; namely, such as are promised by the Savior and such as are enumerated by St. Paul? Did not the ancients by faith obtain promises, work righteousness, turn to flight the armies of the aliens, and stop the mouths of lions? Did not Moses by faith divide the sea, and smite the flinty rock? And shall we now say that the *nature*, *objects*, and *power* of faith have in any way changed or ceased? May we not rather say,—that men have ceased to worship the true God, in the right way, and have thus lost the spirit which is the source of these blessings?

24.—Is not this the ancient faith? And are we not bound to "contend for that faith which was once delivered unto the Saints?"

25.—Is not sincere repentance a principle of the gospel?

26.—Is not baptism by immersion a principle of the gospel?

27.—Is it not "for the remission of sins?"

28.—Is it not mockery in the sight of God to baptize infants, seeing they have never sinned?

29.—Are they not saved by reason of the atonement, and is not this atonement efficacious?

30.—Instead of baptizing them, should we not "take them in our arms and bless them?"

31.—Is not baptism for those only who have become actual transgressors?

32.—Is there a single command, precept, or example of infant baptism?

33.—Is there a single command, precept, or example of sprinkling as a baptism?

34.—Is not the laying on of authorized hands the scriptural mode of coming in possession of the gift of the Holy Ghost?

35.—After obeying these first principles, are we not required to go on unto perfection,

so that our path may be as that of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day; and to observe all things whatsoever he hath commanded us, such as the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper?

36.—If we be sick, and nigh unto death, should we not send for the elders to anoint us, and to pray that the Lord may raise us up? And if we have sinned, can we not be forgiven, inasmuch as we are penitent?

37.—Since there is so great a resemblance between our church and that of former days, are not the honest among men bound to join us?

The Jews, Judaea, and Christianity.
BY JUDGE NOAH.

Within the last twenty-five years great revolutions have occurred in the east, affecting in a peculiar manner the future destiny of the followers of Mohammed, and distinctly marking the gradual advancement of the christian power. Turkey has been deprived of Greece, after a fearful and sanguinary struggle, and the land of warriors and sages has become sovereign and independent. Egypt conquered and occupied Syria, and her fierce Pacha had thrown off allegiance to the Sultan. Menaced, however, by the superior power of the Ottoman Porte, Mehmet Ali was compelled to submit to the commander of the faithful, reconveying Syria to Turkey, and was content to accept the hereditary possession of Egypt.

Russia has assailed the wandering hordes of Caucasus. England has had various contests with the native princes of India, and has waged war with China. The issue of these contests in Asia has been marked with singular success, and evidently indicate the progressive power of the Christian governments in that interesting quarter of the globe. France has carried its victorious arms through the north of Africa. Russia, with a steady glance and firm step, approaches Turkey in Europe, and when her railroads are completed to the Black Sea, will pour in her Cossacks from the Don and the Vistula, and Constantinople will be occupied by the descendants of the Tartar dynasty, and all Turkey in Europe, united to Greece, will constitute either an independent empire, or be occupied by Russia, who, with one arm on the Mediterranean, and the other on the North Sea, will nearly embrace all Europe. The counterbalance of this gigantic power will be a firm and liberal union of Austria with all Italy and the Roman States, down to the borders of Gaul; but the revolution will not end here. England must possess Egypt, as affording the only secure route to her possessions in India through the Red Sea; then Palestine, thus placed between the Russian possessions and Egypt, reverts to its legitimate proprietors, and for the safety of the surrounding nations, a powerful, wealthy, independent, and enterprising people are placed there, by and with the consent of the Christian powers, and with their aid and agency the land of Israel passes once more into the possession of the descendants of Abraham. The ports of the Mediterranean will be again open to the busy hum of commerce; the fields will again bear the fruitful harvest; and Christian and Jew will together on Mount Zion raise their voices in praise of Him whose covenant with Abraham was to endure forever, and in whose seed all the nations of the earth are to be blessed. This is our destiny. Every attempt to colonize the Jews in other countries has failed; their eye has steadily rested on their own beloved Jerusalem, and they have said, "The time will come, the promise will be fulfilled."

The Jews are in a most favorable position to repossess themselves of the promised land, and organize a free and liberal government; they are at this time zealously and strenuously engaged in advancing the cause of education. In Poland, Moldavia, Wallachia, on the Rhine and Danube, and wherever the liberality of the governments have not interposed obstacles, they are practical farmers. Agriculture was once their only natural employment; the land is now desolate, according to the prediction of the prophets, but it is full of hope and promise. The soil is rich, loamy, and everywhere indicates fruitfulness, and the magnificent cedars of Lebanon show the strength of the soil on the highest elevations; the climate is mild and salubrious, and double crops in the lowlands may be annually anticipated. Everything is produced in the greatest variety. Wheat, barley, rye, corn, oats, and the cotton plant in great abundance. The sugar-cane is cultivated with success; tobacco grows plentifully on the mountains; indigo is produced in abundance on the banks of the Jordan; olives and olive oil are everywhere found; the mulberry almost grows wild, out of which the most beautiful silk is made; grapes of the largest kind flourish everywhere; cochineal is produced in abundance on the coast, and can be most profitably cultivated; the coffee-tree grows almost spontaneously; and oranges, figs, dates, pomegranates, peaches, apples, plums, nectarines, pine-apples, and all the tropical fruits known to us flourish everywhere throughout Syria. The several ports in the Mediterranean, which formerly carried on a most valuable commerce, can be advantageously re-occupied. Manufacturers of wool, cotton, and silk, could furnish all the Levant and the islands of the Mediterranean with useful fabrics. In a circumference within twenty days' travel of the holy city, two millions of Jews reside. Of the two and a half tribes which removed east of the trans-Jordanic cities, Judah and Benjamin, and half Manasseh, I compute the number in every part of the world as exceeding six millions. Of the missing nine and a half tribes, part of which are in Turkey, China, Hindoostan, Persia, and on this continent, it is impossible to ascertain their numerical force. Many retain only the strict observance of the Mosaic laws, rejecting the Talmud and

Commentaries. Others, in Syria, Egypt, and Turkey, are rigid observers of all the ceremonies. Reforms are in progress which correspond with the enlightened character of the age, without invading any of the cardinal principles of the religion. The whole sect are therefore in a position, as far as intelligence, education, industry, undivided enterprise, variety of pursuits, science, a love of the arts, political economy, and wealth could desire, to adopt the initiatory steps for the organization of a free government in Syria, as I have before said, by and with the consent and under the protection of the Christian powers. I propose, therefore, for all the Christian societies who take an interest in the fate of Israel, to assist in their restoration by aiding to colonize the Jews in Judaea; the progress may be slow, but the result will be certain. The tree must be planted, and it will not want liberal and pious hands to water it, and in time it may flourish and produce fruit of hope and blessing.

From the Millennial Star.
Truth.

BY JANE MASON.

What is this, with meteor blaze,
Fills the nations with amaze?
As to earth she bends her way,
Turning darkness into day.

'Tis a form, majestic bright,
From the upper realms of light;
Faith and Hope upon her brow,
Rob'd in love as white as snow.

In her joyful hands she brings
Present hopes of future things;
Cheers our long benighted way
With a bright millennial ray.

Hail! thou Heavenly Messenger,
Thou we long have waited for;
Glad our longing, aching eyes,
Turn from earth to Paradise.

Welcome, stranger, come and rest,
Dwell in every honest breast;
These, thy work, have understood,
Hail'd thee from the throne of God.

What! though some may think thee
"Changel'd,"
Far from truth's simplicity,
Wrapt in Babel's mystery.

Come, ye sons of mental night,
Fearlessly behold the light;
Why, so mad, your dross prefer
To the gold she would confer.

Hark! she speaks, ye sects give ear;
You're condemn'd if you forbear:
Let your broken cisterns go,
Come where living waters flow.

See! she stands with open arms;
Calls you, with unequalled charms:
Cast your empty husks to swine,
Come taste her milk and wine!

Gospel truth's this seraph's name;
Still unalter'd she's the same:
When all creeds and systems fall,
Truth eternal will prevail.

Plain Talk.

Mrs. Swishelm, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, goes for horse whipping drunkards to reform them, and in answer to those who charge her for the want of the womanly sympathy, quotes the passage, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Of the upping shods and their victims, she speaks after this fashion:

"If we were a man—if we were a voter—we would vote down the doggeries. As we are a woman, if we had a husband, father or a brother, who was likely to become a victim to the serpent of the still, we would take the disease in time—in the first stages—and warn the dramseller within our reach, not to encroach on our hearth; and if they persisted, we would burn down their groceries with as clear a conscience as we would make a fire to burn June-bugs and save our plums."

"This will be called incendiary doctrine; but desperate diseases want desperate remedies; and when our happiness, and the life, and soul, and honor, of one dear to us, are at stake, it would not be well for the man that stood between us and his salvation; if we had concluded salvation; possible. We would never advise any other to such a remedy; for the remedy would be imprisonment for life; but we would consider this a positive blessing compared to loathing the besotted face of one we had loved. To us, there is no object on earth so loathsome, so hateful, so abominable as a drunkard. We would not live near one, for we should die of a sick stomach. It may be very angelic for a pure-minded, virtuous woman to love and caress a great drunken beast, but for our part, we have not the slightest pretensions to being an angel. And the coil of an anaconda would be quite as pleasant a corsage, as the entwining of a drunkard's arm. From the smell they have on the street, one would imagine that the angel, that staid near them, long would require to be pretty strongly scented with brimstone. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and people are forbidden to be unequally yoked! We can think of no yoke so unequal as that which would bind a decent woman to a drunkard; and we most firmly believe that so far from its being the duty of a wife to live with a drunken husband, it is a violation of the laws of God, and the dictates of common sense and common decency. A woman who would persist in living with such a man, should be shut up in a lunatic asylum. Grant it that she has a right to dispose of herself as she pleases! Has she any right to furnish the state with paupers and criminals? Has the drunkard any right to hand down his vices and their consequences to posterity?"

The Contented Man.

The contented man is the richest man, and also the happiest man. In earthly things he wishes no more than nature; he can frame his thoughts to his estates, that when he hath heart he cannot want, because he is as free from desire as superfluity. He has seasonably broken the headstrong restiveness of prosperity, and can manage it at pleasure.

WHAT'S A GENTLEMAN!—We are constantly reading cards of thanks to the gentlemanly captain, the gentlemanly steward, the gentlemanly clerk, the gentlemanly barkeeper, &c., &c., &c., and we have often asked ourselves what constitutes a gentleman of the present age. In old times it was fortune, living without labor, and with ease and comfort, now it appears to be a title only conferred in return for some favor, and indiscreetly bestowed. Thus, the captain of a ship is termed gentlemanly if he treats his passengers with courtesy; the clerk of a steamboat who hands the printers some newspapers, is gentlemanly; and the steward who pops up some champagne is called gentlemanly. We are the nation of all others for titles, and we confound them all. When we talk with Dr. Francis he always calls us doctor; when the recorder is speaking to us he calls us judge; the lawyer calls us counsellor, the general never fails to call us major; the countryman addresses us as "captain," and the downeaster as "stranger." The title least heard among us is *mistress*. We were once dining with our consul at Falmouth, Mr. Fox, and were quite startled at a sweet Quaker girl asking us, quaintly and demurely, "Mordcaai, what wine wilt thou drink?"—[Noah's Sunday Times.

Sir John Franklin.

The following is the message which the President sent in on Monday in regard to Sir John Franklin:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—

I herewith submit to you copies of a correspondence with the lady of Sir John Franklin, relative to the well known expedition under his command, to the arctic regions, for the discovery of a northwest passage. On the receipt of her first letter, imploring the aid of the American Government in a search for the missing ships engaged in an enterprise which interested all civilized nations, I anxiously sought the means of affording that assistance, but was prevented from accomplishing the object I had in view in consequence of the want of vessels suitable to encounter the perils of a proper exploration, the lateness of the season, and the want of an appropriation by Congress to enable me to furnish and equip an efficient squadron for that object. All that I could do, in compliance with a request which I was deeply anxious to gratify, was to cause the advertisements of reward, promulgated by the British Government, and the best information I could obtain as to the means of finding the vessels under the command of Sir John Franklin, to be widely circulated among our whalers and sea-faring men, whose spirit of enterprise might lead them to the inhospitable regions where that heroic officer and his brave followers, who periled their lives in the cause of science and for the benefit of the world, were supposed to be imprisoned among the icebergs, or wrecked upon a desert shore.

Congress being now in session, the propriety and expediency of an appropriation for fitting out an expedition to proceed in search of the missing ships, with their officers and crews, is respectfully submitted to your consideration.

Washington, January 4, 1850.

Z. TAYLOR.

Gold Bearing Quartz.

Mr. WRIGHT, one of the Representatives to Congress from California, brings with him a great many specimens of the Quartz found in the mountains of California. This rock is inexhaustible on the western side of the Sierra Nevada, and no one pound of it has yielded less than one dollar's worth of gold. The gold can easily be separated from the rock by quicksilver. By aid of steam power this rock is stamped in Georgia. One machine will stamp about 1000 bushels of quartz rock per day, and if the yield is fifty cents worth of gold to the bushel of quartz of 80 pounds, the profit is considered very large. What then must be the profit of the California quartz, which yields, on an average, one dollar's worth of gold to the single pound of quartz. T. Butler King has also been experimenting with this quartz, and has come to the same result. Mr. Wright has by this time placed on the Speaker's table a fragment of this quartz, weighing twelve pounds, from all parts of which the gold protrudes plainly in a state almost pure. That piece contains pure gold to the amount of six hundred dollars. The California State House ought to be built with that rock.

ENERGY.—Energy is omnipotent. The clouds that surround the houseless boy of to-day are dispersed, and is invited to a palace. It is the work of energy. The child of who is a beggar this moment, in a few days to come, may stand forth the admiration of angels. Who has not seen the life giving power of energy? It makes the wilderness to bloom as the rose! whitens the ocean; navigates our rivers; levels mountains; paves with iron a highway from State to State, and sends through, with the speed of lightning, from one extremity of the land to the other. Without energy, what is man? A foolish clod.

Discovery of a Northwest Passage.

A letter in the Courier and Enquirer dated Mazatlan, Nov. 23, states that the British frigate Amphitrite, sloop-of-war Heate, and Royal Thames yacht, club schooner Nancy Dawson, arrived on the 19th inst., from the Northern Ocean. The writer affirms that they have discovered a northwest passage in lat. 73 and lon. about 30°, having gone one degree and a half further north than any vessel had previously been. He also says that they discovered a new continent, but on account of ice could not approach nearer than fifteen miles to land. They did not find Sir John Franklin, and on account of ice were forced to leave.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Good Hit at Fashionable Life.

Mrs. Swishelm thus hits off the representatives of a class unfortunately too numerous in all genteel society. Listen to her, young ladies and, in spite of Fashionable Northern Finishing Schools, beware of the rocks which she so skillfully exposes.

"She is some!" we assure you. Experience and observation must be the most powerful auxiliaries that aid her in giving to genteel humbugery those nice and finishing strokes.

"There are hundreds of girls in every large city who parade the streets in feathers, flowers, silk and laces, whose hands are as soft and white as uselessness can make them. These mothers keep boarders to get a living for their idle daughters. These mothers will cook, sweep, wait on the tables carry loads of marketing, do the most menial drudgery, toil late and early, with very little clothing, while their hopeful daughters spend their mornings lounging in bed, reading some silly book, taking lessons in French, fixing finery, and the like. The evenings are devoted to dress making, and displaying their charms and accomplishments to the very best advantage, for the wonderment and admiration of the knights of the yardstick and young aspirants for professional honors—doctors without patients, lawyers without clients—who are as brainless and soulless as themselves. After a while, the piano-pounding, simpleton cupivates a tape-measuring, law-expounding, or pill-making simpleton. The two nineties spend every cent that can be raised by hook or crook—get all that can be got on credit in broadcloth, satin, flowers, lace, carriages, attendance, etc.; hang their empty pockets on somebody's chair, lay their empty heads on somebody's pillow, and commence their empty life with no other prospect than living at somebody's expense—with no other purpose than living genteely and spitting their neighbors. This is a synopsis of the lives of thousands of street and ball-room belles, perhaps some of whose shining costumes you have envied from an envious glance. Thousands of women in cities dress elegantly in the streets, who have not a sufficiency of wholesome food, a comfortable bed, or fuel enough to warm their rooms.

"I once boarded in a 'genteel boarding house,' in Louisville; there were two young ladies and a piano in the house—hall and parlor handsomely furnished. The eldest young lady—the belle—wore a summer bonnet at ten dollars—a silk and blond concern that could not last more than three months—silk and satin dresses at two, three or four dollars per yard, and five dollars a piece for making them, and the entire family, women, boys and babies, nine in all, slept in one small room, with two dirty bags of pine shavings, two straw bolsters, and three dirty quilts, for bedding—no sheeting, no slips; and there on the wall hung the pea-green and white satin, the rich silk and lawn dresses. These ladies did not work, but played on the piano, accordion and cards; and nearly broke their hearts the week we were there, because another, who, I presume, lived just as they did, called on them with a great clumsy gold chain on her neck. None of them had one; and Miss Lambada, the belle, could eat no supper, and had a fit of the sulks to console her for the want of a chain."

Immortality of Mind.

But while the mind rests with a pleasing satisfaction on these great deductions of philosophy, it yet pants for a fuller and higher revelation. If the man of clay has been honored with such a luxurious table, may not his undying and reasonable soul count upon a spiritual palace and sigh for that intellectual repast at which the master of the feast is to disclose his secrets? In its rapid, continued expansion, the mind, conscious of its capacity for a higher sphere, feel even now that it is advancing to a goal more distant and more cheering than the tomb. Its energies increase and multiply under the incumbrances of age; and even when man's heart is turning into bone, his joints into marble, his mind can soar to its highest flight, and seize with its firmest grasp. Nor do the affections plead less eloquently for a future home. Age is their season of warmth and genial emotion. The objects long and fondly clasped to our bosom, have been removed by Him who gives, and who takes what he gives; and lingering in the valley of bleeding and of broken hearts, we yearn for that break of day which is to usher in the eternal morn—for the house of many mansions which is already prepared for us, and for the promised welcome to the threshold of the blest, where we shall meet again the loved and the lost, and devote the eternity of our being to the advice of its Almighty author.—[North British Review.

If you mean to be happy when old, be temperate when you are young.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce writes:

There is great reason to believe that Mr. Clay's proposition of compromise will be favorably considered, and speedily acted upon. It is not a difficult matter, if there is a disposition towards conciliation, to reconcile the extreme claims, which the Southern Senators yesterday made, with Mr. Clay's plan of accommodation. Any one must see that no compromise act is really necessary, for the territorial question will settle itself. All that is necessary is that Congress should simply keep their hand off, and let things take their natural course.

The South will be satisfied with this—or they will take the Missouri line, or the Clayton proposition. The territorial question being settled, other matters involving slavery will give little trouble.

ash. That warm pool in the Valley that is troubled every now and then—where the first that step are healed of whatsoever disease they have.

Picciola" has our thanks for her favors, which appear in our next. We hope to hear from her often.

It is not for us to direct them however, we trust their wisdom will suggest to them the propriety of completing this work.

friends, proofs of the truth and authenticity of
is called Mormonism, would do well to send
numbers.

very good article of Malaga or Sweet wine,
for sickness and for communion, may be had at
office.
Annesville, March 6, 1850.

our, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in
range for work.
Newville, March 6, 1850—3m

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POETRY.

I'm of the band that till the land,
I'm of the hand that till the land,
And from the earth her store;
Right happy indeed's the life we lead,
While our day's are passing o'er.
Many there are, in riches far,
Surpassing the farmer's purse,
Whilst other pursuits may yield more fruits
Yet often produce much worse.

We envy not the statesman's lot,
Still clamoring for glory's light,
Nor his that fights for glory's rights,
At some redoubtable fight.
No risk have we on boisterous seas,
Nor fear lost tempests when
All we possess, without redress,
While laboring at the helm.

The fruitful field its bounties yield,
A rich reward for toil;
Be out the trade to till the soil,
And deeply plough the soil;
We walk abroad o'er carpet sod,
And flow'rets kiss our feet,
Whose odors rise to scent the skies—
A tribute pure and sweet.

To all we give the means to live,
As brother shares with brother,
And thus fulfill the holy will,
That bids us love each other.
Oh! life secure from guile, and pure,
To three my life clings ever,
With all its might in fond delight,
To change from this, no, never.

Lines written on the death of Peter Laycock, who
died of Cholera on the Missouri river, May
30, 1849, when returning home to his
family.

He's left these scenes of care and strife,
And lives above, a nobler life;
His absence for a time gives pain,
Yet soon we hope to meet again.

Hope did we say? Hope only? No!
How can we hope? We surely know,
That still he lives beyond the veil,
Where death no more can him assail.

Though wife and children mourn the loss,
And friends below should feel the cross,
He's hailed them with the priest's power,
He's led them with the priest's power.

The Gospel's sound to them he bears,
A sound melodious to their ears,
And by their faith they soon will be,
With works of friends below, made free.

Yet soon his mission he'll complete,
And then again we'll with him meet;
And then with those he loved and prized
He'll reign on earth celestialized.

MISCELLANY.

Catching a Whale.
A SEA SKETCH.

We were running down from Albadra
Islands with a fine steady breeze. The
morning was bright and clear, and the water
of that peculiar color which whalers
regard as the favorable resort of whales. I had
the forenoon watch below, and was just congratulating
myself upon getting through with my
"double altitudes," when the loud clear
voice of a man at the mast-head came ringing
down the fore-castle.

"There she blows!" was the thrilling
cry.

"That's one," shouted the captain.
"There she blows."
"That's twice, by jingo!"
"There she blows!"
"Three times! Where away, Tabor!"
"Off the weather-bow, sir, two points."
"How far?"
"A mile and a half. There she blows."
"Sperm whale! Call all hands!"

There was a general rush on deck, each
man trying to get to the scuttle first. Then
came a half dozen loud knocks, and a hoarse
voice shouting.

"Larboard watch, ahoy! Turn out, my
lads! Sperm whale in sight! Heave out!
Lash and carry! Rise and chime! Bear a
hand, my hearties!"

Those who had turned in rolled out as
soon as possible, and buckled on their ducks,
and in less than two minutes were all on
deck, ready for orders. The tubs were put
in the boat, and the main yard hauled back.
We all perched ourselves in the rigging, and
kept a sharp lookout on every side for the
whale's next rising. Twenty minutes elapsed
since the spout was first seen; twenty-five
passed, and the captain began to get into a
state of nervous anxiety. "We strained
our eyes in all directions to 'make a
spout.' Half an hour flew by, and no spout
was seen. It began to look like a hopeless
case, when Tabor, whose visual organ ap-
peared to have the power of ubiquity, sang
out—

"There she blows!"
"Where now?" roared the captain.
"Off the weather quarter! Two large
sperm whales, sir. Got it, boots!"

"Clear away the boats! Come down from
the mast-head all you that don't belong there!
Bear a hand! We'll take them this rising,"
shouted the captain, in a loud voice.

"All ready, sir."
"Lower away, then!"

The waist and larboard boats were instan-
tly down, ready to "bend off." Captain A—
and some of the boat's crew, being too
ill to man the other boat, we struck off
for the whales without them. I pulled the
aft-oar, as usual, and as, by this time, I was
as tough and muscular as any of my com-
rades, the boat danced along the water in
fine style. Although the larboard boat was
much easier pulled, and had the oldest and
stoutest of the whole crew, we contrived,
by unusual exertions, to keep ahead of her,
till the real "tug of war," came. Then was
our mettle put to test! One of the whales
was leisurely making to windward, not more
than half a mile off.

"Lay back, my lads!" cried P—, pale
with excitement. "Keep the larboard boat
astern! Never say die! That's our whale!
Oh, no spring—do spring! No noise, steady
and soft's the word."

We replied to this appeal "piling up the
oars" on the oars. Away sprang our boat,
trembling and shivering as she darted through
the waves. She really seemed to imbibe
the general excitement, as she parted the
clear blue water, and dashed it foaming from
her bows. Onward she flew! The lar-
board boat was hard upon her stern; the
whale rolling lazily in the trough of the sea,
a few darts ahead.

"Oh, lay back!" whispered P—,
trembling with eagerness not to be outdone
by the mate. "Do spring, my boys, if you
love life! Now's your time! Now or never!
Oh, see him! see him! how quiet he lies!
Put the beef on your oars, every mother's
son of you! Pile it on! Pile it on! That's
the way to tell it! Our whale this time!"

"Stand up, Tabor!" cried P—, in a
low voice.

Peeking his oar, Tabor sprang to his feet
and grasped a harpoon.

"Shall I give him two iron's?"
"Yes; he may be wild."

Another stroke or two and we are hard
upon him. Tabor, with unerring aim, let
fly his iron, and buried them to the sockets
in the huge carcass of the whale.

"Stern all!" thundered P—
"Stern all!" echoed the crew; but it was
too late. Our bows were high and dry on
the whale's head! Infuriated with the pain
produced by the harpoon, and doubtless
much astonished to find his head so roughly
used, he rolled half over, lashed the sea with
his flukes, and in his struggles dashed in
two of the upper planks. "Boat stove, boat
stove!" was the general cry.

"Silence!" thundered the second mate,
as he sprang to the bow, and exchanged
places with Tabor. "All safe, my hearties!
stern hard! stern! stern! stern! before he
gets his flukes to bear upon us."

"Stern all!" shouted we; in a moment
more we were out of danger. The whale
now "turned flukes," and dashed off to wind-
ward with the speed of a locomotive, tow-
ing us after him at glorious rate. We occa-
sionally slackened line in order to give him
plenty of play.

A stiff breeze had sprung up, causing a
rough chopping sea; and we leaked badly
at the bow. It fell to my lot to keep the
water bailed out and the line clear as the
others hauled in; a ticklish job, the last;
for, as the second mate said, a single turn
would whip off a skin: as slick as goose-
grease."

Notwithstanding the roughness of the sea,
we shot ahead with incredible swiftness;
and the way we walked past the larboard
boat, whose crew was tugging and laboring
with all their might, was surprising.

"Hoora for waist boat!" burst from every
mouth. Three cheers were given, much to
the annoyance of the boat's crew and mate.
We exultingly took off our hats and waved
them a polite "good bye," requesting them,
if they had any news to send it to windward
ports, to be quick about it, as it was incon-
venient for us to stop just then.

I believe Solomon says it is not good to
be vain-glorious. At all events, while we
were skimming along so gallantly, the whale
suddenly milled, and pitched the boat on her
beam ends. Every one who could grasp a
thwart hung on to it, and we were all fortu-
nate enough to keep our seats. For as much
as the ship's length the boat flew through
the water, on her gunwale, foaming and
whizzing as she dashed onward. It was rather
a matter of doubt as to which side would
turn uppermost, until Tabor slackened out
the line, when she righted. To have a boat,
with all her iron, lances, gear, and oars, piled
on one's head in such a sea, was rather a
startling prospect to the best swimmer.

Meanwhile the whale came to the surface
to spout. The change in his course had en-
abled the mate's boat to come up, and we
lay on our oars that Mr. D— might
launch him. He struck him in the "life" the
first dart, was evident from the whale's fu-
rious dying struggle; nevertheless, in order
to make sure, we hauled up and churned a
lance back of his head.

I cannot conceive anything more strikingly
awful than the butchery of this tremen-
dous leviathan of the deep. Foaming and
leaping and plunging from wave to wave,
flinging high in the air torrents of blood and
spray.

The sea around was literally a sea of
blood. At one moment his head was poised
in the air, the next buried in the gory sea,
carrying down in his vast wake a whirlpool
of foam and slime. But this respite was
short. He rose again, rushing furiously on
his enemies; but a slight prick of the lance
drove him back with mingled fury and ter-
ror. Which ever way he turned, the barbed
iron goned him to desperation. Now and
again intensity of agony would cause him to
lash the water with his huge flukes, till the
very ocean appeared to heave and tremble
at his power. Tossing, struggling, dashing
over in his agony, he spouted up the last of
his heart's blood. Half an hour before, he
was free as the wave, sporting in all the pride
of his gigantic strength and unrivaled power.
He now lay a lifeless mass; his head to-
wards the sun, his tremendous body heaving
to the swell, and his destroyers proudly
cheering over their victory. — [Brown's
Whaling Cruise.

Grammatical Smoking.
As smoking is an innocent amusement,
and as it is customary with people of all
classes to relate the news of the day with
cigars in mouths, the following system recom-
mended.

A single puff serves for a comma,
Puff puff, a semicolon;
Puff, puff, puff, a colon;
Six puffs, a period.

A pause with a cigar kept in the mouth
represents a dash—a longer or shorter in con-
tinuance.

With the under lip raise the cigar almost
against the nose for an exclamation! and to
express great emotion, even to the shedding
of tears, only raise, as before, the cigar, to
the end of the nose. For an interrogation?
it is only necessary to open the lips and
draw the cigar round the corner of the mouth.

Taking the cigar from the mouth and
shaking the ashes from the end, is a conclu-
sion of a paragraph.

And throwing it into the fire, is a final and
stylish pause.

Never begin a story with a half-smoked
cigar; for to light another while conversing
is a breach of politeness.

A HARD HIT.—The Albany Dutchman
perpetrates the following hard hit at tobacco
chewers: "A chemist in New York has just
invented a substitute for tobacco, which will
doubtless soon supersede the weed, as it is
just as nasty and a good deal cheaper."

Bed Bug Society.—At the last annual
meeting of the Female Society for the Ex-
termination of Bed Bugs, and for ameliorating
the condition of those infested with them, it
held on the 5th inst., at the sign of the Bu-
gaboo, Mrs. Priscilla Pillow was called to
the chair, and Miss Sally Scratch was ap-
pointed Secretary pro tem. The annual re-
port was then read—

When, on motion of Mrs. Sackingbottom,
that the Society do now proceed to the elec-
tion of officers for the ensuing year, seconded
by Miss Betsy Bedcord, the business was
entered upon forthwith; and in counting bal-
lots it appeared that the following officers
were duly elected:

President—Mrs. Rachel Ratsbane.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. Bridget Bedpost,
Miss Susan Sheets.

Recording Secretary—Miss Charity Cover-
clrid.

Managers—Mrs. Priscilla Pillow, Mrs.
Corrosive Sublimite, Mrs. Lovely Whiskey,
Miss Tracy Turpentine, Miss Susan Soapit,
Miss Hannah Brush, Miss Harriet Huntum,
Miss Patience Pinchem, Miss Mary Mash-
em, Miss Prudence Stopen, Miss Ruth Rotem.

On motion of Miss Maid Mite.
Resolved, That on account of the multi-
plicity of business which the members have
on hand, in consequence of belonging to so
many useful societies, the monthly and quar-
terly meetings be dispensed with.

After a very desultory conversation on a
very delicate subject, which it would be im-
proper to publish; it was.

Resolved, That in order to keep peace
at home, the Treasurer be authorized to of-
fer a premium of 100 cents for the best mod-
el of a machine for darning stockings, which
may render superintendence of the ladies of
the family, with the old and young, unneces-
sary. To be decided on the next annual
meetings.

Resolved, That the Society would highly
approved of an Auxiliary Female Juvenile
Bed-bug Society; and the President be re-
quested to induce a few children to call a
meeting for the purpose, and also to solicit
the assistance of the Rev. Henry Humbug,
to deliver an address on the occasion.

Resolved, That we approve of the prac-
tice of sending children from door to door, to
solicit contributions, provided they do not
expend more than one half their receipts in
confectionary. Adjourned.

Sally Scratch, Rec. Sec.

INSINUATING.—Will you have a daily Sun?
said a news-boy to Mrs. Partington.

Will I have a daily son? You little scape-
grace, how dare you insinuate against a lone
woman? Have you no reference to parents,
little boy? Where do people go who have
no reference to parents—to the bad place,
of course. Go' way, go' way. Will I have
a daily son? No indeed.

And the respectable widow went upon her
way in a whirlpool of virtuous indignation.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—"Oh, how cruel to value
love as a piece of common merchandise. It
is the only thing upon this rounded globe
that suffers no purchaser but itself. Love is
the equivalent of love; the invaluable jewel
that must either be freely given, or forever
unenjoyed, be buried.—Schiller.

"Industry must prosper," as the man said
when holding the baby, while his wife chopped
wood.

GOOD ADVICE.—Be content as long as your
mouth is full and body covered—remember
the poor—kiss the pretty girls—don't rob
your neighbor's hen roost—never pick an
editor's pocket, nor entertain the idea that he
is going to treat—kick dull care to the duce
—black your own boots—sew on your own
buttons, and be sure to take a paper, and
pay for it.

"Noah," who is one of the b'boys, speaks
as follows of the action of the Democratic
General Committee of New York:

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The trouble,
danger, and excitement prevailing at Wash-
ington in relation to slavery, abolition, and
free soil, have at length aroused the feelings
and the action of the General Committee.
They have expelled the Free Soilers, passed
resolution in favor of the Union and
against meddling with the question, and to-
sied Van Buren overboard with a violence
which looks as if he would never again reach
the deck. This looks like old bucktail times,
when men were treated according to their
merits, and political traitors found no favor
in the wigwag.

Answer to the Enigma in No. 2, Vol. 2, was
the "State of Deseret."

For the Frontier Guardian.
Enigma No. 2.—Acrostical.
I am composed of 12 letters.

My 1, 11, 4, 11, 8, 12, 9, 5, is a delicious confection.
My 2, 4, 11, 3, 9, 8, is a choice beverage.
My 3, 9, 8, 9, 5, 1, 10, is an amphibious reptile.
My 4, 8, 5, 1, 2, 12, is an animal much valued
for its fur.

My 5, 4, 8, 5, 9, 2, an interesting creature of fiction.
My 6, 8, 1, 10, 3, 7, 8, a very quiet man, but often
uses the stick, and makes powerful impressions.
My 7, 5, 6, 1, 8, 4, titular name of several countries.

My 8, 9, 5, 6, 9, 8, 3, part of a tower or fort.
My 9, 7, 6, 1, 11, 9, a celebrated country.
My 10, 5, 11, 3, 9, 1, 2, 12, is a choice fruit.
My 11, 8, 4, 9, 5, 3, 9, 8, 2, 9, 8, is a useful drug.
My 12, 11, 9, 8, 3, 7, is a fascinating play.
My whole is a modern evil.

Answer next number. AMICUS.

For the Guardian.
Charade No. 1.
My first to the printer and scholar's quite handy,
The Lawyer without me can't manage a case,
To the parson and lover, I too am the dandy;
I'm no arms, legs or wheels, though oft run a race;
I'm used by the beggar, the hermit and king;
And by my fell mandate cause thousands to bleed,
The fame of the statesman and warrior I ring,
And am foremost to execute the darkest of deeds.

My second though harmless if skillfully used,
Is death if with anger or malice I'm drawn,
And to all of much service if I'm not abused,
In blood I delight, and to much carnage am given.

My first is the helm of the church and of state;
My second is kept by each household with care,
My whole is oft used to give my first shape.
I am long, short, crooked, straight, homely and
fair.

Answer next number. AMICUS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and nu-
merous customers for their past patronage,
and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the
same by strict attention to business. He has con-
stantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh
Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices:
Such as sugar, tea, coffee, flour, molasses, corn,
hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds.
Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs or
the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would
do well to give him a call before purchasing else-
where. Goods delivered at any part of the city
free of expense.
St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
I now must have some cotton logs
To build me a new stable;
For in the Spring I'll have a horse,
If I shall then be able.

For further particulars, enquire at this office
Kaneville, Feb. 6, 1850.

R. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly re-
ceiving a general assortment of the following
articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain
watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German
silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and
gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spec-
tacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunt-
ing and pocket knives; steel blades; purses and trim-
mings; musical boxes; violins, guitar and violin
strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols;
percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and
goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of
which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every de-
scription, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

Emporium of the West Forever!!
WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store
Hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beaver
honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, ven-
ison, ham, onions and potatoes, for which the high-
est market price will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch
Repairer, is prepared to execute any business
in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop
a little North of the Printing Office.
Kaneville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

BOSTON STORE,
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON
THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.
No. 236,
Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street,
And next door South of the Liberty Engine
House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and
the public that he has this day received, in ad-
dition to his former stock, a portion of Spring
and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites
his friends and the public to call and examine, as he
intends to sell at a small advance above eastern
costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater in-
ducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:
Ladies' Black Calicoes; "do Cloth bustkins;
"Light do "do Monroe boots;
"Black Kid Slip-Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
"ers; "pump-sole do;
"Fancy do do "gaiter do;
"Black Kid do "do Monroe slippers;
"Ties; Mrs. calf p'd brogans;
"do do Buckins; "do do Pumps;
"Phil. Polka Slip-pers; "do do Kip do;
"do Gaiter Boots; Boys' calf Brogans;
"do do Grano do; "do do Kip do;
"half Gaiters; "do do Slippers;

To the Farmers.
If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS
& SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the
mammoth boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New
Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House,
and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty
Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.
DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.
WILLIAM F. CARTER,
OF this town, would avail himself of this
opportunity to tender his thanks to the citi-
zens of this county, and also to the traveling
community, for the liberal patronage with which
they have favored him heretofore; and having en-
larged his shop and obtained a heavy stock of iron
and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention
to business, to merit a continuance of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the
shortest notice, having every facility for these
branches that can be had anywhere. He will also
have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel
Plated Hoes. Emigrants would do well to pur-
chase this article here instead of purchasing else-
where, as he has been proven by the last three years
experience. He will also execute with neatness
and dispatch any jobs in the general line of
BLACKSMITHING.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turn-
ing iron, connected with his establishment.
Kaneville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

PREMIUM RAINBOW DYE HOUSE.
No. 14, Third Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.
GENTLEMEN'S Clothing Cleaned and re-
paired equal to any house in the city.

Gentlemen may depend upon having their Garment
returned punctually and with dispatch.

N. B. Ladies' dresses, shawls and every other ar-
ticle in the trade, Cleaned, Dyed and Restored at the
above Establishment by
JOHN GALLAGHER.
St. Louis, Oct. 17, 1849.

TAILORING.
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citi-
zens of Linden and Atholton County, Mo.
that he has opened a shop in Linden, where
he will carry on the above business in all its various
branches. Such as Gentlemen's Clothes, Ladies Habits,
and all kinds of Military work which will be
done at the shortest possible notice.

Cutting done on application and warrant-
ed to fit if properly made up.
ERASTUS H. DERBY.
Linden, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.

UNION HOTEL.
Kaneville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Thankful for the very liberal support that
he has received. The subscriber takes this
method of informing the public generally that he
has completely repaired the above mentioned house,
and is ready at all times to accommodate the travel-
ing community, either by the gross, day or single
board. A large and comfortable room for the accom-
modation of emigrating teams—with an abundance
of water within the enclosure. Good stabling at-
tached to the premises. Persons boarded by the
day or week. ALEX. BRIM, Proprietor.
Kaneville, Nov. 12th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.
Claims on Government for "Land Warrants,"
"Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly
collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at
the highest cash price.

Office at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y

LOCKS—A superior article, Brass works, and
for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

SARSAPILLA—Dr. Townsends, for sale by
no 23 NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
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merous customers for their past patronage,
and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the
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Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House,
and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty
Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.
DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

HOR

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 5.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year, and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

PARSONS THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

JOHN MCGRAW, Grimes county, Texas.

JOHN M. BURNHILL, Travelling Agent.

HENRY SANFORD, Linden, Mo.

MR. GRIFFIN, Coltrane, Savannah, Mo.

MR. THOMAS, St. Joseph, Mo.

ELDER NATHANIEL H. FELT, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

MR. JAMES GIBSON, Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELDER THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, No. 97 Christie street, in the rear, New York.

ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF, Travelling Agent, in the Eastern States.

DR. F. MEADWEATHER, Vile street, Cincinnati Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.

MURDOCK, McKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.

MR. H. H. HARRIS, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

MR. VINCE, Weston, Mo.

MR. MARTINDALE, travelling agent, throughout the United States.

LEWIS STEWART, Illinois and other States.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, New Orleans.

From the New York Tribune.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"I will not dwell on the details of what is going on in France and Europe: they are too distressing. Happily, they cannot be of long duration. The public mind must be prepared for a new state of things. Universal principles and doctrines must be better understood; that a new policy may be applied. We must know what we have got to do and how we are to do it. I will continue my general observations.

In order to understand the nature and aim of human progress on earth we must have a certain knowledge of the claims of Providence.

What is good and what is evil in Nature? in Scripture? in Humanity? Are good and evil necessary laws of liberty and order in the universe?

These are interesting and important questions. We must be able to answer them, before we can understand the nature and aim of human science, industry and moral progress. Good and evil are words of common use. In the language of common sense and common practice their meaning is obvious: not so in scientific definitions. It is necessary to elevate the usual meaning and the common understanding of these words to a superior level of natural and scriptural philosophy. In the highest sense of Religion there is no evil in God; no evil in his Word; no evil in his Works. Absolutely speaking there is no evil in the universe; all is good in the creation. It is therefore, relatively speaking only, that the opposite terms of good and evil are admissible. All the hosts of FEAR and DARKNESS in the soul and in the mind may be dispersed by this little truth. In the providence of God and the development of life evil is a perishable law of accidental or temporary necessity and *inverse* order; good is an imperishable law of everlasting absolute necessity and *direct* harmony.

Necessity, the groundwork of all truth and justice, science and stability; the first and greatest attribute of Providence, without which truth and justice could not be; for chance or hazard might destroy them. Necessity, is of a two-fold nature, absolute and relative, good and evil, eternal and temporary; whence the laws of providence and progress are of dual aspect in their action and reaction. The Word of God is of a two-fold nature, direct and inverse, love and fear and judgment and forgiveness. The Works of God are of a two-fold aspect, peaceful and ferocious animals, nutritive and poisonous plants. Healthy and unhealthy climates diversify the surface of the globe as words of hope and words of fear diversify the pages of Revelation.

In spirit, one is God, the other Satan. In word, one is truth, the other lies; or rather, one is everlasting and the other temporary truth. In action, one is good, the other evil.

This definition will be startling to many timid minds accustomed to the fear of superstition; but children love their parents just as well when they no longer dread the ghosts and goblins of the nursery romance as they did when they were under the influence of those fearful stories.

Religious people dare not think the Word of God contains some lies. Their scruples are legitimate. The word *lie* is not a proper one to represent my meaning. It is commonly used in a sense to low to represent so high a meaning. A rattle-snake is not a lie, nor is a tiger an untruth, in the common acceptance of these words. Both are none the less, however, *inverse* truths.

at enmity with mild and useful animals. They are perishable incarnations of the spirit of evil, destined to live only for a time, and then to disappear from the habitations of the earth.

The Word of Judgment in the Scriptures is perishable word; the word of Love is everlasting not the less true as it is written. "Till the heavens and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." We can easily conceive that not one race of unclean animals will pass from the present laws of necessity until the earth is replenished and subdued; the Word fulfilled. This text of Scripture needs no explanation.

Those divines who preach the Word of Judgment are the priests of Satan; their reign is limited: those who preach the Word of Love are ministering angels; their reign will never end. Read the Scriptures with this light and they explain themselves. The Parson's occupation is then gone. Men and women then will be ministering angels to each other universally. When Satan and his kingdom have been thoroughly subdued. All the brethren of Christ on earth will then be kings and priests.

What is the use of Evil in the world? How and when is it to perish? These are eminently religious questions; conclusive answers are required to justify the ways of God to man. Hitherto man has been accused by God without being able to reply. Man accuses now the Deity; heavenly truth and love will clear away the accusation.

Evil is divine as well as human. Where is its divine utility? its relative necessity?

In Nature the ferocious and unclean animals are necessary to supply the hand of man where he is absent. The former prevent over population among peaceful animals, where nature without cultivation would not multiply sufficiently the fruits and herbs required for their nutrition; the latter prevent pestilence from the corruption of dead bodies, where the hand of man is not extended to the care and government of useful animals. When man appears on every part of his domain, the necessary unclean and ferocious animals will disappear. Their temporary usefulness will be exhausted and their forms abolished.

The noxious weeds and vermin will be totally eradicated by the progress of society, as man replenishes the earth in order to subdue it. What their present use may be I cannot say; my knowledge is too limited; but faith in God assures my conscience of their temporary usefulness and final disappearance.

In Scripture we may easily conceive the use of stern injunctions during the early ages of humanity when man, devoid of understanding, was more accessible to fear than sensitive to love. Nor is the word of law less certain than the word of liberty. The passions of humility and truth and justice must be fruitful and multiply and replenish and subdue the human heart, before the law of judgement can become unnecessary to prevent the evils of a deadly moral world. Salvation is a work of time for individuals as well as for the race; Revelation points the way to heaven, clearly for all generations, urging them to hasten out of darkness into light, out of the realms of mental night into the realms of spiritual day, that laws of relative necessity and judgment may be set aside for liberty, love and peace, the only laws of absolute necessity and everlasting time.

In History or the progression of society the inverse laws of order and authority are necessary to compel mere savages and inert races to learn habits of productive industry, and cleanliness of mind and body. To call the fruits of natural growth and hunt the animals for food, without intelligence or habits of industrial activity, is a state which cannot last in general society. Men must be taught to study Nature's laws and cultivate the globe, or they could never multiply sufficiently to replenish the earth and subdue it.

We may avail at the inverse laws of Providence which rule by violent and cunning passions in the first dark ages of society; but Faith and natural humility will teach us to believe these means, not only wise but indispensable for our advantage, though we cannot always see clearly the reason or the relative necessity for such a temporary law of progress. The fact is evident—the reason will become so, if we seek for light and truth with faith and due sincerity.

When science is sufficiently advanced, and habits of industrial activity are general, the time has come, it seems to me, to do away with all subservient institutions and exceptional authorities. Liberty will universalize authority and truth and science. Industry will multiply the means of physical existence; the fruits of labor will belong to those who toil for them, and not to idlers who curtail the lives of working men by famine, to increase the numbers of rich drones and unproductive armies.

This is now the vital question of society. The Revolution has no other cause. The instruments of violence and force, monopoly and privilege, believe their reign is not yet over. They dream of its being everlasting on this earth—not temporary. "They have a right divine to rule and govern." So have the unclean and ferocious animals. Their days are numbered, notwithstanding, and the only question now is one of time.

It would be quite uncharitable to apply these odious comparisons in all their literal brutality. Such an application is far from my intention. We are all of us too far removed from absolute perfection to claim any exclusive right to one side of the parallel, and none of us, I hope, are so imperfect, as to merit being placed exclusively on the other. There is, however, such a thing as leaning more to one side than the other; men may certainly be seen with different degrees of leaning, and in opposite directions. The

revolution is a tug of classes leaning in these opposite directions. The crowd is more or less enveloped by a mental fog; some cry for darkness, some for light. The friends of darkness will succumb, I hope, and those of light will triumph.

God will provide for all his creatures; none will absolutely perish, though they relatively disappear. Lucifer will be transformed into an angel of light; the souls of wicked men will be redeemed, and it is not absurd in my opinion to suppose that unclean animals may be transformed by psychogenic influence, into creatures of another nature, and succeed the present race upon our globe, as these have superseded fossil races, now extinct. That is merely a hypothesis. It merits no particular attention. Suggestion is my object in these letters; not dogmatism. It may be argued speculatively, however, not without utility, that if animals have souls, as well as man, and there can be no reasonable doubt of the fact, the spirits of the unclean animals extinct upon this globe, will not be lost to all existence. They will live as other dumb spirits do, in the invisible worlds, and probably be transformed in nature, to become again incarnate in superior forms, to serve another and higher purpose upon earth as men themselves must be transformed in nature, and be "born again," before they are deemed fit for higher destinies in heaven and in earth. It is evident our business in co-operation with Divine Providence, to replenish the earth and subdue it, and thereby to destroy the unclean animals and vermin of our globe. The rest belongs to God alone.

It is our duty to subdue the evil passions of humanity, and multiply the good.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Come to Zion.

Come to Zion ye Saints of the Lord,
Lo! the banner of truth is unfurled;
And the watchmen are sounding the warning abroad;

Come ye Saints gather out from the world.
Soon the nations of earth, one and all,
From judgment and rule shall be hurled;
See! the judgments of God are beginning to fall.

Come ye Saints gather out from the world.
Lest ye share in the plagues and the wars,
Famine, death—all the judgments of God;
Lest the crown of rejection in Zion you lose;

Come ye Saints gather out from the world.
To the cities of Joseph repair,
On the land of the blessing of old,
Where the children of Zion may safely dwell there;

Come ye Saints gather out from the world.
The millennial morn dawns again,
When the Savior his face shall reveal,
With the faithful in power and glory to reign;

Come ye Saints gather out from the world.
Gather up your cattle and grain,
And your riches in silver and gold,
While the Lord is restoring his kingdom again;

Come ye Saints gather out from the world.
In the valleys and mountains are long,
Shall the freedom of Zion be told,
Then with music and dancing we'll sing a new song,
Of deliverance out of the world.

The Burning of Moscow.

BY CHATEAUBRIAND.

A violent east wind drives the sparks and flaming brands upon the roof of the Kremlin; within its walls was contained a powder magazine; a park of artillery had been left beneath the very windows of Bonaparte. Our soldiers are driven from one quarter to another by the effluvia of the volcano. Gorgons and Medusas, with torches in their hands, are to be seen wandering through the livid streets of this earthly hell; others kindle the expiring flame with lances of wood steeped with pitch. Bonaparte, in the halls of this new Pergamus, hastens to the window, and looking out upon the fearful scene, exclaims—"What an extraordinary resolution!—What men! These are Scythians!" The rumor spreads that the Kremlin is mined; servants are suddenly taken ill; officers resign themselves to their fate. The mouths of the raging furnaces which surround the building on all sides spread wider and wider, and approach one another every hour more closely, until they form one vast blaze. The tower of the Arsenal, like a lofty taper, burns in the midst of a flaming sanctuary. The Kremlin stands forth like some dark island, against which the waves of a fiery sky are breaking furiously. The sky reflecting the illumination, seems as though it were lighted up by the varying brightness of the aurora borealis.

The third night was closing in; the air was so loaded with suffocating vapor that men breathed with difficulty; matches were twice applied to the building which Napoleon occupied. How was he to fly? The concentrated flames blocked up the gates of the citadel. After search on all sides, a little postern was discovered, opening upon the Moskowa. The conqueror, accompanied by his guard, makes his escape through this little wicket of safety. On every side of him the vaulted roofs are falling in with a crash; clock towers, from whence flow forth torrents of liquid metal, bend, totter, and thunder to the ground. Timbers, beams, roofs, crackling, creaking, crumbling, sink down into a Phlegethon; bursting flakes and millions of golden spangles dash onwards. Bonaparte only escapes across the cooling cinders of a quarter already reduced to ashes, and reaches Petrowsky, a villa of the Czars.

Adversity overcome is the brightest glory, and willingly undergone, the greatest virtue. Sufferings are but the trials of valiant spirits. Little things should not be despised. Many threads will bind an elephant. Many drops may, make a river.

Good counsel is cast away upon the arrogant, the self conceited, or the stupid, who are either too proud to take it, or too heavy to understand it.

A Singular Story.

The Washington correspondent of Mr. Lippard's paper, the "Quaker City," communicates the following curious account of a recent remarkable dream of Mr. Calhoun's. We have not much faith in supernatural appearances, or in Washington correspondents, but if any thing could lead the ghost of the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" to re-visit the realms beneath the moon, it would be the thought that his beloved country was in danger of DISRUPTION, which is but another name for CIVIL WAR. We give the story for what it is worth:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, '50.

Mr. Editor—The other morning, at the breakfast table, our friend, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, seemed very much troubled and out of spirits. You know he is altogether a venerable man, with a hard, stern, Scotch-Irish face, softened in its expression around the mouth by a sort of sad smile, which wins the hearts of all who converse with him. His hair is snow-white. He is tall, thin, and angular. He reminds you very much of Old Hickory. That he is honest, no one doubts; he has sacrificed to his Fatalism—the brightest hopes of political advancement—has offered up on the shrine of that iron Necessity which he worships, all that can excite ambition—even the Presidency of the United States.

But to my story. The other morning, at the breakfast table, where I, an unobserved spectator, happened to be present, Calhoun was observed to gaze frequently at his right hand, and brush it with his left, in a nervous and hurried manner. He did this so often that it excited attention. At length one of the persons composing the breakfast party—his name I think is Toombs, and he is a member of Congress from Georgia—took upon himself to ask the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's disquietude.

"Does your hand pain you?" he asked. To this Calhoun replied in rather a hurried manner—"Pshaw! It is nothing! Only a dream, which I had last night, and which makes me see perpetually a large black spot—like an ink blotch—upon the back of my right hand. An optical delusion, I suppose."

Of course, these words excited the curiosity of the company, but no one ventured to beg the details of this singular dream, until Toombs asked quietly—

"What was your dream like? I'm not very superstitious about dreams; but sometimes they have a good deal of truth in them."

"But this was such a peculiarly absurd dream," said Mr. Calhoun, again brushing the back of his right hand—"however, if it does not too much intrude upon the time of our friends, I will relate it."

Of course, the company were profuse in their expressions of anxiety to know all about the dream. In his singularly sweet voice, Mr. Calhoun related it:

"At a late hour last night, as I was sitting in my room, engaged in writing, I was astonished by the entrance of a visitor who entered, and without a word, took a seat opposite me, at my table. This surprised me, as I had given particular orders to the servant, that I should on no account be disturbed. The manner in which the intruder, so perfectly self-possessed, taking his seat opposite me, without a word, as though my room, and all within it, belonged to him, excited in me as much surprise as indignation. As I raised my head to look into his features, over the top of my shaded lamp, I discovered that he was wrapped in a thin cloak, which effectually concealed his face and features from my view. And as I raised my head he spoke—

"What are you writing, Senator from South Carolina?" he said. I did not think of his impertinence at first, but answered him involuntarily—

"I am writing a plan for the Dissolution of the American Union, (you know, gentlemen, that I am expected to produce a plan of Dissolution in the event of certain contingencies?)"

"To this the intruder replied, in the coolest manner possible:

"Senator from South Carolina, will you allow me to look at your hand, your right hand?"

"He rose, the cloak fell, and I beheld his face. Gentlemen, the sight of that face struck me like a thunder clap. It was the face of a dead man, whom extraordinary events have called back to life. The features were those of George Washington, yes gentlemen, the intruder was none other than GEORGE WASHINGTON. He was dressed in the Revolutionary costume, such as you see preserved in the Patent Office—"

Here Mr. Calhoun paused, apparently much agitated. His agitation, I need not tell you, was shared by the company. Toombs at length broke the embarrassing pause. "Well, w-e-l-l, what was the issue of this scene?" Mr. Calhoun resumed:

"This intruder I have said, rose and asked to look at my right hand. As though I had not the power to refuse, I extended it. The truth is, I felt a strange chill pervade me at his touch; he grasped it, and held it near the light, thus affording me full time to examine every feature of his face. It was the face of Washington. Gentlemen, I shudder as I behold the horribly dead-like look of that visage. After holding my hand for a moment, he looked at me steadily, and said in a quiet way—

"And with his right hand, Senator from Carolina, you would sign your name to a paper, declaring the Union dissolved?"

"I answered in the affirmative. 'Yes!' said I, 'if a certain contingency arises I will sign my name to the Declaration of Dissolution.' But at that moment, a black blotch appeared on the back of my hand, an ink blotch, which I seem to see even now.

"What is that?" cried I, alarmed I know not why, at the blotch upon my hand.

"That," said he, dropping my hand. "That is the mark by which Benedict Arnold is known in the next world."

"He said no more, gentlemen, but drew from beneath his cloak an object which he placed upon the table—placed it upon the very paper on which I was writing. That object, gentlemen, was a skeleton."

"There," said he, "there are the bones of Isaac Hayne, who was hung in Charleston by the British. He gave his life, in order to establish the Union. When you put your name to a Declaration of Dissolution, why you may as well have the bones of Isaac Hayne before you. He was a South Carolinian, and so are you! But there was no blotch upon his right hand—"

"With these words the intruder left the room. I started back from the contact with the dead man's bones and—awoke. Overcome by labor, I had fallen asleep and been dreaming. Was it not a singular dream?"

All the company answered in the affirmative. Toombs muttered, "singular, very singular!" at the same time looking rather curiously at the back of his right hand—and Mr. Calhoun, placing his head between his hands, seemed buried in thought.

Communication from J. C. Hall, Esq.

KANESVILLE, March 15, 1850.

Editor of the Frontier Guardian: I deem it due to myself and the cause of truth to present the following statement in relation to the Poll Books of the Election in this place of August, 1848.

It is well known that the vote given at that time was under a supposed organization from Monroe County, and the return was made to the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners at Albion, in that county, where that return was made, I was present and publicly advised the clerk not to receive the return, but to treat the whole matter as a nullity. Whether the clerk was influenced by that advice I do not know, but he did refuse to receive the return, and totally and emphatically refused to have any official or unofficial connection with the paper returned. When I was informed of this fact, and also that the Clerk would not either consent or dissent from any person taking it, I advised the friends of Mr. Thompson to take it and preserve it, so that it could be had in case of a contest of the Election. This was done, and the Poll Books, (or what purported to be them,) were procured by the friends of Mr. Thompson. Who went and got them I do not know. They came to my possession subsequent to that time and I gave them to Mr. Thompson. During the summer of 1849, I met Mr. Miller, (Thompson's competitor,) and in a conversation with him, I told him that the Poll Books were safe, and if he wanted them he could undoubtedly have them. He replied that he did not want them as he had a sworn copy of the original Poll Books deposited at Kanessville. In September last I had another conversation with Mr. Miller, in which I stated in substance the same thing to him. When the House of Representatives of the United States authorized the taking of evidence, the Poll Books were presented, and they have been brought to this County and fully identified as being "full and complete" as returned, by the evidence of James Sloan, who acted as clerk of the election, and was the returning officer, and were attached to his deposition and will be forwarded to Washington City, as part of the evidence of the case. These are all of the facts of the case. The Clerk refusing to act as a private agent or public officer to keep those Poll Books they necessarily had to be lost or fall into the possession of others, I thought that Mr. Thompson's friends had better take care of them. They have done so. They have been safely and securely preserved, as Mr. Sloan testifies. I believed then, and now, that the vote was illegal, and if counted would illegally deprive Mr. Thompson of his seat in Congress. This is the question which is about to be tried, and for which I am here as Mr. Thompson's counsel, to procure and send to Washington the evidence. With the decision I shall be content. For myself I have no doubt of the result, I believe Congress will decide that it was right not to count that vote, and that public opinion will justify me in causing the Poll Books to be preserved, so that they could be received as evidence in the question of contest. If the truth can be told, and the public advised of the real facts, I shall rest content. I am confident that the candid and truthful portion of community will fully acquit me of wrong. Their opinion I respect and their decision I desire, with others, I care nothing—epithets and supercilious denunciation I do not deal in, coming from others I have nothing but contempt.

Yours, J. C. HALL,

of Burlington, Iowa.

Marriage Customs among various Nations.

IN CHINA.

In the Chinese Empire, the wife is sold at her marriage, and is not permitted to raise her voice in a matter, which to her, of all others, is most important. She is sold by her parents or guardians to the highest bidder, as cattle are sold at auction or vendue. The cold-hearted purchaser, often-times, knows as little of her physical and moral qualities, as our western land speculators do of their locations five hundred miles in the wilderness. He buys her as he would a horse, on the recommendation of the seller, with the privilege of annulling the contract if he does not answer the description. After the bargain is concluded, she is packed into a closed carriage and "forwarded on" to the residence of the purchaser or vendue, the key of the carriage is given to him for the purpose of enabling him to open it, as he would the cage of some wild animal, or a trunk that contained a few articles of clothing. On opening the door, should he fancy that he had cause for dissatisfaction, with his purchase, he can post her back in disgrace to her friends—but, singular indeed, he forfeits the purchase-money.

IN MALABAR.

On the coast of Malabar, in the west of Hindostan, is a class of people who practice the most unnatural and revolting custom of one woman's having a plurality of husbands. They are a martial people, and possess a good deal of the spirit of knight errantry; inasmuch, that their tournaments frequently end in blood. Each woman has as many husbands as suits her disposition; they are not exactly tenants in common in regard to her favor; but each enjoys her attentions exclusively at stated periods, or at her pleasure; and no one is allowed to enter her apartment while the arms of a copartner in domestic affairs are over the door.

IN AFRICA.

The Abyssinian nation is one of the most barbarous on earth, and probably places the slightest estimation of any upon the matrimonial relations. The contract is broken by either party at pleasure. Indeed, so utterly destitute are they of any proper notions regarding this institution, that one traveler considers marriage as scarcely existing at all among them, so great is the ease with which the contract may be formed and dissolved. The lover consults only the parents of the bride, and having obtained their favor to the enterprise, forcibly seizes her and carries her home on his shoulders, as a butcher would a shank of mutton. Sometimes, a little more formality is observed; the parties attending church for two or three weeks, and partaking of the sacrament together. One traveler relates that he met a lady of aristocratic rank at Gondar, in company with six men, who had successively been her husbands. Nothing is more common than polygamy in Abyssinia; though a great pre-eminence is allowed to one wife.

IN THE BARBARY STATES.

In Barbary, a man can have four wives, and as many concubines as suits his inclination. He can divorce a wife for various causes, and she enjoys the same privilege, if he does not provide for her, or if he curses her more than twice. Pure affection has but little influence in the formation of their matrimonial engagements. The preliminary negotiations are conducted wholly by the parents, and very often the parties do not see each other until they are married. The husband makes a sort of marriage settlement upon the wife, and if she brings property to his use at the time of marriage, he is not at liberty to squander it for his own benefit; a humane and liberal provision, which is sometimes found of consequence among more enlightened nations. Several days, previous to the celebration of the conjugal rites, are devoted by both parties to festivity and mirth, without seeing each other. On the wedding day, the bride is carried to the husband's house attended with music, torches and the firing of musketry. When she enters the door, she exercises extraordinary caution not to touch the threshold. She covers her eyes with her hands: he is now introduced to her and speaks to her, perhaps for the first time in his life. Their friends then indulge for several days in feasts and entertainments, corresponding to their rank and wealth. Many of the females, according to the invariable Mahometan custom, are strictly excluded from general society, and must see none of the male sex except their husbands; they are immured like slaves in the apartments of the harem.

IN DAHOMY.

In the kingdom of Dahomy, where it is said the religion consists of an indescribable mass of superstition, we behold the same melancholy and sickening picture. The female is degraded to a level with the brutes of the field, and performs all or nearly all the manual labor; while her more than brutal husband, whose chief delight should be to protect and defend her, is usually yawning upon "the downy bed of ease." Here, however, her approbation is usually sought before she is led to the matrimonial altar. She may be divorced at pleasure, but she also enjoys the liberty of leaving her lord at any time and taking another husband. The wife is considered so far beneath her husband, that she must never eat in his august presence! She must kneel whenever she presents him with anything, and rise only with his most sovereign permission. The legal allowance of wives for the king, is somewhere in the neighborhood of three thousand, selected from the fairest damsels in all his dominions. They are mere slaves, and on any capricious disgust, are treated with the most painful cruelty, and are often put to death! All the female sex is considered at his absolute disposal, and an annual assemblage of all the beautiful of the land take place, from which he makes his selection and distributes the refuse among his grantees, who are bound to receive them with the humblest gratitude. This demon incarnate ornaments the favorite apartments of his palaces and temples, with human skulls—most beautiful trappings with which to amuse a delicate and sensitive young lady! —[Fowler on Marriage.]

The Glory of a Good Man is the testimony of a good conscience; have that, and you will have inward peace in the midst of troubles.

There are looking glasses for the face, but none for the mind. That defect then must be supplied by a serious reflection upon one's self.—[Grant.]

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1850.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.**Important.**—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

J. C. Hall, Esq.

This gentleman, with several others, recently visited our County, as counsel for Mr. Thompson in procuring evidence relative to the contested election. He is unquestionably a man of talent, possessing much firmness and determination in maintaining any position that he may take. We should consider him the *brave* one to cut away the knots and rough scabbings to make way for the plain and good paper.The dust and smoke kicked up about that poll book affair seems to gather so densely around him that it almost obscures his vision and causes him apparently to choke and hem in the fog. He wishes us to blow it away from him, and to clear up his atmosphere a little. He behaved very gentlemanly while here, and we are free to acknowledge that as a man and fellow, we have none but good feelings towards him; yet we have not quite wind enough to blow away all that poll book dust and smoke that so naturally collect in his immediate atmosphere. He seems to think that his motives and intentions were good, and correct in whatever agency he had in advising the said poll book to be *camouflaged*. But for the correctness or incorrectness of his motives, it is not necessary for us to vouch;—the action is the visible object that commands decision. He appeared so sociable and friendly while here that some of our folks, instead of thinking him such a bitter anti-mormon as was hinted at, suggested the probability of his being on the eve of embracing the faith; because, say they, he can have no expectation of getting our votes here if he should even be a candidate for Governor, from the fact that he has taken the position that our votes are illegal, and therefore it must be our religion and not our politics that make him thus kind and good.

By his affidavit, it appears that Gen. Dodge, Gov. Clark and others were first and foremost in conceiving the plan to suppress or reject the returns of the election from this county, and himself only the agent to execute their counsel and advice. (Remember that "it was according to counsel" for the poll book to be taken.) Since the explosion, Mr. H. claims that his former friends and advisers are hauling off and leaving him to father the dishonor and screen themselves. This should admonish him never again to become an instrument in the hands of such dishonorable men. "Poor tray was caught in bad company," and Mr. Hall should "never again associate with the wretch who in the hour of danger will forsake his friend."

In our last number we expressed our views concerning this affair, and took our position; the justice and truth of which become more and more established in our own mind. We can make no admissions, for the accommodation of any man, that tend to justify the act of taking from us our just and constitutional rights—none that will have the least tendency to bearing, directly or indirectly, to render powerless our voice in the halls of legislation.

As we have said before, we say again; that if every vote cast here in 1848, were illegal, that they were treated, was ungenerous and dishonorable. The citizens here voted in good faith, and under color of law; and we believe, lawfully done. We cannot, therefore, consent to become the apologist of any agent or adviser who seeks to gag or stifle our voice in the councils of the nation.

Fines.—We feel confident that Messrs. Hall & Johnson did not find so many "cheats and horns" in the conducting and managing of the election here in August '48 as they verily expected. We think that they will do us the justice to say that they found no intentional fraud committed by the citizens here in relation to that election—that they were not foreigners, not minors, not aliens, neither fools; and having reared up grist mills, and many saw-mills, besides opening numerous large and valuable farms, they cannot look upon us as traveling gipsies, without an abiding place. As well might we object to Messrs. Hall & Thompson voting in the State of Iowa because they expect to emigrate to heaven, as that they can object to our voting because we expect to emigrate to the Salt Lake, and they may even leave for their destination before we do for ours, though their present prospects may not be quite so hopeful. We wish them no ill; yet they have put themselves in such an eligible position to receive a "raking fire" that we could hardly summon self government enough to prevent us from applying the match. We feel more like having a little sport at their expense, than we do like cherishing any vindictive feeling towards them. As we feel willing to dismiss this subject, we begin and end this article with *Fines*.**Perpetual Fund System.**

This is a wise and generous move of the friends in the Valley to aid the poor, to give from this place to the Salt Lake Country. Prest. Young was the originator of it. Let no one be jealous because he cannot be helped now, but be thankful that any one can be helped, and if you do right, perhaps you will be helped next time. Patience and perseverance are bound to draw the prize sooner or later. Whoever can throw in an ox, a cow, a horse, a mule, or a pair of each, can have the gratification and honor of doing so. Cash will not be refused. Bishop Hunter is now here. He is the agent of the fund, and will receive and disburse the same among the poor according to his judgment and discretion.

Obtaining Goods and Money by False Pretences.

The above has become a very fashionable operation among such only as are too lazy and dishonest to get a living by honorable industry and perseverance.

Our ears are sometimes saluted with complaints, that men belonging to the Church are guilty of obtaining goods and money upon false pretences. There are some rascals and scoundrels, who only profess to be Mormons, that they may be the better able to gull the unsuspecting and innocent. Let it be a standard maxim among you, that when any person asks you for your money upon any terms or conditions, or for your goods or property for any benevolent object wherein the Church is claimed to be in any respect benefitted; ask for the authority of that person, and ascertain whether he has any right, or whether he has been duly appointed by the Council here to collect funds for any purpose. If men are sent to collect funds, we invariably give them credentials to that effect, and we are willing to countersign or endorse any authority that comes from the Valley, if the agent sent remains in the line of his duty.

There is no kind of need or necessity of any being deceived if they will listen to what is told them from the proper source.

There are men who claim the right to make contracts, borrow money and enter into various speculations and say that it is no body's business but their own if they do. As men, it is their right, we grant. But when an advantage is taken by a certain religious influence upon the credulity of the unguarded to effect that which could not be effected on common or ordinary principles, and then a failure to perform according to agreement, in that case the individual is not the only one to suffer the dishonor, but it is the cause at large; and complaints are made to us of dishonesty and fraud, by which we are tormented, and the guilty party is out of sight and out of hearing, leaving honest men to suffer, and men who despise such operations, in the stomach of their credulous and fraudulent transactions. When men are sent on missions to preach the Gospel, they should live by the Gospel, and by speculation. If they live by speculation, they will not effect the object for which they were sent; neither will they prosper in any thing long. If men are appointed to travel and preach the Gospel in Pottawatomie County, they will not do well if they run away with a wild notion of speculation in new inventions, forsaking the spirit of their calling, and though they may succeed in borrowing the last hundred dollars a poor man has, to further such wild speculations, and then fall in every effort to redeem. Be it remembered, if these poor men curse you, you will be cursed indeed, and nothing you can do can prosper, and you will wither like a dried reed.

If you sell property to a person who has not seen it, be sure and not represent it any better or any different from what it really is. If you vary at all, let it prove to the buyer a little better than you have represented it, then there is an agreeable feeling left, confidence is inspired and begotten, and this principle will hold society together, and is the great bond of our union. Those who do differently from this are not honest or honorable men in our view. We have now cleared our garments, and we hope that none will come about us and whine that he has been cheated or defrauded in any way; for we feel that it is the worst form in which the old cloven footed monster can possibly appear to us; a whining murmuring person. If you will subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it in advance, you will save yourselves from the bite of many a shark that gets into the net. And you may set it down for granted as a general thing, that those are sharks who are passing through the country, and are about among the Saints at home and abroad trying to raise money without authority; honest and good men generally stay at home and work with their hands, unless they are sent away by the Presiding Officer of the Church where they live. The Church has crunched under the burdens which these worthless rascals have imposed upon her long enough. She has allowed her honor and credit to suffer by such characters until forbearance has long since ceased to be a virtue. They have shaken the confidence of good men, damped the zeal of the upright, and prostrated the faith of the unsuspecting, until truth and justice demand that the spell be broken, and the perpetrators of such acts be held up to the scorn and contempt which their works entitle them to receive.

Henceforth, such characters, may expect to see their names conspicuously inserted in the Guardian whenever we know of such transactions, and none need think to be screened who are guilty.

Reported for the Guardian.

When Judge Kinney was at Kaneshville, he admitted Mr. Orson Hyde, Editor of the Guardian, as an Attorney and Counselor at law, to practice in the several courts of Iowa. Hon. D. P. Miller, soon after meeting him said: Elder Hyde, I intend to report you to the Council at the Salt Lake for the scriptures say: "Woe unto you lawyers!" To which the Elder replied: "I thought I would join the profession, knowing it to be under divine curse, and raise it, if possible, to an elevation above the woe, and contribute to its numbers that we might be strong and respectable enough to plead successfully our own cause."

Records.—We publish in every issue of the Guardian, the receipt of monies forwarded to us on subscription, our reason for adopting this plan, is to avoid the unnecessary trouble, and expense incurred through acknowledging by letter.**Stolen.**

A valuable set of harness for two horses, (brass mounted,) was stolen from the yard of Mr. Robert Calwell, near Cartersville, on the night of the 27th ult., belonging to Col. Lockwood-Smith, from Cedar county in this State, who is on his way to the mines in California. He is satisfied that no real desert of this country took it, but believes it to have been taken by an emigrant whose displeasure he and particularly incurred. We should be most horribly mortified if any citizen of this county should be guilty of any such meanness and crime.

If the said harness is safely returned to its owner forthwith, or placed where he will find it, either by day or by night, well and good; but if not, let him who stole it be served as he serves the harness. If he destroys the harness, let destruction come upon him;—if he returns the harness, unharmed, or place it where the owner can get it, let him proceed on his journey and prosper; or remain here and do the same; but if not, let him prove the strength of a Mormon prophecy: "He shall become blind, and a child shall lead him." Let every man beware how he steals in this quarter, lest confusion speedily come upon him. We say to the thief, return the harness to its owner. We are not trilling with you.

"Straining at a Gnat."

We are unable to discover the object which Mr. Thompson's Counsel had in trying to prove that some who voted in the Kaneshville precinct at the August election of 1848, resided north or south of any county lines run subsequently to the time of their voting.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1847. The entire country embraced within the limits of what is called Pottawatomie Purchase, on the waters of the Missouri River in this State, was called Pottawatomie County, extending from the Northern line of the State of Missouri, Northward to the "Big Sioux," the northern line of the State of Iowa. The provisions of an act approved Feb. 17, 1849. (four years previous) Sec. 12, had never been carried into effect; and the voters here in 1848, voted in good faith, and under color of law, to say the least of it; and inasmuch as no special county lines were then run, the citizens felt that they were not particularly restricted by any geographical lines, so long as they kept within the limits of the Pottawatomie purchase. They considered, and that justly, in our view that it mattered not in what particular section they voted so long as they were in the Pottawatomie purchase, or any other portion of the first Congressional district most convenient for them.

By another act of the Legislature approved Feb. 22, 1847; an act to divide the State into two Congressional districts, all that country lying South of a line from the Northwest corner of Polk County, running west to the Missouri River, is included in the first Congressional district; and what injuries could Mr. Thompson suffer in consequence of the legal voters casting their votes in any election precinct? If it were a county election only, then it would be right to confine the votes within the limits thereof.

If the Kaneshville precinct was organized by the commissioners of Monroe County, by what law could the Clerk of their Court reject the poll book returned from that precinct? And by the same law that a man refuses to cash his own paper, he chose to sacrifice his honor rather than the interests of his party. But unfortunately, by that act, he sacrificed both.

The Kaneshville precinct was understood to be west of Monroe County at the time of its organization, and believed to be west of it by both voters and democrats at the time of the election. None then expressed neither entertained any doubts of it. Consequently, all voted in good faith; and we cannot think that Congress is going to split hairs over this question to deprive honest men of their right to the ballot box.

Corn and Hay.

Now is the time for farmers to bring their corn, oats, and spring wheat to market. There is plenty of good grain here in the country, and notice should be given here where it is.

California Emigrants are coming in quite freely, and it is hoped that our friends will accommodate them with houses and shelter as far as it may be in their power. Bring on your grain and let them have it at fair and reasonable prices, and go to and raise more next summer, and Heaven will bless your labors. They are strangers among us. Make them as comfortable as you can, and remember that we have been strangers in strange lands.

Wheat is very good to feed to horses, and if corn should be found scarce, wheat in small quantities will sustain horses remarkably well. Give them plenty of hay which is good and cheap.

Ferrying.

From present appearances, there will be three or four ferries across the Missouri river in the vicinity of this place. One at the Old Mormon crossing, about twelve miles above this place, one at Traders' Point, and one, and possibly two at the mouth of the Great Plate river, some sixteen miles below this place.

The columns of the Guardian are open and free to any proprietor or proprietors of ferries across the Missouri, who have advertised their business: They shall have the privilege of speaking through the Guardian without charge, provided their communications are not too lengthy.

Now set forth your claims, your conveniences, your advantages, and put your best foot forward. Free trade and sailors' rights on this frontier; "and the longest pull sweeps the periculous!"

We do not wish to have any company say that we have used partiality; but we give all a chance to tell their story in their own way, and let the Emigrants judge for themselves.

Pilot to the Salt Lake.

Mr. Roswell Stevens, who has been to the Salt Lake and back again;—acquainted with Western life, and with the Indian character—with mountain ranges and defiles, and is a sturdy, staunch Salt Lake City for five dollars per man, payable in advance, and the other half at the end of the route, provided a company of one hundred men can be raised. He will furnish his own animals and provisions.

We can say of Mr. Stevens, that he is just the man that can take a company through and no mistake. He is one of that kind of men that can act efficiently in almost any emergency, particularly in any such as would be likely to arise on this trip. We can recommend him with confidence—as a suitable and proper person.

Concert of Sacred Music.

On Saturday, the 6th day of April, at 8 o'clock, P. M., a GRAND CONCERT, of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given by the Choir and Band at the Music Hall in Kaneshville.

Who will not treat himself and family with the pleasure and edification which sacred melody affords, particularly on this frontier, so lately a wilderness, and the home of the red man?

Emigrants who are just arriving from a long journey, and about to embark upon another, suppose you treat yourselves to a musical feast before you launch forth upon the lonely and toilsome plains?

The proceeds of this Concert are to be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Choir while practicing and improving in the science of Music; such as Hall, lights, fuel and tuition.

Tickets may be had at the door on the evening of the Concert, or at the office of the Guardian at any time previous. Price 25 cents.

Secure your tickets beforehand if possible, as a limited number only will be issued, corresponding with the space in the Hall.

Those men who had a mule stolen and hid, should follow up the person from the description given of him. Here is a magistrate, and all the facilities; and though they have recovered the mule, we should like to know if J. T. are the first letters of the thief's name. Curse the thief, and let a mule kick him to death.

Conference.

The Annual Conference of the Church will commence on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Valley, a little South of Kaneshville, on the new road running between the former place and Cartersville, if the weather permit. A liberal turn out is desired and expected.

By Joseph Young is desired to deliver the opening address, followed by Br. Benj. L. Clapp and Thos. S. Johnson. The business will be transacted at a time when the greatest number is present, and will continue from day to day until all the business of the Church, which properly belongs to the Conference is completed.

Weather.

At the time of going to press, April showers have begun in earnest. It is warm and rainy, and a good prospect for a wet Conference, as usual. Should Saturday next prove to be a wet day, the Conference will only be organized in the Hall, and adjourn until the first fair Saturday after that time, to meet on the ground selected for the same near this place. It is very wet on Saturday evening, the Concert will be postponed also until further notice. But if not stormy, no postponement.

Who can Beat This!

Dr. Luke Johnson, of this County, has brought us the butter made from one cow during one week. It was ten pounds and ten ounces. The cow had a calf at the same time, and the milk of the cow when skinned was the calf's support. Whoever can go ahead of this, let him come on with his butter, and we will give him double price for it.

Question.

Who will furnish us a few yoke of oxen and some cows and wagons on tithing, to be forwarded on to the Salt Lake with the poor? It is time now to think seriously about tithing, and prompt attention to the perpetual fund for the removal of the poor. Bring in all your tithes and offerings, and prove yourselves before the Lord, and a blessing will crown your labors. We await the answer.

Corn Planters.

Let every body that remains in Pottawatomie begin to plant corn the latter part of this month, and continue to plant it until the middle of June, and see if there cannot be enough raised for all the gold diggers that may pass this way. Plant corn, plant corn! and then take care of it, not forgetting oats and spring wheat, neither potatoes; and repair the fences.

Politicians.

Mr. Peck, the proprietor of the Bluff House, politely sent a message to the County Court on Monday last, that he would sell all the whiskey that he pleased, license or no license. We had some sympathy for him when he fled here from Trading Point a few weeks ago, and applied to us for a house, saying that he could not stay there for Messrs. Wheeling & Hawes, applied the hickory to their fists to him so violently a short time before, that he had to leave. But his recent impudence too clearly shows that he gave the folks of Trading Point just provocation to apply the hickory.

Keg Creek Mills.

We visited the establishment of Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., the other day on Keg Creek, and to behold such improvements in a new country was most agreeably surprising. A good grist mill, and excellent saw mill in successful operation, and a healthy country around—plenty of good timber, fine prairie and excellent water, were, to us, sure indications of coming prosperity, consideration and importance to that section. The best location that we have seen on this Frontier.

California Emigrants.

A fine lot of men, hale and robust appearing, have already arrived here bound for the mines. Their terms look remarkably well, and we should judge the majority of the men to rank considerably above the medium. Multitudes more are on their way. Success to them!

Houses and Farms for Sale.

Here are many valuable farms and houses for sale cheap for cash, cattle, goods, wares and merchandise: apply to the agency at this office.

Fire in St. Louis.

We learn from our St. Louis exchanges, that the Planter's Tobacco Warehouse, on Second street has been burned down. There was a large amount of property in the warehouse, belonging to different parties, which is estimated will swell the entire amount of loss to be about \$100,000 the greater part of which was probably insured. The fire originated near the steps leading to the counting room of Houseman & Lowry, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it is reported that no person was in the building at the time.

We are informed that Oliver Cowdery, Esq., died at Richmond, Ray County, Missouri, on the 31 day of March last, of Consumption.

A communication from J. C. Hall, Esq., on the missing Poll Book, will be found on our first page.

Cholera.—We learn from some of our exchanges, that this dreadful disease is again making its appearance in New York, and Alabama; and that several cases have lately occurred on the steamboats running from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The Chinese spend annually, £200,000,000 for incense to burn before their idols; or about \$435,000,000. Equal to five shillings or one dollar and sixteen cents to every man, woman and child in their whole empire.

Highly Important.

Two or three unsuccessful attempts, we learn, have been recently made to steal horses. No camp of emigrants should go to sleep without leaving a good guard well armed, to take care of their horses and mules. There has been scarcely a case of stealing in our county for the last year. There are men who followed up the Emigrants last year to this place to steal from them on our credit, and we have good reason to believe they are doing so this year. Emigrants must learn to watch as well as pray; for in the crowd, it is hard to tell who is who. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Watch your horses and shoot a thief if necessary.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since March 20, 1850.

J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa, \$1 00; Lorenzo Young, Oregon, Mo., \$1 00; S. F. Nuckolls, Linden, Mo., \$4 00; Dan'l. Cook, do do, \$1 00; Wm. Matthews, Carleton, Ill., \$1 00; Rebecca Rago, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$1 00; Horace Gillet, Jr., Granville, N. Y., \$1 00; David Sabu, Aylston, Ill., \$1 00; Turner Outhouse, do do, \$1 00; Allen Randall, Mr. Heron Randall, Leavenworth, Mo., \$2 00; Flat River, Mich., \$1 00 each; Fred Keiser, Kansas, Mo., \$2 00; John Zimmerman, Princeton, Mo., \$2 00; Franklin Chamberlain, Blue Island, Ill., \$1 00; R. Dams, Platte, Iowa, 50 cents; Benj. Despain, Colabrook, Ill., \$1 00; Orange Warner, Austin, Mo., \$1 00; Miss Mary A. Stillwell, Wis., \$1 00

For the Frontier Guardian.**Kaneshville.**

BY PICCOLA.

Not two years old, is Kaneshville now, And yet to her, my muse shall bow; Her matchless deeds, I will proclaim, For thus I love, to sing her fame.

A dozen stores, are now her boast— You stifle—'tis not Hamlets Ghost!!! Dwellings by hundreds now you see— Streets fill'd with men of industry.

First most important, for good of society, A Free Press! she has, and books in variety, Pens, paper, and motto's—lak in the bargain; These found in the office of the Frontier Guardian!!!

And next on the list—Big A, number 1!!! A store with every thing under the sun; From a hoghead of sugar to a pair of kid gloves; Log chains—teas—ribbons, and fine cooking stoves.

The north-eastern corner, best goods you'll find, There's variety, style, and cheapness combining; Dry goods and hardware, pork, butter and eggs; Glassware and crockery—rakes, spades and kegs.

The Western Emporium!!! Frame building for south. Of magnitude great, although in its youth, Pills—Sarsaparilla and Eau de Cologne, Pies, cakes and oil paints, together have shone.

Here too, there's trunks, saddles and bridles so fine— Here's all kind of fancy goods kept in the line; And Daguerrian pictures they'll make in a trice, Toys, posies and trinkets, and every thing nice.

Right opposite there, the bees are to work, A peep in their hive, gives the spangled jerk!!! Such beautiful goods, for ladies so fair, Shawls, bonnets and slips, you'll find them quite rare.

Look over the way a bit further down; You'll find that the Miller has turn'd to Brown. The cashmires and flannels, from England you know, Domestic and prints, to suit high and low.

The Elephant!!! The Elephant of the West!!! Come see it, a Tootle, from London at best, For Fashion and style, and goodness depend, There's a name to compare, believe me my friend.

Children and youths, I'd call your attention, And students men of business retention; Books suited to each, and still many more, In the office of Guardian, referred to before.

Ensign of the West!!! for seafaring gentlemen; Goods at your own price, printed forth and sent; Admission to see, and children half price, Free-gratis for nothing—pray take a slice!

Ah, my! do you want a good coffee pot; Look up in the heavens, you can get it, why not. And underneath, there lives a good tinmer; Opposite friend Gooch's who'll give a good dinner.

There's a tavern plenty—bells ring thrice a day, Tin—gun—and blacksmithing in every way, Painters and jewelers—watches mended the best; Boots, shoes and slips, of morocco well dress'd.

O Kaneshville! what art you? What be you? do tell! You're own'd by the Mormons, driven from hell!

So thought wicked men, when out of Nauvoo; With gun, handspike and ball, they drove them through. I thank you my muse, you and I, now will part, For Kaneshville I love from the depth of my heart.

The yell of the savage, their cunning and stealth, Is now changed for industry beauty, and wealth. Kaneshville, March 14, 1850.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Illinois.—Dr. James Cameron, C. N. Norton, Dr. John C. Smith, Samuel Ewing, Reuben E. Leonard, M. W. Robinson, James H. Brown, George W. Hodgins, Charles P. McNamara, G. W. Gale, S. B. Shawmy, E. H. King, J. W. G. Ferris, Samuel Swift, Benj. Despain, Benj. Despain, Jr., W. Allingham, D. D. Colton, W. B. Skinner, Sebastian Adams, G. W. Bell, Thos. G. Richmond, John L. Smith, Harrison Presson.**From Desert.**—Robert Pierce. **From Indiana.**—Valentine Bennett, Samuel L. Wood.**From Pennsylvania.**—Wm W. Stillwagon, M. D. **From Ohio.**—J. J. Seymour. **From Iowa.**—James Blake, Augustus Jones, Jr., H. C. Ross, S. P. Woodman.**From Wisconsin.**—Palm Stillwell. **From Michigan.**—Lauren F. Fox.**From Arkansas.**—On Tuesday evening 30th ult., by Elder Lym Stoddard, Mr. TIMOTHY MENDENHALL, of Rockyford, to Miss CATHERINE BARTON, formerly of N. Cumberland County, Pa., both of this county.**The Champagne** was excellent; and our wish is, that this happy couple lately admitted into the union, may richly reap and enjoy the constitutional blessings pertaining to the said State; and that a dissolution of the Union may never be effected.**DEED.**

On Marquette Creek, in this County, on Tuesday, March 30th, LYMAN E. CORY, of infirmation of the lungs, aged 41 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.** THE Subscribers hereby notify and inform the public, and all whom it may concern, that they have taken out letters of administration from the office of the Judge of Probate in Pottawatomie County, to administer on the estate of WILLIAM SHERATT, deceased, late from England. All persons having just claims against the above estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the administrators within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

ORSON HYDE, THOS. D. BROWN, Administrators.

DENTISTRY.

DR. H. GOFF, late of Wisconsin, tenders his services to the citizens of Kaneshville, in the practice of Dentistry. He will cleanse, fill, extract, insert, and plug the most difficult teeth with the least possible pain. Aching teeth, the nerve destroyed, and plugged without pain by the use of Platina Foli. Warranted to give satisfaction for many years. Rooms at the Kane House. Office waited upon within three months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

KANESHVILLE, April 3d, 1850.—J. A. GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, can have Breakfast, or Dinner or Supper for 15 cents per meal, (of the usual table hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door, east of the Printing office. Also two or three boards accommodated on reasonable terms.

KANESHVILLE, March 6, 1850. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, can have Breakfast, or Dinner or Supper for 15 cents per meal, (of the usual table hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door, east of the Printing office. Also two or three boards accommodated on reasonable terms.

KANESHVILLE, March 6, 1850. JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

STOP THE THIEF!**\$25 REWARD.**

THERE is reason to believe that a thief is lurking in the vicinity of Kaneshville, or the settlements above. He stole a horse belonging to J. P. Barnes, from the premises of Mr. Robert Russell, of this county. He was pursued and arrested on the Des Moines, and brought back to this county, and escaped the same day. He was seen making his way towards Kaneshville. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the thief to me at Austin, or the constable of this county.

Description.—His name is Samuel Martin, aged about 27 years, 5 feet one inch high, light hair and rather swarthy complexion; had on when he escaped a blue blanket coat, dark cassimere pants, coarse shoes, and a glazed cap.

J. P. BURNES. Austin, Fremont Co., April 3, 1850.—117

NEW ARRANGEMENT.**GENERAL AGENCY, AUCTION & COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.**

At Kaneshville, Iowa.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they have opened an Auction, Commission and General Agency Ware Room at the above place, in the West side of Emporium Building, where they will be ready at all times to receive Consignments of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Grain and Produce. Also Horses, Cattle, wagons, and any personal property, and sell either at Auction or private sale, as required. Cash raised upon property thus received on the shortest notice. Charges and Commissions moderate. Sales at Auction every Saturday, also open at all times for business and private sales.

Merchants!!! Emigrants!!! Strangers!!! Citizens!!! Do you want to make a few dimes in a hurry either by buying or selling, if you come on, or send your goods.

CHARLES ALLEN. Representatives—Thos. Tootle, Linden, Mo. Messrs. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo. Messrs. Meyer & Walter, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Childs & Bro. Chas. D. L. E. Johnson, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa. A. W. Babbin, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill. W. McLennan, Esq., Nauvoo, Kaneshville, April 3, 1850.

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kaneshville, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted at Pottawatomie County, Iowa. From the success that has attended his professional labors, he is particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

Rev. O. Hyde—
DEAR SIR: Since I had the gratification to read your polite and courteous answer to the contents of my letter of the 4th of March, 1848, an influx of emigration has been flowing to the Great West, hitherto unexampled in the settlement of any part of the globe. The predictions which I then made in regard to your western settlement in the Valley have been more than realized.

The prosperity which, under your sagacious direction, has followed that bold enterprise, is truly gratifying—presenting, as it does, a spectacle, showing an energy, under adversity without a parallel.

That little band of adventurers, who, comparatively, but yesterday, were homeless and homeless, have weathered the storm and are now enjoying the comforts of life, with their latch strings out, to greet the weary emigrants who are pressing onward in quest of the rich mineral treasures in California.

These people have formed a Constitution, and are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission as a State, but in view of the greatness of their population it is possible that a Territorial Government may be substituted, which should not be matter of regret, as it would tend, greatly, to relieve them from the burdens of a heavy taxation incident to a State Government: should this be the result, the present constitution will prove abortive.

In view of the sentiments which you entertain as expressed in a late number of the Guardian, in regard to restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Valley; should a new Constitution be formed at some subsequent period, with your influence exerted in its behalf, you can have a proviso incorporated prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the State of Deseret. Finding no such precedent in any of the State Constitutions, you may hesitate—let us see if this defect in the fundamental law of other States deter you, it is a proviso which should have been inserted in them all, one which would conduce, more to the physical and mental energies of the disorderly, for whom laws are most needed, than any other which could be adopted. By presenting this principle and carrying it out successfully, you will acquire for yourself a world wide reputation, good men of all parties, and of all denominations will sustain you in it.

Were I in your stead, nothing would deter me from making the effort; there is nothing to be feared from controversy upon this new phase—God and nature lies at the foundation of the principle, and will sustain you in defending it. All inferior animals feed upon the grains and fruits of the earth in their primitive state, including the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea; while, by various modes of preparation in the culinary arts, man's appetite for food is gratified, and nature sustained in its full vigor. After undergoing the process of fermentation and distillation, which is generated by every species of alcohol, man only excepted; he will drink the fatal poison, although he knows that death is in the cup, this fact alone speaks volumes in favor of prohibiting its use. A proviso for restricting African Slavery, has been a hobby for years, and continued to be the great exciting topic of the day; while the slavery to spirituous liquors which binds million fetters, a class, otherwise free, far more numerous, is overlooked. Let the proviso here suggested, be adopted in the new State of Deseret, and she will stand as a grand example of moral grandeur for others to behold, and pattern after in this respect.

I have made the foregoing suggestion in good faith, under a due sense of its importance, and of its practicability under your system. The subject is one in which I feel a deep interest, and which I have no doubt, from your editorial remarks has received your attentive consideration. Standing as you do at the head, or at one of the heads of a great and increasing community—as one of the guiding stars to pilot them safely through their pilgrimage here on earth, and to direct them to the haven of rest above, this great and growing evil could not escape your notice; here is a remedy proposed, which, in my judgment, is worthy of all due consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
JNO. M. COLEMAN.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.
SENATE.—The ladies filled every available position on the floor and every avenue was crowded to overflowing.

The Vice President stated that the first business in order, was Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Walker, being entitled to the floor, briefly stated that the vast assembly which filled the Senate Chamber had evidently come to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, and he would cheerfully give way to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster then rose—After expressing his obligations, he proceeded to address the Senate, not, he said, as a Southern man, nor Northern man, but as an American, and he desired to do his duty with fidelity, with the hope that the storm which was now raging in the land, would be lulled; he spoke of the preservation of the Union with an anxious heart, for the restoration of that quiet and harmony so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of our country. These were his objects, and if he would do ever so little to attain these, his end would be accomplished; he proceeded to consider the events which led to the present difficulties, commencing with a review of the war with Mexico, its battles, triumphs, and results. Prior to these negotiations, the people of California, assisted perhaps by officers and the people of the United States, revolted against the government of Mexico and ran up the independent flag; the result was a tide of

emigration set towards San Francisco from every country of the world—rich and apparently inexhaustible gold mines in California were subsequently discovered and emigration increased to those far distant shores.

He referred next to the failure of Congress to provide a Territorial Government for the people of this new Territory. He said that in this state of things, those people had taken measures to establish a local Government; had elected Senators and Representatives, and had sent them here with their constitution to ask for immediate admission into the Union. This constitution there adopted contained a clause, prohibiting slavery in the new state, which provision had given rise to the opposition now made to her admission. Whatever was believed to be the object or the manner of the war with Mexico, the territory was acquired, but the expectation that it would be a slave Territory was disappointed by the action of the people of the Territory itself. He then went into a historical consideration of the institution of slavery from the earliest ages to the present time. He alluded, at some length, to the feelings of a large portion of the community, arising from a conscientious belief that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with the Christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. The question in the early days of the Government was, how the evil should be dealt with. It was thought its days would be shortened by preventing the importation of slaves, and a proposition was introduced to prohibit such importation. He alluded to the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the N. West Territory. Mr. Calhoun had said that this was the first of a series of measures calculated to awaken the South. He desired to say that the ordinance was passed with the unanimous consent of the South, there being but one vote against it, and that one representative from the North. Since that time there had been a great change of opinion; there had been continually growing opinion in the North against slavery, and a growing opinion in the South in its favor. This state of things resulted from causes which would always produce like effects. The change of opinion in the South had resulted, in a great measure, from the growth and increase of cotton raising. It is well known that the value of the cotton exported from the United States did not exceed \$50,000,000, while now, perhaps, under favorable circumstances, its value was \$100,000,000 per annum. Indeed, he was told that when Mr. Jefferson was negotiating the treaty of 1794 with England, he did not know that cotton was raised in this country.

Mr. Webster, in reply to Mr. Calhoun's objection, that the operations of the Government had been against the South, and calculated to weaken her, contended that the contrary was the fact. Referring to the Texas question, he had always been opposed to its annexation, because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be a slave Territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself strongly in opposition to the introduction of any new slave state; or to the acquisition of slave territory.

Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments—he had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim, "improve and adorn what you have, and seek no farther." Texas had been admitted with all her territory, and with the institution of slavery, he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new states out of Texas when she shall contain a sufficient population.

Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had erected an impassable barrier to its introduction there; this he considered a fixed fact. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture of fugitive slaves—he thought the North in the wrong, and the South in the right—it was the cause of great complaint on the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove. Concerning the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he observed that he had no doubt but that during the last twenty years, money enough had been subscribed in the North for the support of abolition papers, societies and lecturers, to purchase the freedom of every slave in the land. Mr. Webster, in conclusion, delivered a most impressive and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun replied to the suggestions of Mr. Webster. The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.
SENATE.—Mr. Seward ably reviewed the whole question of the admission of California, and gave his reasons at length why she ought to be admitted. The perpetual unity of this empire, he said, appeared to him to hang upon the decision of this day and hour. California was already a complete State, and could never again be less than that; nothing prevents her admission, but want of agreement among ourselves. It was insisted that the admission of California should be attended by a compromise of the slavery question. He was opposed to any such compromise; legislative compromises were all radically wrong. In conclusion, he would vote for the admission of California, directly, without condition, and without qualification or compromise.

House.—After some unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole on the President's California message. Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, having the floor. He contended that the Wilmot proviso was in direct opposition to the Constitution; that citizens have a right to take their slaves to new territories; he would vote for the admission of California, with suitable boundaries, provided a provision be made for the balance of States to be admitted.

Mr. Fowler was in favor of admitting California with her present constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

House.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives from California, to either by their constitution and memorial asking for admission.

Mr. Preston King offered a resolution, that all debate on the California Message should cease on Wednesday next. Laid on the table.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of Messrs. Fremont and Gwynn, Senators from California, and a memorial asking admission. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A number of petitions were presented against the extension of slavery and admitting slave States. An exciting debate ensued, when finally a motion to lay them on the table prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin accepted Mr. Webster's modification. He thought no practical results could be had from any series of resolutions; he was satisfied that the only proper course would be to keep the question of the admission of California distinct and separate; he was prepared to vote for her admission just as she came.

Mr. Cass coincided with Mr. Clay's opinion of a select committee, and looked upon the question, although he had but little hope of such a result. He complimented Mr. Foote, and said he had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequalled, when he had disarmed the position taken by Mr. Calhoun in his speech. He observed that it was well ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could pass the Senate. He thought the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up and adjusted, so as to be satisfactory to the majority, and passed. The passage of that bill would do much towards a better feeling on the part of the South.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Cass, and observed that the only way to settle the matter would be to amend the Constitution as he had indicated. He held himself prepared, if the Union should be dissolved, to show that Mr. Cass had a full share in producing that result.

After some further remarks the consideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the California message. Mr. Douglas spoke till the adjournment.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gen. John Wilson, who was supposed to have been lost in the mountains, has reached San Francisco. He and his lady write to their friends in Glasgow, under date of December 24th, and 31st, and from their letters we make the following extracts. We copy from the Glasgow Times:

Gen. W. writes that the health of his family was much improved by the trip. He says, "that the gold is entirely inexhaustible, is beyond all doubt or cavil; besides all the vast deposits of which you have heard in the soil, and these have not been overrated, the immense quarries of quartz rock that are every where on the slopes of the west side of the Sierra Nevada to be seen, contains particles of gold, to the amount of three and four dollars in value, when pulverized and the metal collected with quick silver. Of the truth of this I have the most credible assurances. This being so the country can have no parallel for making money." After advising the relative to whom he writes, to come to that country, he says, "To all my friends, however, who are not entirely, and conclusively sure they can, and will, resist all temptation to drink and gamble, I say stay away from this country. To the man who does, and will continue to refuse to touch either of these, will go ahead. There are hundreds of men here, who reached here two months ago, with less than \$100 in their pockets, who are now actually worth, and can pocket, in cash, in a month, at from 10 to 50,000!"

Gen. W. writes that he believes it would be greatly to the interest of several families, (relatives) to come to that country, although the want of society, and the opportunities to educate children are bad; yet the prospect of accumulating wealth, and the certainty of these conveniences being at hand in a few years, he thinks sufficient inducement. He speaks very unfavorably of the climate, from extremes of wet and dry, which prevail. He advises the shipment of houses, bedding, &c., and the overland route for families, as he considers it beneficial to health. Ninety days is sufficient for the trip, if equipped according to his directions, as follows: "Get a light two horse wagon, heavily ironed, all of the very best materials; put to it six good mules, and 1200 pounds of freight and no more; bring nothing but provisions, a few bed clothes, sending all the rest by ship; and start by the first or fifteenth of May, but not later."

"Mrs. Wilson writes much more at length than the General. She gives a detailed account of their mishaps and sufferings, on the latter part of the route. Three days before reaching the settlements, the Indians stole most of their mules, and the rest died, thus forcing them to complete the trip on foot, having left and lost every thing but their clothing and a blanket apiece. An express was sent to the nearest settlement for mules and having returned with six or seven, reported it impossible for the carriage to proceed further, and it was abandoned. Mrs. W. says: "So we packed what few clothes we had in the carriage on one of the mules, and on the rest we mounted, on men's saddles, as far as we could; the first day we got out of the snow. Strange to tell, we that day passed over snow three feet deep, on the mountains, and by the time we got down it had disappeared, or had not fallen; but commenced raining and we traveled all day in rain, the animals often mired to the girths in the mud. That night—memorable night!—we sat up all night in our wet clothes, and next morning at day light started. I said if life was spared me I would reach the settlements. We had to walk all that day, as several of the mules had mired and could not be gotten out. So strange is the structure of the earth that we could scarcely keep from miring ourselves. This mirey ground is on high rock mountains, as well as in the valley of the Sacramento. It was amusing to see ladies that said they could never before wet their feet with cold water walking in this mud and mire, with their little children sewed up in blankets, and put across a mule, with their heads out; the mules plunging in mire, and jumping up and down rocks, where the road was just wide enough for a foot path, with precipices on

each side, where I was really afraid to walk. We got to the settlements late that night, much fatigued, as you can well imagine." Mrs. W. does not advise any female to undertake the trip, or settle in that country—as yet. She says, "we have been there three weeks, and have seen the sun shine but two whole days. I have not made the acquaintance of a single lady," and that she "would not take the trip again for all the gold in California."

Boarding! Boarding!!
Good people all, both great and small, Attend unto this call, I've just commenced a boarding house Now open for you all.

I've just commenced a boarding house, Or something in that line, Hot coffee, tea and good strong beer Is ready all the time.

With crackers, cake and good light bread, My table shall be spread; With good fat beef and turkey too, My boarders shall be fed.

Now gentlemen give me a call, Your bills shall not be heavy; My name is Mack the Irishman, I live down on the Levee.

I say to friends pray call and see, Stop in as you pass by, And if you do not like my house, Just call on Mr. Dye.

Now Mr. Types if you will make This public to the boys, When politics shall call them out, You'll hear Mr. C. make a noise.

And if your paper will come out And advocate my views, I will subscribe and pay a note To circulate the news.

MEHOLLAND.
Weston, February 22, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian's Response.

Text.—"Rogue's March."
Now Mr. Jim we're just the men To meet your approbation; Your views we clearly did set forth Before your invitation.

But if you're anxious still to know, Your pedigree, and capture, Just recollect that monstrous "screw," Before your late adventure.

Dear Sir, we think it now our due; At least, one year's subscription; Shall out your "mire," and you can have, In turn, the Frontier Guardian.

KANSASVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1850.
Flour, 50¢ per bushel, \$2 50
Beef, 50¢ per lb., \$1 50
Sugar, 10¢ per lb., 90¢
Coffee, 15¢ per lb., 15¢
Rice, 15¢ per lb., 15¢
Salt, 50¢ per bushel, \$3 50
Tobacco, (various qualities), 10¢ per lb., 50¢
Molasses, S. H. per gal., 75¢
N. O., 60¢
Golden Syrup, 10¢ per lb., \$1 00
Buckwheat Flour, 10¢ per lb., 50¢
Pork, (fresh), 50¢ per lb., 50¢
Lard, 10¢ per lb., 75¢
Candles, 15¢ per lb., 60¢
Dried Apples, 10¢ per bushel, 15¢
Dried Peaches, 10¢ per bushel, 25¢
Raisins, (new) 10¢ per lb., 20¢
Currants, (Zante) 10¢ per lb., 25¢
Green hides, 10¢ per lb., 45¢
Dry do., 10¢ per lb., 60¢
Iron, (tires), 10¢ per lb., 40¢
Potatoes, 10¢ per bushel, 50¢
Corn, 10¢ per bushel, 50¢
Wheat, 10¢ per bushel, 75¢
Oats, 10¢ per bushel, 50¢
Flaxseed, 10¢ per bushel, 35¢
Onions, 10¢ per bushel, 50¢
Tallow, 10¢ per lb., 10¢
Butter, 10¢ per lb., 15¢
Cheese, 10¢ per lb., 75¢
Beeswax, 10¢ per lb., 15¢
Honey, 10¢ per gallon, \$1 00
Eggs, 10¢ per dozen, 60¢

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTER & BROTHER.

Wholesale and retail dealers in DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Main street, Kansasville, Iowa.

For the approaching season we shall shortly receive one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods ever found in City or Country stores, which will be purchased for Cash at the best market rates, and sold for prices that cannot fail to please the most economical. We will pledge ourselves to sell as low as any house in the West.

Persons outfitting for the Mines, or the Salt Lake, or persons desirous of establishing Small Stores, will find, at the Elephant, a splendid stock to select from. We are Western Men and our goods are purchased with reference to the trade of this country.

Call and see the Elephant.
The present stock will be increased from time to time, until we can show our Western friends an ELEPHANTINE STOCK.

Remember the Sign.
THE ELEPHANT WEST.
Kansasville, March 20, 1850.—3m

Kansasville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the Black Boot and Shoe, North of Mr. Voorhis' store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—home made—for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here at as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.
Kansasville, March 6, 1850.—3m

MAIL STAGE COACH.
Running Weekly between KANSASVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regular between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kansasville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, he expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the above said arrangements.

Blue House, Main street, Kansasville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points.
HENRY MOWER.
Kansasville, March 20, 1850.

THRASHING MACHINE.

FOR SALE.—A first rate Thrashing Machine, suitable for Salt Lake Valley. Gearing new. Horse power and thrasher, together, weigh nine hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds; iron tumbler shafts, knuckles, elevators, &c., making the whole weight between 1100 and 1200 pounds. Four horses will thrash thirty bushels per hour and do it well. The above machine did the thrashing at Plum Hollow, and is now at work three miles north of Austin, where it will finish, on the 25th, of this month, after that, at my place, four miles north of Old Fort Kearney. The horse power can easily be applied to grinding, sawing, cutting shingles, turning, &c. From one to seven horses can be worked. Any one wishing to obtain such a machine will please call and examine it where it is now working or at my place at Gaston; and also where the shingle cutting can be seen.

Money, Stock, or goods, received in payment.
L. W. PLATT.
Gaston, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—2t

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, that more especially the emigrating community that he has on hand, and is manufacturing his improved Revolving Pistols and Rifles. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kansasville.

JONATHAN BROWNING.
Browning, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing Office.
Kansasville, March 6, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner, and we have removed our large stock of English Goods, Imported Direct from Liverpool, to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kansasville, we have selected some superior lots of Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Axes and Hammers.

In the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have applied to sell off our stock at a price sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost; we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you, the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.
N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by

THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Miller's store.
Kansasville, Co. 14, 1849.

BACON! BACON!

A LARGE lot of superior Bacon and Lard for sale at the OTOR and OMAHA MISSION at Bellevue, on the South side of the Missouri river, eight miles from Kansasville.

E. MCKINNEY.
Bellevue, March 20, 1850.

To California and Salt Lake Emigrants.

Argyle's Ferry on the Nienabothia River. THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the traveling community, and especially those emigrating to California, and the Great Salt Lake, by the Northern route, through St. Joseph, Linden, and thence crossing the Missouri at the various ferries above the Narrows of Nienabothia, that he is prepared with two good boats and skiffs, to cross all who may find it to their interest, and safety to patronize him. He would further state for their information that he crossed at least four-fifths of the emigrants upon this route last spring without loss or damage to the amount of a dime. It was then, as it is likely to be this spring the only practicable point of crossing on the Nienabothia. Emigrants who design taking the route of the Missouri, and consequently crossing the Blue River directly from this point to the Kansasville and other ferries above or below the mouth of the Platte. And those who may determine to cross the Missouri at Old Fort Kearney or between that point and the Narrows, may be assured that the road from Argyle's Ferry, one-fourth of which is a good bluff route, is the best and driest at any season of the year.

A. H. ARGYLE.
Austin, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850.—3t

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths; Cassinets, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molesters, Brown and Bleached Domestic, Linens, various, Dressing Checks, Hosiery, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linen, Drilling, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines, Alpacaes, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Molesters, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bríllas, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind: Dye Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Petroleum, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing and a thousand articles to numerous to mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by John Lambert in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one red steer, the harness of his white, smooth crop off the left ear, right ear muddled and erect; appeared to be three years old last spring. Appraised at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents. (\$11 25).

Also one steer, appeared to be four years old last spring, with red bridle, head and neck, white spot in the forehead, white body, speckled back, some spots on his body, legs red, from the knees down, with sing horns, crop and all in the right ear, hole in the left ear apparently torn out. Appraised at sixteen dollars and fifty cents. (\$16 50).

LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.
Gaston, Feb. 20, 1850.—m303t

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.
A. H. ARGYLE, C. C. Co. Com'r.

Fremont County, Iowa.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Lambert in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one brindle steer, supposed to be four years old last spring, marked with a sawtooth fork in each ear, speckled face, white belly, a lump on his right side, the root of his tail broken, white horns. Appraised at twelve dollars. (\$12 00).

Also, one red steer supposed to be two years old last spring marked with an overbit in the left ear white spot in the face; back, belly, tail and both hind legs white, broad horns. Appraised at eleven dollars. (\$11 00).

LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.
Gaston, Feb. 18th, 1850.—m303t

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.
A. H. ARGYLE, C. C. Co. Com'r.

Fremont County, Iowa.

WINE.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Kansasville, March 6, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Kansasville, March 20, 1850.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at an early period as consistent, as I have it attended to.

D. MACKINTOSH, Agent.
Kansasville, March 20, 1850.

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 miles East of Kansasville.

THE undersigned respectfully invite their friends to visit their mill, and examine the machinery, and the quality of the flour

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 6.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do so at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 17, 1850.

William Smith.

This notorious profligate has published the following article over his own signature. He is surrounded by about a dozen men who are ready to manufacture evidence at his bidding to suit any emergency to which he may be driven. The increasing prosperity of our Church, stings him so keenly that he finds it necessary to resort to Evidence of home manufacture to check our progress. It is all right. By the time he publishes a little more against the Saints on the strength of manufactured evidence, particularly things like the following, which every western man knows to be false, he will open the eyes of every person, and show himself in his true light; a poor degraded, miserable, debauched man. "The wrath of man shall praise the Lord, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain." The Saints shall see and acknowledge that his exertions against Deseret, shall turn to their good, and to his condemnation. Ye wise men at Washington City, mark what we have said; and when it comes to pass, come out to Deseret and see us if you can. We will not butcher you, if you will come, but give you our best "doggerel," and "smoke the pipe with you." If this should not be convenient for you, remain in Washington City when our words come to pass if you can. We are accused of burning the Temple at Nauvoo, by this notorious Bill Smith, the accuser of the brethren, when we were many hundred miles from it at the time. But it is all right. We give place to his article:

I am in possession of the evidence that bands of these Salt Lake Mormons, armed, dressed and painted—having the appearance of Indians—are stationed on the way to California and Oregon, for the purpose of robbing the emigrants. Many murders have already been committed by these demons in human shape, which have been published to the world and attributed to the Indians. The people at the Salt Lake govern their church by a secret lodge of 50 men. It is in this lodge that Brigham Young is crowned as a king, and is there seated upon a throne prepared for him.

WILLIAM SMITH.

This said William Smith is in possession of no such evidence as he claims. We hold ourselves in law and in equity bound to pay him five hundred dollars, on his producing good and substantial evidence that the Salt Lake Mormons are robbing, plundering and murdering emigrants in the garb of Indians; and we will do the same also, if he can prove that the Mormons at Salt Lake are governed by a secret lodge of fifty men; or if he can prove that Brigham Young is crowned King in any such lodge, or if he is crowned king at all. The testimony of his crime steeped clan will not be admitted in this case at all; though we challenge him to publish that evidence, let it come from what quarter it may, that the Mormons are robbing emigrants. Bill Smith has followed lying so long, that if a truth should happen to get into his mouth, through mistake, he would let it drop as "quick as a cog would a hot potato." It was not the phosphorus that induced him to leave Strang's Church. Phosphorus is just as good Holy Ghost as he wants if, in the light of that, he can only gratify his sordid ambition to gain money and power without the use of honorable means. He will not find everything to his liking, even in Texas, for any great length of time. Something will be out of joint with him there very soon if he goes at all.

The Guardian.

Who among the California Emigrants wish to subscribe for this paper for three, six, nine or twelve months, and send the same back to their families or friends? We shall have express running back and forward on your track during the season, and we shall seize with eagerness, all the information of interest we get concerning you, and publish the same at as early a date as possible.

Persons who receive this number sent back to them by a passing friend, may desire to subscribe for it by the year or for six months. They can do so if they wish, by complying with the terms; and we pledge ourselves to give all the important news concerning the luck and fortune of these emigrants on their journey, and after they get to the mines that we can possibly gather; and that too at the earliest period.

Washington Letter Writers.

These men's communications are not always to be relied on. They often write under excitement, believing they have the true knowledge of future legislation; but it more frequently turns out that they were in error. There is nothing definite yet taken either with regard to Deseret and New Mexico. It is the opinion of some correspondents that California will be admitted as a State, and that no Territorial Governments will be established. This may be so. California will doubtless be admitted as a State; but that no Territorial Governments will be established in Deseret and New Mexico, is by no means to be depended upon.

Pilot to the Salt Lake.

Mr. George R. Grant, of this town, offers his services, as pilot, for a company through to the Lake. Having been through to California and back, and having had much experience in the mountains, he feels confident that he can pioneer a company through with speed and safety; being conversant with the Indian character.

It is our belief that Mr. Grant is every way qualified for the trip, and he will go for a reasonable compensation. For his whereabouts, enquire at this office.

The Season.

It is now the 17th of April, and the weather has been very cold, and consequently vegetation very backward. Our country is full of Californians, and corn, hay and oats are extremely scarce and dear. Unless we get warm weather and grass soon, teams and stock in general, must suffer greatly.

We would advise those Californians who have their grain laid in to last them until grass shall grow, to cross the river as early as possible, and proceed on their journey. They may get as far as Fort Laramie before their grain will be exhausted; and by the time they get that distance, they will be apt to find grass if it is ever coming. Whereas, if they remain here until grass grows, they will have consumed their grain, and be five hundred miles behind the time, and under no better circumstances than they would be at Fort Laramie. Reason would dictate then, that every company that has grain, to push out, while the weather is dry and cold, the roads are good and streams are low; and with a dry and good road, a little grain will enable a team to make better progress, than much grass will when the rainy season sets in—the roads muddy and streams high. Moreover when grass shall fairly start, how many teams will be thronging all over the country? And what a great number must there be detained contrary to their wishes, waiting for a chance to cross over.

Arise then, Californians, and put out while you have grain; and if you do not find it for the best, then never take our advice again.

If there was plenty of corn and hay to be had in the country, we would not advise you as we have. But you have nearly all the corn in your sacks, and your animals can have just as good a chance to pick roughness to fill themselves with while on the way, as they can have here, after the hay is all done. It is not because we want to get rid of you that we advise you thus; but the regard we have for your own interests, induces us to do it.

Seed Corn, &c.

Our farmers would do well to look in season to their seed corn. Remember last year! Be not deceived, neither sell yourselves too short because it bears a high price. But put the seed corn into the ground. When corn is worth from seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel at your door, you have a rich gold mine on every one of your farms. Develop its richness by planting corn and by bringing it to maturity.

Remember too, that the extensive bottoms of the Missouri, and other smaller streams, waiting with the most luxuriant grass in the season thereof, are inexhaustible sources of wealth when the hay is worth five dollars per ton, as it now is. Who need be idle? And who that is well and able to labor, need be without the comforts and luxuries of life, or even without gold in his purse? No one.

Happy, and comparatively independent is he who develops the riches of the soil of Pottawattamie County in the form of valuable crops to feed both man and beast. He shall never come to want, but abound in every lawful enjoyment. Let the ploughs be started with all the activity possible. Fear not the clouds nor the cold weather, but plant and sow in faith, and you shall reap with joy, and gather with thanksgiving and praise. Say not that you are going to the Valley and therefore have no time to plant or sow. Remember that he cannot be blest and prospered in going to the Valley unless he first sows and plants a liberal crop here this spring if he is in any way circumstanced to do it. Wander not abroad to seek employment to obtain the interest, and leave the principle concealed in the soil of your own homes. We want every body to go to the Valley, but not until they have put in a good crop. If you see not the propriety of this now, you will see it before you leave. Remember that you have never yet caught Br. Hyde in an error touching his counsel and advice in such matters, notwithstanding his impetuosity of which you are sometimes fearful.

Provisions are becoming scarce and dear in this Upper Country, and we would recommend our emigration to bring their supplies of provisions with them; particularly those who come by water.

The Stolen Mule.

J. T. alluded to in our last, has been to us personally and given every satisfaction that man on earth can give, that he is innocent of any crime or knowledge of taking the mule. He turned out and helped to hunt the mule as a good citizen should do, and thinks it very ungenerous to be charged as the thief, as the only reward for helping to find the animal.

If the mule was led or rode through his lot or yard in the night he cannot be responsible for it. He has proven that he could not have been where the mule was taken at the time he was taken; but many miles distant.

We are confident that J. T. has been wrongfully censured. Men should be particularly careful, and know pretty certainly that they are right before they charge another with a crime of this kind. A man's character and reputation are dear to him, and he is entitled to protection when innocent.

Mail for Salt Lake.

Mr. Thomas S. Williams, proposes to start from this town on the 25th inst., with the Mail for the Valley. He goes by express. Through in thirty days. Whoever wishes to write to their friends can do so at a cost of only one dime. All letters and papers destined for the Valley, should be delivered to the Postmaster as early as the evening of the 24th, in this place.

Stars.

Why have we received no stars of Millennial dawn for a long time? Have they passed under a cloud, or under some Postmaster's desk? Or has the Star Maker, Elder Pratt, ceased his work, and his creative genius become dormant? Or has an ill wind on the ocean blown them to a strange coast, or plucked them into the caverns of the deep?

Star of Millennial, shine on our nation, Bright is thy glory, thou art a sure guide; High be thy orbit and swift be thy motion, Cloudless thy track over the storm beaten tide.

A Squall.

On Thursday last, two California boys, we heard go to scuffling in the street rather carelessly about a canteen of liquor—whether seriously or otherwise we cannot say.

The Sheriff, on seeing it, thought proper to arrest them. They made some resistance, enough, at least, to test their strength and grit, and that also of the Sheriff. None of them seemed lacking for muscular power. After a little energetic exercise, the Sheriff took one man to jail; but a gold watch was given as bail, and the prisoner was liberated; he appeared the next day before the magistrate; "acknowledged the corn," and was fined five dollars and cost. Oh, whisky! Thou wert the cause of all this; and whisky sellers, there are some of the fruits of your evil sowing ministrations. Do you not feel proud of your callings on beholding such precious fruits of your doings?

For the Guardian.

Mr. Editor: Amos Jackson, the person said to have invented a self-propelling saw-mill, residing near your town, must be a wicked impostor and deceiver. He is now gone to St. Louis on his saw mill business, and will most likely be arrested there for selling some counterfeit land-warrants in the State of Illinois. There has been a demand made by the Governor of Illinois, on the Governor of Missouri for the said Jackson. The Governor of Missouri has authorized his arrest and delivery to the authorities of Illinois, and a writ is issued, and I saw the men in St. Louis that were waiting for him, and conversed with them concerning this said Jackson. They showed me their papers and documents, which were verily according to the foregoing statements.

This said Jackson accompanied me down to St. Louis in the early part of winter, and he then told me that there was a charge against him in Illinois for some crime, and that he did not care to be seen by any one from Quincy. Yet he said that he was innocent, and had done no crime; but I am now convinced that he is just as great a villain as his abilities will allow him to be.

While in St. Louis he was apparently afraid of his shadow. He dare not step out of his room, only with the greatest caution, and appeared all the time as though he thought some one was after him with a "sharp stick."

I consider it due to the community and the public to let these facts be known.

Yours, sincerely,

FRIEND, TO JUSTICE.

The foregoing Statements are from a responsible source, and may be relied on. We are sorry that better men have suffered themselves, despite of the counsel of their friends, to become the tools of a wicked faction, whose acts must recoil with mortification upon their own heads. Will they now learn to be wise, or will they seize hold of the next horn of the beast that may appear. Will they go to and purge out the spirit of disaffection from their own bosoms, and expel it from the neighborhood where it has been cherished to their hurt? Or will they, like the dove, press the wing to the heart, forcing the needle to the very vitals in the hope of extracting the thorn. Time will determine!

Will some men enter a complaint against us in the Valley for not inviting them to preach in Kanesville? Most likely they will. But will they tell the reason? No! We will therefore give one reason in advance of them. It was because they were so zealous and spirited that their breath too plainly indicated the kind of spirit they were inspired with.

We will pay cash for a few hundred rails; it brought soon.

"Forget me Not."

We would remind our friends who are somewhat in arrears for the Guardian, that our bills for a year's stock, are now due; and we must appeal to the people just at this time, when corn is worth one dollar per bushel, and flour four dollars per barrel, to make a little extra exertion for our special benefit, and hand in a few dimes.

For the Guardian.

Mr. Editor: Having, through many inducements thought it our duty to say something in regard to our travels from our homes to the Bluffs; one reason above all others, has prompted us to speak in terms of the highest praise to the kind and courteous treatment we have received from the Mormons. From the fact of our having, previous to this time, had a most unfavorable opinion of these people, it was our intention, at first, not to go where they were, lest we should get into difficulties that we did not wish to encounter; and suffice it to say: We were afraid lest our property might pay the forfeit. For the benefit of the many whose fears were like ours, and particularly our brother Californians, that we strongly recommend the northern route from Illinois, to Kanesville, or Council Bluffs, a most desirable route in consequence of the high and beautiful road, and the chance of obtaining everything that a Californian may want; and when he arrives at Kanesville, he will there find stores well filled with everything that is necessary for a fitout across the plains; and that too, as cheap as can be found in any store on the Missouri river, and cheaper than at any in Illinois.

Yours, very respectfully,

M. L. CHAPIN, Capt.
G. A. ROBINSON,
M. W. ROBINSON,
EDMOND WIRICK,
J. H. BREESE,
R. E. LAMOINE,
SAM'L EWING,
DAVID SMITH.

From Pawpaw Grove, Lee Co., Ill.

Curiosity.

We have a telescope in this town that brings the mines of California so near that a wag said he could pick up gold from them while sitting in his house—he also said that he discovered a fair damsel in the moon by the aid of this wonderful tube, and that it brought her so near that he kissed her. But it is our opinion that the unexaggerated truth of this matter is, that the objects which this wonderful telescope has drawn nearest to it, are a grog shop, and a set of drunken loafers.

Letters.

We will not be responsible for any letters left at this office unless addressed to us. We might employ the whole time of a clerk in running to the Post office. The Post office is the place to leave letters, and we cannot be troubled with them. Remember that the Guardian office is not the Post office.

A Suggestion to Emigrants.

Companies that are organized and about to leave this point to cross the Plains, can have their individual names inserted in the Guardian under the following head, and a copy sent to their friends anywhere in the United States.

Departed From Council Bluffs.

The company of California Emigrants, commanded by Capt. — and Lieut. — M. D., Physician, surgeon, (or any other officer as the case may be) composed of the following named gentlemen, viz: David R. Childs, Wisconsin, &c. This company left this point on the — day of — 1850, apparently in good condition, good health, good spirits, and full of hope and zeal to possess themselves of a liberal quantity of the shining ore.

Deseret.

This name it would seem, is objectionable to the Government, because it is a Mormon name, and must therefore, with its government, be discarded. Well, be it so. We settle down under the belief that "whatever is, that we cannot, by honorable means, prevent, is right, and will turn for our good."

We say, however, that we know of more than twenty thousand Mormons in the United States that are not opposed to the Mormons at the Salt Lake. Neither have they charged them with taking the oath of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor do they believe they have ever done it. We are confident that those to whom we allude, never have, neither will they.

We will not murmur or complain at this; for if we are refused, we know that there is a wise Providence in it, though we may not now clearly behold it.

If Jehovah will not sustain our doctrine, it would do us no good if the United States should sustain it. But if He does sustain it, it will not materially suffer if the United States Government "discards" it. If we are despised and rejected of men, it is no more than better persons than we have suffered before us. If we are chosen of God and precious, we have comparatively little cause to complain.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1850.

This was a good day's work. In the Senate, Judge Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories, with the unanimous assent of the committee, brought in two bills, in substance agreeing with what I stated nearly a fortnight ago, to be the plan of compromise likely to succeed during the session. Judge Douglas has given the subject his whole undivided attention, and the two bills reported to-day with trifling amendments, will most unquestionably pass the Senate, and in my humble opinion, also the House of Representatives.

The first of Mr. Douglas's bills provides for the admission of California with her present limits. It is clear that the north cannot fight on that bill, on the very principle of non-interference with the will of the people, which is embodied in the second bill, which provides for creating two territorial governments from the residue of the territory acquired from Mexico, to wit: The territory of Utah and the territory of New Mexico, which bills are in the usual form of territorial bills without any proviso on the subject of slavery.

The territorial bill also provides for the settlement of the Texas boundary, by a pecuniary consideration. The sum is left in blank, but is understood to be filled up with \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000.

The report of Mr. Douglass was, as I have just said, made with the unanimous assent of all the members of the committee, with this exception only that in regard to one or two unimportant points, in regard to which each member is permitted to offer amendments, two members of the committee, who consider themselves under instruction from their respective Legislatures, may ask leave to avail themselves of that privilege.

There was some difficulty in the way of just legalizing the Mormon government of Deseret. Deseret is a Mormon word, and there is a strong prejudice against Mormonism in all the North-western States, which would compel many North-western members to vote against it. The Mormons soon after the death of Joe Smith, divided; the Mormons remaining in the States of the Union being violently opposed to the Mormons of Salt Lake and charging the Salt Lake Mormons with having taken an oath of eternal hostility to the government of the United States; pledging themselves to overthrow this government, whenever they shall have the power to do so. There are many patriotic Mormons in the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, who have formed many churches, and who are all firmly believing that the Salt Lake Mormons have taken the oath of hostility to the United States. A vote, therefore, approving the acts of the Mormons on the Salt Lake, by adopting their government and its name, would be deemed an approval of this doctrine; and for this reason the name (Deseret) as well as the government itself, must be discarded.

The Deficiency Bill, with a number of amendments, passed the House. I am, on the whole, glad of it. There is no use in fighting about the Clerk's salaries, while the Union is in danger. If the administration will favor the passage of the compromise bills, now introduced into the Senate, and shortly about to be introduced into the House, I, for one will not grudge a dozen clerks, or more, their pinnacles.

There was an executive session to-day. Mr. Lawrence was up, but has probably been laid over. He will nevertheless be confirmed in due time. There is a great disposition for peace and harmony in both Houses.

Conference.

In consequence of the badness of the weather, the business of the Annual Conference is not yet finished. Because of other matter at the present time, we have omitted the minutes until the business is completed.

The Stolen Harness Returned.

"Honor to Whom Honor is due."

The harness taken from the premises of Mr. Robert Caldwell, mentioned in our last, was safely returned a few nights ago, we hear, and hung upon the fence, where the owner Col. Lockwood Smith, could get it. But instead of our getting the promised ten dollars, reward, we got, "thank you Sir." We suppose the fact of the latter being more easily coined than the former, was the reason of a tender of this low priced currency, which will not pay for paper, ink, nor for setting type.

We should have used the same exertion to procure for him his harness, if he had never mentioned dollars; but after he was so emphatic in offering ten dollars if we could devise any means by which he could get his harness, we did "kind o' think," that we might finger the X, or at least have the chance to refuse it; but we have not had the opportunity to do either.

Ice.

The ice has been running in the Missouri River for the last three days. The Steamer "St. Angelo" was forced from her moorings night before last near this place by the floating ice. The weather is gloomy in the extreme. The River is nearly blocked up.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

This Master spirit and Champion of Southern rights and Southern interests, has it appears departed this life, leaving the contest in which he was engaged to die away and fall asleep like himself; or to be revived by others. The account of his death we have not yet received. We have received only the account of his funeral service. If this be so, while we regret the loss of a great man, we must acknowledge the hand of Providence, timely interposed, no doubt for good.

WASHINGTON, April 2—7 p. m.

The Senate met for the purpose of attending the funeral solemnities of the late John C. Calhoun—the galleries were crowded, while hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. At eleven o'clock the members of the House, preceded by their officers, entered the chamber. The Supreme Court of the U. S. and President Taylor and Cabinet then entered. The President was conducted to a seat on the right of the Vice President. The diplomatic corps, which was largely represented, occupied seats near the centre of the chamber. Numerous officers of the army and navy and many distinguished strangers occupied the sofas in the lobby, and at twenty minutes past twelve, the remains were brought into the Chamber in charge of the committee of arrangements, followed by the relations of the deceased, the South Carolina Delegates in the House and other friends as mourners. The corpse was placed immediately in front of the Vice President's desk.

After the performance of the funeral services of the Episcopal church, and the delivery of a brief but beautifully impressive address by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain of the Senate, from the 9th verse of the 82d Psalm—"But we shall die like a man, and fall like one of the princes"—then the procession formed in the order previously determined on. Senators Magnus, Clay, Webster, Cass, King and Berrien officiated as pall-bearers. The procession having been formed, it proceeded to the Congressional burying-ground, where the remains were deposited to await their removal to South Carolina. The Senate then returned to the Chamber, and adjourned.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.

I learn, by a gentleman from Boston, that Mr. Webster's views are highly approved by all the moderate and sober minded men in the East, but that the conscience party, led by Palfrey, Sumner, and C. F. Adams, are rapidly opposed to it. These furious fanatics are making an effort to get up a legislative demonstration in opposition to Mr. Webster's views. The Legislature is now in session, and there the battle is to be fought. An opposition will be, of course, made to his re-election, by the Abolitionists and their kindred eliques.

Whatever anxiety has prevailed as to the result of the present difficulties, it may be considered as certainly removed. California will be admitted as a State, and with her assumed boundaries. The fugitive slave bill will pass. No territorial governments will be established; but necessary legislation will be given New Mexico and Deseret. The question on the Texian boundary will either be settled, or an offer will be made to Texas, which will leave a settlement at an early day, and the compact made with her as to the admission of New States, will be respected. There will be no legislation as to slavery or the slave trade in this district at present.

CHOLERA.—There has been some cases on board running between New Orleans and St. Louis, but we cannot hear of any cases occurring above St. Louis.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Michigan.—Lauren F. Fox, O. J. Day, R. Dean, Benj. Cooley, Ira J. Saunders.
From Indiana.—Wilkinson De Frees, Thomas Butler, Miller Sheenberger.
From Illinois.—John A. King, Theodore A. Cunningham, Cyrus E. Brown, John W. Shaffer, Nelson Martin, Dr. L. H. Cutler, Geo. J. Niver, Ira Guitner, Wm. T. Smith, Geo. M. Waters, J. C. Handin, J. C. Brooks, Edwin Brooks, Andrew Davis, John C. Chapman, Judson Lamphere, Dr. L. S. Thompson, Joseph R. Forward, Alfred H. Rockwell, Theodore A. Cunningham, Cyrus E. Brown, Wesley D. Plummer, Moses Robinson, John W. Blackman, Edward Lally, G. R. Minchell, H. B. Miller, John E. Guild, John C. Chapman, M. R. Patterson, Wm. M. Glover, Horace F. Babbitt, Jacob Wright, James B. Rockwell, H. W. Erskine, F. M. Justice, Edmund S. Cutler, J. Nobles, Lewis Andrews, Isaac Hill, Leicester King, Jr., Joseph Barlow, Silas Roe, Laertes S. Smith, E. H. M. Patterson, James Martin, James Hultz, Edward C. Zuchow, Parker, Reuben Brownson, S. B. Hulse, John H. Wynick, John P. Yates, T. C. Osborne, J. C. Merryfield, W. S. Cottrill, M. H. Harold, S. C. Plummer, M. D., Martin L. Shook, John Butler, James Plummer, Henry Shaffer, Wm. T. Hubbard, Andrew Fletcher, Peter Crayton, A. W. Campbell, A. A. Dexter, J. A. Brock, L. Blanchard.

From Iowa.—J. McMillin, Moses Dillon, Wm. Jones, Jr., James Jones, Thompson Jones, John A. McKenney, Jackson Schenck, Geo. G. de Lorimer, Danes Robert, Geo. Foster, Nelson Fancher, Isaac C. Hall, M. B. Mead, Morris Rodgers, Joseph C. Patterson, A. Stewart Jr., M. J. Burton, O. A. Jenks, E. Croole, C. H. Steffy, A. E. Huger, Joseph P. Stands, Joseph C. Patterson, Benj. Higgins, Alex. McDowell, Gary Conger, Harace Conger, Joseph F. Guyer, Joseph P. Heart, David Barues, Reuben Barker, John Barker, Robert T. Eaton, Russell S. Reynolds, Daniel Dillon, Matthew J. Jinkin, Samuel J. Parker, D. C. Cleary, Thomas R. Drusher, R. B. Drusher, Wm. Risk, C. W. Fenner, J. M. Blanchard.

From Wisconsin.—Garner Aldrich, M. R. Dodge, Polannu Frederick Theuring, Stephen Post, R. J. Layce, Byron N. Lowe, Martin P. Owen, Simeon B. Saries, Lyman Gilmore, Josiah Rice, Levison Woodhouse, Amos Blackburn, Marcellus Teets-horn, Edgar Bassett, Zenos Mann, E. S. Rodington, Wm. E. Jones, Francis Dodge, O. H. Conger, J. M. Stewart, Richard Williams, O. E. Weed, Benjamin T. D. Is Horton, W. F. Prosser, L. L. Cole.

From New York.—E. W. King, Orson Burlingame.

From Vermont.—Dr. Vaughan, Marvin Kimball.
From Maine.—J. W. Richards and family.
From Texas.—James A. Tibbets.

From Ohio.—Harrison Wackman, Sherman Bills.

The following persons compose the Union Company from Fairfield, Iowa.

Geo. M. Wilkinson, Alfred Colvin, C. S. Shaffner, David P. Ramsay, James M. Roe, James M. Slagle.

Fresh Arrivals.

The Steamer "St. Angelo" arrived here on Monday morning last with freight for this place. Our merchants begin to fly about in right good earnest—goods are plenty and cheap as a matter of course.

The Steamer, "Robert Campbell," is a few miles below, we hear, in the lee. She has a heavy freight and many passengers destined for this town. She will be up most likely as quick as the ice will let her.

St. Louis Charter Election.

The whigs carried every thing before them; the majorities over all others varying from five to seven hundred. Luther M. Kennett was elected Mayor.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since April 3, 1850.

Samuel Williams, Holt Prairie, Ill., \$2 00; Lauren F. Fox, Galesburg, Mich., 50 cents; Nelson Selby, Kalamazoo, Mich., 50 cents; Mary Ann Selby, Magoon, Ill., \$1 00; Barr Riggs, Quincy, Ill., 50 cents; Wm. Jenkins, Hollister, Mich., \$1 00; S. J. Comfort, Oregon, Mo., \$1 00; G. W. Readman, Bluff P. O., Mo., 25 cents; Sherman Kennedy, Flat River, Mich., \$1 00; D. Turner, Wm. Branch, New Jersey, \$1 00; Wm. H. Wilson, South St. George, Me., \$1; Henry Bruce, Fall River Mass., \$2 00; Richard Coulter, do, do, \$1 00; Willard Fisher, Lodi, Wis., \$1 00; Horace Hatch, Fall X Roads, Mass., \$1 00; Jos. H. Brees, Pawnee Grove, Ill., 50 cents; Thos. Kidd, Decorah, Wis., \$1 00; D. E. Henderson, Ware's Tavern, Mo., \$1 00.

MARRIED.

In this town by the Editor, on Thursday the 14th inst., Mr. LYMAN HAWKINS to Miss ABIGAIL HENDERSON, both of this place.

DIED.

In this town, of Wm. or Lang Fever, on Tuesday, 9th inst., P. L. M. ALLEN, a California emigrant from Wisconsin, aged 22 years. His effects were taken charge of by his companions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE TO IT.

All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voornis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward, and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORNIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

At the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the Western emigrant. Call and see the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORNIS, Agent.
Kanesville, April 16th, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

ES now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, of every description, of the latest Style and Pattern. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash Only, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contain largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must run on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 25—6 P. M.

SENATE—Mr. Webster rose to make an explanation for the purpose of defending his recent speech, from the charge of being inconsistent with his remarks on slavery, made in 1843. He said some person had been editing the Senate, by sending round a piece of paper, quoting from the two speeches; he would undertake to say now, that if anybody could make these quotations for the purpose of showing any inconsistency, that he either did not understand the subject, or was not candid—there was no inconsistency—he had never voted for any increase of slavery or of slave territory. He would carry out the compact made with Texas; having resisted, unsuccessfully, the making of the compact, he would not now violate it after it was made.

Mr. Hale replied that the compact was made in 1845, and was just as much a reality in 1848 as it was in 1850, and it seemed to him that under the circumstances there was an unwarrantable difference of sentiment, he had, however, in his allusion, designed no censure or disrespect.

Mr. Webster observed, that if he did not intend quoting to show inconsistency, he could not see what his object was.

HOUSE—The bill to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the present fiscal year, was taken up, and questions on amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment voting \$9,000 for a Minister to Prussia, and \$4,500 for a Charge to Austria, was concurred in. Yeas 114, Nays 72.

The amendment appropriating \$200,000 for assistance, &c., for the Florida Indians, was concurred in. Yeas 109, Nays 75.

Other amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the California question. Mr. Thurston said, he was the first representative from Oregon on this floor—he came here not as a party man—he had been grieved to hear California slandered, because she had dared to protect herself, and ask for admission—his opinion was that California should be admitted into the Union, without plucking a single hair from the silver locks of her golden constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 25—3 P. M.

SENATE—After some further explanations between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hale, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee of Territories, reported a bill to admit California, and a bill organizing a territorial government for New Mexico.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, the motion to refer the President's California message.

Mr. Hunter, having the floor, addressed the Senate at length upon the question of slavery, maintaining the right of the South to take their slaves into the territory, and thus putting the ends which would result from emancipation. He took a decided Southern ground, and said that the Union could not be preserved by any patched up compromise; but that he was ready himself to do any thing that promised peace, if consistent with the constitutional rights of his State.

Mr. Upham next obtained the floor; the subject was then postponed till Monday next. After going into Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Mr. Foote moved that the bill organizing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico be taken up, for the purpose of making it the special order for an early day.

A most exciting passage between Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote ensued. Mr. Benton, as a friend of California, gave notice to those who desired her admission, that they must stand by her; California was entitled to the consideration of the Senate, and her rights were not to be postponed.

Mr. Foote replied with warmth, indulging in a personal attack upon Mr. Benton's course, impugning the motives of his action, and intimating that his new born friendship for California, was not for the sake of the people, but because of the presence here of her Senator, whose admission to back him up and sustain in the Senate he was looking for with the most feverish anxiety; he also contended that the California question, had of right, no precedence.

Mr. Benton: I believe this is the American Senate. I believe that by the laws of the Senate, and rules of decorum and propriety, and attacks upon motives are forbidden; the attacks which have been made upon my motives are false and cowardly.

Mr. Foote, after some remarks, replied to the charge of cowardice, and said, I feel bound to say now that when the Senator removes certain stains which cling to his escutcheon, of which I know the history as well as any man in Christendom, allusion to which ought to cause his cheeks to be suffused with blushes and shame; or if the Senator remains in his present attitude without the special discredit, with which he knows I am familiar, and which that palest acknowledgment, as well as the terrific fear which he knows I have witnessed. Whenever he comes out frankly and boldly, instead of shielding himself behind his established cowardice; whenever he is prepared to hold himself amenable to the laws which govern gentlemen, I am prepared to meet him on that footing.

Mr. Benton: I pronounce it cowardly to give insults when they cannot be chastised. (loud cries of order.) Is a Senator to be blackguarded?

Mr. Foote: He is a blackguard!

Mr. Benton: Is language to be used here, which would not be used in any oyster cellar or tavern?

Vice President: The Senate is called to order.

Mr. Benton, continuing, it is time to stop

such language here, in a place where a cudgel cannot be applied to him.

The Vice President repeated the call of order.

After some further colloquy, Mr. Foote said he would stand by all he had said, and if Mr. Benton was willing to proceed in the matter, he would meet him.

Mr. Dickerson moved to lay the pending motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Chase, having the floor, spoke upon the general question of slavery, vindicating the course pursued by the great body of slavery agitators—he had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

SENATE—After the reception of petitions, Mr. Benton rose to a personal explanation. He charged Mr. Foote with incorrectly reporting himself yesterday, and denied the right of any Senator to modify his expressions in a personal manner, as reported. Mr. Foote was represented to have said that Mr. Benton was shielded by his age, and his open disavowal of the obligations of the laws of honor. It was false; let any man offer him (Benton) an insult, where it could be properly chastised, and he would soon learn his age. He would now give notice to the Senate, that if it failed to protect itself from the use of language which would not be used in the veriest brothel, he would henceforth protect himself, cost what it might.

Mr. Foote said he made no unjustifiable alteration and avowed the report as his own. In conclusion, he wanted to know if Mr. Benton considered himself amenable to the laws of honor. If he does not, let him say so.

Mr. Benton made no reply, but indulged in a contemptuous laugh.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

New York, March 25—6 P. M.

The Niagara arrived at Halifax on Thursday night. She brings letters from Liverpool up to the 8th inst.

The Niagara's news was delayed by a break in the wires near St. John's, or else it would have reached here yesterday morning.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are not satisfactory. The political affairs of England possess but little special interest. Lord John Russell has given notice that it is in contemplation of the Government to abolish the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with the Vice Royal Court of Dublin, and to have such affairs managed by the Home Department by a Secretary of Ireland.

The Canadian annexation movements excite but little attention.

Collins' new line of American steamers command a large share of attention and good will.

Lord Palmerston's conduct in continuing the Greek blockade is severely commented upon by all the English journals. The Russian Government has presented an energetic remonstrance against this proceeding of the English Government, and the public opinion is general that the Czar will extend to the Greeks efficient support.

The London Gazette says: "A Queen's messenger passed through Malta on the 25th ult., with orders to Sir William Parker to cease hostilities against Greece."

Finnee.

The anniversary of the Republic passed off without disturbance.

The Minister of Finance states that the revenue will be adequate for the public service this year.

The Postmaster General opens all letters passing to and from suspected persons. This conduct has given rise to warm debates in the Assembly.

It is said that France and Russia are completely united upon the Greek question.

Letters from Toulon state that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek coast.

The result of the elections was not known at Paris on Thursday. The Government has established a censorship on all foreign books.

The menaces of Prussia against the Swiss cantonnements had been renewed, but as France and Austria have interfered, nothing serious was apprehended.

Denmark and the Duchies.

The report gains ground, that the armistice is to be prolonged. It is currently reported, that Denmark has concluded a private treaty with Prussia, by which the latter is to have the Island of Bornholm, should hostilities be renewed with the Schleswig.

Turkey.

The Sultan proposed—that the Hungarian refugees, should be detained in Asia Minor, for a period not exceeding one year.

Kossuth and others are about to be removed accordingly.

Naples.

Fears are entertained that Admiral Parker, will pay his respects to the Neapolitans, as soon as he leaves the Greek coast. Like tears are entertained at Madrid.

There is no indication of the speedy return of the Pope of Rome.

Austria and Hungary.

The Vienna journals state that intelligence had been received from Transylvania that the Russians were assembling a considerable military force in the ditches of Gortz, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow the Austrian troops to pass through to Italy and the German frontier. General Haynau has called out the National guard of such towns as Presburg, to make up a new levy of 20,000 men. Many of the people have left their homes in consequence, knowing that they would be obliged to serve. A few political prisoners have escaped. All National guards who served in the insurrectionary forces in Hungary, are being incorporated with the Austrian army.

Large numbers of Hungarian refugees are collecting on the frontiers of Bosnia, where they are treated with the greatest kindness by the Turkish Vizier. Our latest advices state that all sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons.

Prussia and the German States.

The Prussian Monitor of the 5th inst., publishes the names of the members of the Chamber of State, named by the Government; they are all from the aristocratic class. The Constitutionalists and Democrats will not interfere in the election for the first Chamber, because they consider that the nomination of so many members of the aristocracy is too significant a hint on the part of the Government, to admit of a hope that the liberties of Germany are about to be developed. All who sincerely desire that Germany should attain to a definite constitutional State, are greatly discouraged at this act of the Government. A formal protest has been entered of the Council of Administration against Hanover, for withdrawing from the alliances of the twenty States, of May 25 h.

We learn from Aldenberg, that in consequence of the termination of the armistice with Denmark, the soldiers from the department had been called in. A Danish frigate and barque have been discovered off the bank, it would appear that they are again collecting.

The Committee of Saxon Chambers on the German question, has agreed to a series of recommendations to the ministry urging the policy of adhering to the Prussian bond, and using its influence with Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to induce them to join also. It is said that the Erfurt parliament will be postponed to admit of the consideration of this recommendation.

England.

Our minister in England has recovered his health—he had attended the Prince Consort's levee.

Several vessels were advertised in Liverpool, for California.

Late and Important News from Venezuela—Threatened Blockade of the Coast by the British Admiral.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

The bark Thomas Dallett arrived this afternoon from Caracas. By this arrival we have received advices to the 20th ult.

The Earl of Dundonald, Commander-in-Chief of the British West India squadron, had sent a vessel of war from Trinidad to Caracas to demand indemnity for the outrages committed on the British subjects during the revolution.

Mr. Wilson, the British Consul at Caracas, had made known the command, and had given fourteen days notice for the Caracas authorities to consider the matter. At the expiration of which period, if a satisfactory answer was not given, the coast would be blockaded. The fourteen days were to expire on the 24th ult.

Business was without the least improvement. General Paz continued in prison, but he expected his liberation soon, at the instance of the British Admiral.

Latest from California.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Friday week from Chagres, which place she left on the 27th ultimo. She brings the mails from California of January 15 and February 1. She also brought three hundred passengers, and about a million of dollars in gold.

The news from California is interesting. The flood in the Sacramento and its tributaries had abated a little. Real estate in San Francisco is still held at enormous prices, and rents continue as high as ever. Great reductions have been made in the price of lumber, sales having been made as low as seventy dollars a thousand feet. A number of brick buildings are going up, and give to the city a more substantial appearance than it before possessed. Some of these buildings are really very elegant, and compare favorably with the majority of buildings in the Atlantic cities.

Perhaps full one-half of the population of San Francisco live in tents. Board and lodging can be obtained at \$25 to \$35 per week. The news from the mines continues encouraging. All accounts represent the miners as doing full as well as at any previous time. Indeed, the recent news is of such a character as to induce many people to start for the diggings, notwithstanding the almost incessant rains and the bad condition of the roads. A lump of gold weighing twenty-one pounds has been picked up in the Southern mines, and stories of lumps twice that weight find ready credence with hundreds who are hoping to get a few just such pieces. Within the next two months the emigration from San Francisco to the gold regions will be very extensive. Almost every other man is forming his plans to depart as soon as the weather will permit.

The Union.

The following closing passage of Webster's reply to Hayne, will be read with renewed interest at the present time:

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the Sun in Heaven, may I not see him shine on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dismembered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe rased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly: Liberty first and Union afterwards; but, everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole Heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Nidicule is a weak weapon, when leveled at a strong mind.

Large Lumps of Gold.

Some astonishing large pieces of gold are reported to have been found at the Stockton mines, in California, within the last two weeks of January. A letter of January 31, to the New York Tribune, says:

One piece weighing twenty-three pounds was brought to Stockton; that another piece of incredible size and weight was also reported to have been brought to Stockton on Friday—it was said to weigh ninety-eight pounds. I saw a number of persons (on board the Stockton boat who had seen the lump weighing twenty-three pounds. The gentleman who carries the express between Stockton and San Francisco, told me he saw and had in his hands the piece weighing ninety-eight pounds. If this be true it is the largest piece of gold ever found, excepting one found in the Ural Mountains, which weighed nearly one hundred pounds, Troy.

E. tract from a private letter to the Editor.

Chambers of Disunion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1850.

It is understood here that thirty-four members from the Slave States have signed an agreement to persevere in staying off all transaction of business in the House until the Slavery question shall be settled to their liking, by calling the yeas and nays, moving adjournments, calls of the House, &c., whenever there shall be an effort to do any thing. The Northern members are cogitating plans to baffle such maneuvers, and one proposition considered is that of adjourning and having a Special Session called, at the beginning of which such new rules may be adopted as are adapted to the new state of things.

H. is alarmed and confident that *lood will be spilt on the floor of the House* before the Session closes. He says he knows many Members who go to the House armed daily, in anticipation of a general fight. W. is confident that disunion is now inevitable. He knows intimately, nearly all the Southern members, is familiar with their views, and sees the letters that reach them from their constituents. He says the most ultra are well backed up by advices from home. What the end is to be, we cannot imagine.

—[N. Y. Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles:

Flour—Country brand is \$5.50 per bbl. Wheat—Prime from 85c. to \$1.25 per bush. Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 40¢ per lb. Molasses—New Orleans, at 23¢ to 24¢. Rio Coffee—Held at 14¢ to 14½¢. Salt—G. A. salt, at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per sk. T. I. salt, 80c. per sk.

Dried Fruit—Apples from store \$2.00. Peaches are held at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1850.

Flour 7 hundred, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Beef, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Sugar, 9¢ to 10¢. Coffee, 12¢. Rice, 12¢. Salt, 5¢ to 6¢. Tea, (various qualities,) 7¢ to 10¢. Molasses, S. I., per gal., 50¢ to 60¢. N. O., 60¢ to 70¢. Golden Syrup, 15¢. Pork, (fresh,) 5¢ to 6¢. Bacon, 7¢ to 8¢. Lard, 6¢ to 7¢. Candles, 15¢. Dried Apples, 3¢ to 4¢. Dried Peaches, 3¢ to 4¢. Raisins, (new,) 10¢. Currants, (Zante,) 20¢. Green Hides, 25¢. Dry do, 45¢. Iron, (tire,) 6¢. Potatoes, 40¢ to 50¢. Corn, 10¢ to 12¢. Oats, 10¢ to 12¢. Flaxseed, 35¢. Onions, 5¢ to 6¢. Tallow, 10¢. Butter, 15¢. Cheese, 12¢. Hides, 165¢. Honey, 7¢ to 8¢. Eggs, 10¢ to 12¢.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVAL'S CHEAP STORE, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Clothes and Cassimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanketing; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVAL. St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES! Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla; 10 " London Mustard; 70 " Iodine, assorted; 6 " Nerve and Bone Liment; 6 " Tooth Wash, assorted; 35 " Tooth Powders; 3 " Worm Syrup; 150 " Vermifuge, assorted; 150 " Castor Plaster; 150 " Phil. Balm; 6 " Cough Mixture; 150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind; 6 " Cough Candy; 12 " Children's Cordial; 12 " Cologne, assorted; 3 " Cayenne in Phials; 12 " Blacking; 2 " Selditch's tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream; hair tonic; embrocations; lavender water; Beattie's Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowan's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; lindenum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitro; hartshorn; sylvia wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Cutline Remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capucine; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil; turpentine; essence of drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

JOE COME AND SEE. J. E. JOHNSON. Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak") upwards of 50 tons Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c., making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph, to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatomie Counties is respectfully invited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE! S. F. NUCKOLLS. Linden, Mo., April 3, 1850.—3m

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH. 10 lbs. pure G. P. tea; 7 lbs. molasses, S. H. 3 lbs. chesta do; 10 lbs. herring; 36 lbs. green Rio coffee; 600 lbs. codfish; 10 lbs. crushed sugar; 24 lbs. powder, (C. I.) lbs 6 lbs. brown, do; each. 40 lbs. G. A. Salt; 50 cans do. 1 do; 15 lbs. W. R. cheese; 30 kegs tar; 8 lbs. pilot bread; 1 doz. tin buckets; 10 coils Manila rope; 15 lbs. boots and shoes; 40 lbs. rectified whiskey; 12 cook stoves; 10 lb. bbis. do; 1 doz. camp kettles; 10 lbs. sugar; 600 gals. storeware. S. F. NUCKOLLS. Linden, Mo., April 3, 1850.—3m

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri, T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

Have just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for sale.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of 500 lbs. coffee; 13 bales domestic; 300 lbs. salt; 2 do. shirting stripe; 12000 lbs. assorted iron. 5 do. blue & bro drill; 1000 lbs. castings; 1700 yds. and 1/2 prime; 10 lbs. sugar; 1970 yds. satin & juss; 48 lbs. whiskey; 1300 lbs. boots and shoes; and any quantity of Points, Oil, DYE STUFFS, Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass, Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call. T. E. TOOTLE & CO. Linden, April 3, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the East—merchandise, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; mattings; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR, warranted to keep in any climate. All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other house in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRY & YOUNG. St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo. DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD, On Main Street, at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.

Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glaze, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the State Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true. Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar." St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot. MIDDETON & RILEY, St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as Ladies dress goods and fancy finings of every variety and latest style. Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles. Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoe finings, and other descriptions. School books and paper—a general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment. Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the best in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms. St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE Will pay cash for Land Warrants, and the highest market price, if they are offered soon at his office in Kanesville. Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1849.

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the street one house seventeen feet long fourteen wide, and a small lot twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one stable sixteen feet by fourteen also a good yard with half an acre of land attached. HENRY PALMER. Kanesville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m

STORE AND WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to emigrate to the Valley of the Salt Lake this season, offers for sale at a sacrifice, his large and commodious store, counters and shelving, with warehouse attached to the full length of the store, measuring 36 feet by 31, situated 3 doors south of the Printing Office, facing the Public Square. The situation and privileges attached cannot be expressed in town. Adjoining said store, there is half an acre of good land under fence, which will be sold in connection therewith.

Any party desirous to invest capital to good advantage should not fail to secure the same. For further information apply at the store; or by letter addressed to the proprietor.

JAMES BARRIAM. Kanesville, April 3, 1850.—2m

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GENERAL AGENCY, AUCTION & COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

At Kanesville, Iowa. THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they have opened an Auction, Commission and General Agency, in Room at the mission and General Agency, West Room at the above place, in the West side of Emporium Building, where they will be ready at all times to receive consignments of Goods, Wares, Merchandise Grain and Produce. Also Hogs, Cattle, wagons, and any personal property, and sell either at Auction or private sale, as required. Cash raised upon property thus received on the shortest notice. Charges and Commissions moderate. Sales at Auction every Saturday, also open at all times for business and private sale.

Merchants!! Emigrants!! Strangers!!! Citizens!!! Do you want to make a few dollars in a hurry either by buying or selling. If so, come on, or send your goods. J. E. JOHNSON. CHARLES ALLEN.

REFERENCES—Thos. Tootle, Linden, Mo. Messrs. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo. Messrs. Frager & Walter, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Childs & Bro

POETRY.

Woman's Heart.

"Alas! that man should ever win
So sweet a shrine to shame or sin,
As woman's heart."
Say, what is woman's heart?—a thing
Where all the deepest feelings spring;
A harp whose tender chords reply
Unto the touch of harmony.
A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colored dreams of thought;
A bark that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of Love.
What is its Love?—a ceaseless stream,
A changeless star, an endless dream;
A smiling flower, that will not die—
A beauty and a mystery.
Turbid is its light on April showers;
Its calm as bright as vernal flowers;
Its hopes as bright as summer air,
And dark as winter its despair.
What are its hopes?—rainbows that throw
A radiant light where'er they go—
Smiling from Heaven's bow o'ercrest,
Yet melting into storms at last.
Bright chaunts that come with siren words,
Beguiling it like summer birds;
That stay while nature round them blooms,
But flee away when winter comes.
What is its Hate?—a passing frown,
A single weed 'mid blossoms sown,
That cannot flourish 'mong them long—
A harsh note in an angel's song;
A summer cloud that all the while
Is lighted by a sunbeam's smile—
A passion that scarce hath a part
Amidst the gems of woman's heart.
What then is woman's heart?—a thing,
Where all the deeper feelings spring—
A harp, whose tender chords reply
Upon the touch, in harmony—
A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught
With all the colored dreams of thought;
A bark that still will blindly move
Upon the treacherous seas of Love.

MISCELLANY.

From the American Union.
Irish Wit; or, Lazy Pat Hannagan.

BY A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Patrick Hannagan was an honest, "clever" soul, and a very domestic sort of man; never inclined to go far from home. He never was known to work hard, and seldom at all when there was bread in the house. His neighbors, generally, called him "lazy Pat." Winter was fast approaching, and Pat not having been very industrious during the summer, could not think of commencing to do so in the winter. But he was very poor, he had a wife and six children to feed, and something must be done. At length Pat set his apoplexy for a brain at work, to contrive some way of getting a living without labor through the winter. Through all his poverty, he had managed to keep a cow, and he always found that when they had no other food, milk was very acceptable. He sat for some time over his old rusty stove, occasionally rubbing his cranium, and ejaculating short sentences, as though he was in a deep brown study—and at length he said to his wife, "Mag, here!" and placing his hand upon her knee and shutting one eye, while he cast a meaningful look at her with the other—"Mag, I've got a new thrade in this he'd o' mine."
"Well—n sure, what may it be?" asked Mag.
"It's nothin'," said he (with a mysterious look and nod)—"but that I'll not be sweatin' meself with work this cold winter, when we have milk enough from the cow, an' the prates we can borry of brother Michael! Powers of blessin' on him for his kindness! He never turned a nady soul from his door."
"But it is not the prates an' milk that'll lapp the babies warrum, Pat!" responded Mag.
"Ah—just wait now. The thrade I've got in me he'd, I'm tillin'. I'll sell the cow for tin dollars an' that'll buy coal for the winter 'till I see, Mag!"
"Pat, ye're a fool! Where'll ye beguiled the milk without the cow, sure? Ah, bad luck 'till come to ye, for sellin' the good old crayther, that never let the babies to bed without their supper, since she come among us."
"An' its yerself that's a fool, Mag! It's not the milk I'm sellin'—mind ye—but the cow. An' what we wantin' wid her, to be atin' her hid off this long cold winter."
"Aye, ye're right, Pat!" said Mag—just beginning to see through his cunning.
Pat's mind once made up, he starts off in search of a customer for his cow. He recollects having seen a fine lot of that species of animal at Squire G—s, and hoping to find a purchaser there he proceeds to the Squire's, and meets him at the door.
"Good mornin', Squire," says he. "If ye would be gettin' a fine new milch cow for half what she is worth, what would ye be givin' for her?"
"Well, I don't know. How much milk does she give per day? enquires the Squire.
"That's nothin' to yerself. It's only the baste I'm sellin'." I'll not trouble ye to milk her."
"Oh, res, I see. Well, what do you want for the cow, without the milk?"
"Tin dollars; an' that's not half the worth of her."
"Very well, I've seen your animal, I know what she is; and I will give you ten dollars for her," (said the Squire handing him the money.) "but the cow is mine, you understand."
"Sure, an' what would I be wantin' of the money an' the baste too? The crayther is yours, intirely."
The animal was duly delivered, and Pat exchanged his ten dollars for two tons of coal, which was also stowed away. He now promised himself an "any time, believing that his prates and milk, and his coal for the winter was sure and safe.
Mag was rather pleased, than otherwise, with the thrade, which she believed was the sharpest one Pat had ever made; but still she prophesied that "bad luck would come of sellin' the good old crayther that never let the babies to bed without their supper!"
Pat knew what he was about—he said; his coal was in the cellar, he had borrowed a bushel of prates of brother Michael, and when supper time came, he takes his

paill in hand, marches up to the Squire's—milk his cow, and returns to partake of his evening meal. The next morning he does the same, and the next evening—and he thinks he never lived so well and so "nasily" before.
On the following morning, however, he appears at the Squire's barn as usual, paill in hand; but his favorite "baste" is missing! He looks all around, but does not find her; so he takes the stool and goes to milking the first one he meets.
"Hallo, there! what are you milking my cow for, Pat?" bawls the Squire, pretending to happen along just at the moment.
"Ha! Good mornin', Squire," says Pat. "I didn't see me own, so I thought it was just the same to borry a little milk of another one."
"Your cow! what do you mean? You have got no cow here. Didn't I buy her of you, and pay you ten dollars for her?"
"Sure ye did. But didn't I tell ye I wouldn't sell the milk? Would ye be chatin' me out of my childer's bread?"
"I have no idea of cheating you, Pat. It was a fair bargain. You sold me the cow, didn't you?"
"Faith, I did—sure."
"Well, I have sold her to the butcher. I did not want to keep so many, and I had a right to sell which I choose, as they were all mine. You can have milk here, if you want it, but you must pay for it."
"Och! n' does yer honor think I am goin' to be cheated in this way? not I!"—and he threw down paill, milk and all, and made the best of his way to the nearest lawyer's office.
"Look here, maister," says he, rushing into the office like a madman, nearly taking the lawyer out of his slippers—"It's the Squire that's ather chatin' me out of me childer's bread, this cold winter, an' I shall have ricompense!"
"Ah," says the lawyer, coolly, "what has the Squire done?"
"Done?" exclaimed Pat in a rage. Didn't I sell him a cow borryin' the milk, which was to feed my poor helpless childer this cold winter? an' didn't he sell the baste, milk an' all, to the butcher, an' chat me out of my livin'?"
"Ah, I see; you sold him the cow, but retained the use of the milk."
"Jest so; ye have it exax'ly."
"Have you got any writin' of your bargain?"
"Writin' is it? The de'il a bit of anythin' did I git, but tin dollars, which wasn't half the worth uv her!"
"Then I am sorry to inform you that you are a little lame. If you sold the animal, and got your pay for her, the Squire had a perfect right to do what he pleased with her."
Pat thrust his hand into his pockets, grated his teeth, and venting all sorts of bad wishes and "bad lucks," on the Squire, was about retreating from the lawyer's office, a wiser man.
"But stop," called the lawyer. "I want a dollar for advice."
"Advice, is it—a dollar? May ye git the dollar, an' git me sellin' me cow agin, at the same time?" says Pat, (with that ominous nod of the head) as he dodged out of the door!
Little consolation did poor Pat get from Squire or lawyer, and less from Mag, when he returned home with his sad tale.
"Aye," said she, and didn't I tell ye, ye was a fool, an' bad luck would come to ye for sellin' the good milch crayther, that never let the childer to bed without their supper? Heaven bless the baste!"
Poor lazy Pat saw his mistake—and, after all his contrivances and calculations to live aisy, he had to go to work in cold weather, to get bread and milk for his hungry childer.
"Tis THE MECCA OF THE STATES.—A person who accompanied Gen. Taylor in his late visit to Richmond, gives the following description of the scene as the steamboat passed Mount Vernon:
We were now passing Mount Vernon. The President approached the guards of the boat, and gazed at it very attentively. Some one remarked, "For fifty years no boat or ship has passed this spot, where lie the remains of the illustrious dead, without paying the solemn compliment of tolling their bell while passing. No such honor was ever paid to the memory of any of the great dead."
"Tis the Mecca of the States," solemnly added the President, without for a moment moving his eyes from the spot.
"Fashion," says Hazlitt, "is gentility running away from vulgarity, and afraid of being over-taken by it. It is a sign the two things are not far asunder."
"Matrimony," was the answer to the Miscellaneous Acrostical Enigma in our last number.
Answer to the Charade in our last was "Tenet."
For the Frontier Guardian.
Acrostical Enigma No. 3.
I am composed of 16 letters.
My 1, 12, 10, 6, 5, is an article very much used.
My 2, 3, 9, 10, 7, is a person honest people avoid.
My 3, 12, 15, 4, 9, 7, is a delicious fruit.
My 4, 7, 9, 12, 3, is often a comical fellow.
My 5, 14, 9, 7, 12, is a foreign animal.
My 6, 16, 13, 14, 11, 4, is one of a race of people.
My 7, 13, 6, 5, 3, 12, is often a very useful person.
My 8, 10, 6, 16, has spread itself over many a noble city.
My 9, 11, 8, 13, 7, 4, is an interesting and useful spot.
My 10, 4, 6, 3, 16, is a pearl.
My 11, 10, 16, 4, an appellation given to a female.
My 12, 15, 1, 5, floats upon water.
My 13, 15, 9, 7, 12, is used to take life.
My 14, 12, 3, 16, is a metal of great value.
My 15, 13, 17, 2, is a venomous reptile.
My 16, 11, 6, 15, 13, is a sea god.
And my whole is a very neat and interesting production.
Answer next number.
Kanesville, April 16, 1850.
For the Guardian.
Charade No. 2.
My first in every clime and realm is found,
And help the rich in mirth and wealth to abound.
My second circles round the very earth.
Though sought itself, is sometimes of great worth.
My third in commerce holds a stately mien,
Though used by thousands yet the value declines.
My whole is dear, though far be cast our lot;
If ever owned 'twill never be forgot.
Answer next number.
AMICUS.
Kanesville, April 16, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molesters, Brown and Bleached Damasks, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linens, Glenghams, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns in varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines, Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and Cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantities and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Fans, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Brillas, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line. A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Petroleum, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines: Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Aque and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous not mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again.

M. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool, to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Axes and Holloware,

at the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we are determined to lay among you and desire you to enrich ourselves, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by

THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Miller's store.

Kanesville, Oct. 11, 1849.

BACON! BACON!

A LARGE lot of superior Bacon and Lard for sale at the OTTO and OMAHA MISSION at Bellevue, on the South side of the Missouri river, eight miles from Kanesville.

E. McKINNEY.

Bellevue, March 20, 1850.

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.

THE subscriber informs the public, but more especially the emigrating community, that he has on hand, and is manufacturing, his improved Revolving Pistols and Rifles. Also my improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville.

JOHN HAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850—3m

ECCE! HOU AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

To California and Salt Lake Emigrants.

Argyle's Ferry on the Nichenabota River.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the traveling community, and especially those emigrating to California, and the Great Salt Lake, by the Northern route, through St. Joseph, Lindon, Arroyo, Ferry, one-fourth of which is the route for the Nichenabota, and the Nichenabota, that he is prepared with two good boats, and skillful hands to cross all who may find it to their interest and safety to patronize him. He would further state for their information that he crossed at least four-fifths of the emigrants upon this route last spring without loss or damage to the amount of a dime. It was then, as it is likely to be this spring, the only practicable point of crossing on the Nichenabota. Emigrants who design taking the Northern side of Plate River, and consequently crossing the Missouri above its mouth, will find a good bluff road directly from this point to the Kanesville and other Ferries above or below the mouth of the Plate. And those who may determine to cross the Missouri at Old Fort Kearney or between that point and the Narrows, may be assured that the route from Arroyo Ferry, one-fourth of which is a good bluff road, is the best and driest at any season of the year.

A. H. ARGYLE.

Austin, Fremont Co., March 20, 1850—2m

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places, with an excellent covered carriage and good horses, so expects by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible prices. Passengers may rely upon the promptness of the stage.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points.

HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by John Lambert in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one red steer, the bush end of his tail white, smooth, crop of the left ear, right ear underbit and overbit, supposed to be three years old last spring. Appraised at eleven dollars and twenty-five cents. (\$11 25.)

Also one steer, supposed to be four years old last spring, with red brindle, head and neck, white spot in the forehead, white body, speckled back, some spots on his body, legs red, from the knees down, same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds. Persons wishing to emigrate to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1849

ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Lambert, in Fulton Township, Fremont County, one brindle steer, supposed to be five years old last spring, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, speckled face, white belly, a lump on his right side, the root of his tail broken, white horns. Appraised at twelve dollars. (\$12 00.)

Also, one red steer supposed to be two years old last spring marked with an overbit in the left ear, white spot in the face; back, belly, tail and both hind legs white, broad horns. Appraised at eleven dollars. (\$11 00.) LESTER W. PLATT, J. P.

Gaston, Feb. 18th, 1850.—m20 3m

The above is a true copy from my stray Book.

A. H. ARGYLE, C. B. Co. Com's.

Fremont County, Iowa.

WINE.

A very good article of Malaga or Sweet Wine, for sickness and for communion, may be had at this office.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for a superior quality of the above article, in buckets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

AGENCY AT THIS OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF LAND CLAIMS.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to this place, and wishing to avail themselves of splendid chances to purchase themselves homes at low prices, will do well to call and examine the books of this agency, as a full description of the most valuable claims in the County may be found in said books. No charge for examination.

Such as wish to advertise their property for sale, through this Agency, had better come forward at an early period as consistent, and have it attended to.

D. MCKINTOSH, Agent.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek, 18 miles East of Kanesville.

THE undersigned respectfully tender their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and would call their attention to the present stock of Flour, Family Meal, &c., which is constantly on hand, and of superior quality.

Orders will be paid for by express, and immediately delivered to by day or by freight, as may be desired.

Keg Creek, March 6, 1850—3m

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound) 1000 Voice of Warnings; Books Do. and Covenants; 50 vols. Literary Museum.

For sale low by J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 30, 1849.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

Hodge's Celebrated Steel Ploughs.

THE Subscriber would call the attention of Emigrants, his friends and the public generally, to his stock of PLOUGHS, which for neatness, durability and formation, cannot be surpassed in any of the States.

He has constantly on hand the best material that can be purchased, in connection with a thorough knowledge, and long experience in the above line of business; he hopes, by strict attention to the same, to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

He is prepared to execute any article that may be required, in any branch of the Blacksmithing department. Emigrants to California, or Great Salt Lake City, will find it to their advantage to give him a call at his Celebrated Plough Manufactory, on Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

Kanesville, March 20, 1850—3m

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, lard, pork, venison, ham, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith and Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop a little North of the Printing Office.

Kanesville, March 7, 1849.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER.

Wholesale and retail dealers in DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

Main street, Kanesville, Iowa.

For the approaching season, we shall shortly receive one of the largest and best selected stocks of Goods usually found in City or Country stores which will be purchased for Cash at the best markets, and sold for prices that cannot fail to please the most economical. We will pledge ourselves to sell as low as any house in the West.

Persons outfitting for the Mines, or the Salt Lake, or persons desirous of establishing Small Stores; will find at the Elephant, a splendid stock to select from. We are Western Men and our goods are purchased with reference to the trade of this country.

Call and see the Elephant.

The present stock will be increased from time to time, until we can show our Western friends an ELEPHANTINE STOCK.

Give us a call! Learn our prices, we are sure you will purchase.

Remember the Sign.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850—3m

Kanesville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the Black Boot and Shoe, North of Mr. Vossler's store, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—made for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggings. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the Sign of the Large Black Boot and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kanesville, March 6, 1850—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,

North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit the confidence of the future by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices: Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, soap, hardware, dried apples, vinegar, spices of all kinds. Persons wishing to emigrate to Council Bluffs or the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Feb. 19, 1849

E. J. HARPER.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches, our own fine finger rings, silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thinlenses; gold pens and pencils; hawking and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; corset bands; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fine articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmers of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam mill on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Buell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business—customers may rely on having their work well done, and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls to take them with them.

Terms—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all damage done to rolls, will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to card their own.

NORMAN BUELL.

WHITEHEAD & MOSLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1849—m

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANSVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 7.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " " 1 00
Single number, " " 10 cents

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will do so before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

PAULSON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

JOHN M. MCGRAW, Grinnell county, Texas.

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audience comprised a large number of emigrants, gold diggers and strangers as well as the Saints.

The meeting was called to order by reading and singing "The Savior lives no more to die."

Counselor Coulson addressed the throne in thankfulness for the favorable weather and for the blessings of health, &c.

The choir then sang "Let every mortal ear attend."

Prest. Hyde said it is with peculiar feelings I rise to address you this morning. It is difficult to speak in the open air, but by the assistance of your faith and prayers, I will endeavor to say some things that may be for your consideration hereafter. I look around through the congregation. I see many strangers that are passing through with expectation of bettering their condition. Many are wealthy and have a competence, but still men that are ambitious will go through any danger to be more powerful and more wealthy. There are many, I may say thousands, that will be swept away in a few years, and leave their places to be filled by others. There has been much said in these times with regard to the communion of spirits. The subject may be somewhat novel; but as the spirit of truth will bring things to my understanding, it may be profitable. Much has been said with regard to spirits. The doctrine is being incorporated among the learned that angels' visits are few and far between, but in former times it was not so. Angels in the latter times we claim have visited our earth. I will here state that my curiosity has been awakened with many others, by accounts in the Eastern Newspapers of visitations of spirits from the unseen world, had been heard—mysterious knockings, and unsatisfactory accounts given about them. I have paid little or no attention till I had seen an account by a private letter. There seems to be mysterious knockings that cannot be accounted for; some think it is ventriloquism and some one thing and some another. The philosophers and priests are staggered by it, but they have come to the conclusion that it is supernatural agency. I bring forth this for the purpose of presenting things of this nature in their proper light, that we might know what is transpiring among us. Has the Almighty manifested things mysteriously, or has he come out in open daylight to our understanding. Witness the case of Lot and the angels, in the form of men, and their visits to him—and the hurrying him and his family out of the city—and the city being wrapt in flames of fire. The time when our Savior was born, God sent messengers to the Shepherds that were watching their flocks. What was the intelligent language employed on that memorable occasion. "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to man. There was nothing mysterious, all was light and no darkness at all. By and by an angel was sent to Mary: saying, I am Gabriel, &c.; every thing was open, frank and free that emanated from the Almighty. Does anything that emanates from the powers of darkness bring things clear to the understanding—no all is darkness. I will here mention one thing that was written by a hand on the wall in the King's palace—"Mene, mene, tekel upharisim." The wise men of the nation were struck with terror and astonishment, at the unknown writing upon the wall; but Daniel, the prophet of the Lord declared to the King, "that our art weighed in the balance and found wanting, &c." We will come to the Savior who proclaimed salvation to the people, and what did he say! "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that stonest the Prophets and killest those that were sent unto thee," &c.; by and by the Savior was put to death, and strange sights were seen, and these sights and scenes were prophesied of by the people as good omens, and they thought promised protection, when the very symbols were signs of the city's speedy overthrow. Witness also the heifer bringing forth a lamb. "They had eyes but did not see—minds that could not understand, and they were subject to any spirit that might visit the earth. They could see the sights but could not understand them. A man was seen running about the streets of Jerusalem, and continually cried for some days "Woe unto Jerusalem, &c." They would not correspond with the glad tidings brought by the angels, and proclaimed by the Savior—here was something good. We may learn from the past and draw correct conclusions by them of the future. How is it in our days. An angel has come bringing us a message of mercy through Joseph Smith and he who has brought this to us has been murdered in cold blood, in Carthage prison, and perhaps your humble servant may have to share a like fate; but my life is not in my own hands; but the testimony has been reiterated from one end of the Continent to the other and the great mass have cried away with him, they have cried Joe Smith—false prophet—away with him. Where has he gone. He has gone to Heaven and his counsels may have some weight in directing the counsels of Heaven in the affairs of the Church. We have gone preaching the gospel without money and without price, sometimes we have slept in barns and under apple trees; our clothes been worn out, and our feet sore and bleeding. Sometimes we have met with a smile and a happy greeting, and sometimes a favor. We have been called every thing; we have been kicked round the earth till we have become almost case hardened. We owe no ill-will to any, but good will to all mankind. How was it in Jerusalem before its final overthrow, strange sights were seen, and they were divided one against another &c. There seems something like it in our own country. I am sorry to speak it. Would that it were otherwise. Not only is division in our Halls of Legislation; but the signs are ominous that the States will split

against each other. The North against the South. What is the condition. Let the rock be but once split, and the demon of confusion and bloodshed will run universally. When we consider these signs they do not portend good, inasmuch as it is all mystery. We are forced to the conclusion of this kind. What are we to do. Why, the Savior has said when these things come to pass, lift up your heads and rejoice, for your redemption draweth nigh. Not to rejoice over their destruction, but rejoice that our names are written in the Lamb's Book of Life, for the time will come when the Savior will say, come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared before the foundation of the world. When God sends a message it is plain, and no mystery or mysterious knockings; it is all peace and good will to men. But the other looks like the witch of Endor raising up Samuel, it does not mean any good.

Prest. Hyde was at the conclusion of the foregoing remarks requested to relate the circumstances of his visiting Jerusalem, as John E. Page had been heard to say that he had never been there. He then related his travels from place to place, and that he was kindly treated there by the Missionaries had eat and drank with them, and they have borne testimony that I have been there and now this man says I have not been there—I reproach him not—for my feelings pity him. If any man thinks I have not told the truth they may question me.

Music and singing.

Prest. Hyde introduced as business of the Conference, the first Presidency:

Prest. Brigham Young, you know his society. Some may be discommoded for the present, who have sent off their teams and wagons and they have not been returned. But what have they done! Have they not sent back means to help off the poor and they have pledged themselves to do so till every soul has been removed. Wait with patience and you turn will come. (Sustained by a general expression of the people.)

Prest. Kimball, was unanimously sustained as First Counselor to Prest. Young.

Prest. Willard Richards was sustained as Second Counselor to Prest. Young, and Historian to the Church.

Prest. Orson Hyde, said: I want to know if you approve of my course and policy in Pottawatomie, and east of the Rocky Mountains, and I want you to speak your sentiments freely. (Voted unanimously.) I intend to take a course that will deserve your good will. I will pray for you, and want you to pray for me.

P. P. Pratt, was sustained as one of the Twelve Apostles.

Prest. Orson Pratt—I had expected him here to-day. It would do us good to see him. His labors have been as efficient in England as any man that has ever been sent there. He has introduced a system of philosophy that has been a battering ram to the learning and philosophy of the present age. According to a letter from England there has been an increase of 11,000. Though he is a small man, he is made of good stuff, and the best of all is, God is with him. May God bless him. Amen. (Voted unanimously.)

John Taylor has been sent to open the Gospel in France; but the gospel has been opened for him. He will always pass. (Voted unanimously.)

Wilford Woodruff. He has charge of the Eastern Branches. I expected to see him to-day. (Voted unanimously.)

Geo. A. Smith—may the Lord bless his memory. Amen. (Voted unanimously.)

Amasa Lyman, he presides over a company of good boys that have been digging in the gold mines; may he be successful, blest and protected in the land where he is. (Voted unanimously.)

Ezra T. Benson was sustained by a unanimous vote in his Apostleship.

C. C. Rich—sent to take Amasa's place, may he be prospered in his labors where he is. (Voted unanimously.)

Lorenzo Snow, has gone to the Pope's Dominions. It is a hard place for a man to preach—he has gone with his life in his hand, may he have our prayers. (Voted unanimously.)

Erastus Snow has gone to Denmark—may he be successful. (Voted unanimously.)

Franklin D. Richards has gone to England. He is a good man—may he be blest in his labors. (Voted unanimously.)

The Presidents of the Seventies, viz: Joseph Young, Levi Hancock, Henry Herri-man, Zera Pulsifer, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp and Jeddiah M. Grant were each acknowledged and approved in their office.

The High Councilors were then presented in a body, viz: James Alfred, Ira Oviatt, Aaron Johnson, Geo. Coulson, Wm. Snow, James McLeilan, Geo. W. Harris, Lyman Stoddard, Jacob G. Bigler, Henry W. Miller, Noah S. Bulkley and Jerome M. Benson. These were acknowledged and approved in their office, with the exception of two contrary votes. Br. Jesse Haven voting in the negative—explained saying he had been informed that Br. Coulson had stated publicly that Joseph Young was on the ground of apostasy, and this had given him feelings so that he could not conscientiously vote for him, for he believed that Br. Joseph Young had a good spirit and of the right kind, and he thought that Br. Coulson should say whether he had made these statements or not.

Br. Clapp said he did not vote, not that he had any personal feelings, but from a sense of duty as it was for the whole people, that these votes were cast, and from general dissatisfaction that he found where he had labored this winter towards Jerome M. Benson, in regard to his competency and teachings, and insulting course.

Counselor Coulson made some explanations concerning his remarks before the branch where he presided relative to the rock being split, and that that same spirit confusion and bloodshed manifested itself here among us, and referred to the course that had been taken by Br. Joseph Young and some others, and he protested against it.

On motion, Br. Benson's case was referred to the next sitting of the High Council on next Saturday. Br. Benson requested the presiding Elders and teachers of the different branches where he has preached to be present.

Remarks from several.

Br. Clapp said there had been some remarks relative to himself or the saw-mill association, to which he felt to respond.

Prest. Hyde, said he was not personal, he did object to the saw mill combination in toto. He then called upon Br. S. M. Blair, to give the feelings of the Government upon the subject of the saw mill.

Br. Blair said he presumed he knew the situation of this as well as any man, he had done as much for it, and that at his own expense, he had taken the model, and presented it at Washington to the commissioner of Patents, and that his other business led him to leave the city before the patent was to be issued, and was informed by the Clerk that the patent would be issued in eight days, and he telegraphed to that effect, but Capt. Day had since wrote to him that the model was rejected on the ground that the principle would not work.

On motion, Bishop Aaron Johnson and his counsellors, Jacob G. Bigler and Lorenzo Johnson were acknowledged and approved in their office.

On motion, the President of the High Priesthood, Wm. Snow was acknowledged and approved in his office.

On motion, the President of the Elders, Joseph S. Clark, was acknowledged and approved in his office.

On motion, the Patriarch here, Wm. Draper, Sen., was acknowledged and approved in his office.

On motion, the official acts of those in the Valley, so far as we know them, are approved.

Br. Hyde spoke relative to Father Cutler going to the Valley this season according to the request of the presidency or that he come up here and show that he has a desire to go. He said he verily believed if Father Cutler really wants to go to the Valley and had not the means, that he could be helped so that he could go.

On motion, the Conference voted that if Father Cutler does not go to the Valley, or come up here and show that he has a disposition to go, that he is disapproved by this conference.

Bishop Aaron Johnson spoke relative to tithing and the poor.

Br. Hyde said, as the Lord had made it at article in his Law, he hoped that every person would make it one in their creed to pay their tithing.

Br. Edward Hunter from the Valley spoke relative to the Perpetual Fund and the gathering to the Valley.

Col. C. M. Johnson spoke relative to the organization of the County, and the people paying their taxes, that it should be done without coercion, for the good of the people, and that he had given them all reasonable time, &c.

On motion, the Conference adjourned for one week to meet at this place if the weather is favorable, but if unpleasant, until the first pleasant sabbath thereafter at 10 o'clock, A. M.

After singing and music the congregation was dismissed, having been detained six hours without recess, and were very attentive.

Supposed to have been between two and three thousand persons upon the ground.

Only 22 branches were represented.

ORSON HYDE, Ch'mn.
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Thoughts Suggested on the Death of William Sherratt, who died in this place, March 7, 1850.

BY FICCOLA.

Not as the worldling thinks of thee!
Or they of pious rage;
The outward actions all may see;
But who the thoughts can gaze?

I think of thee as one who could;
Adorn a palace gay,
If naught had marr'd a heart so good,
Or clouded thy sun's ray.

Hadst thou but lived in atmosphere,
Congenial to thy mind;
Thy noble soul would'st then appear,
In nature well refin'd.

As o'er the rural landscape scene,
A hurricane voice hath moan'd,
Or tramp of vict'ry's martial din—
Contentment late hath own'd.

The "brier," and the "thistle," here,
With flowers fair entwined;
The mother's joy o'erfringed with fear,
Deep in her heart enshrin'd.

William, thy pathway overstrewn,
With thorns and weeds of earth;
Thou'rt tried to conquer all alone—
They spoiled thy gayest mirth.

Thy soul of music ever shed,
A halo round thy friends;
That lov'd voice from earth has fled,
To other clime it wends.

With mission now to spirit world,
Since freed from pain and woe,
The Gospel banner now unfurled,
To preach to those below.

Nor hadst thou liv'd thy years in vain,
While here on earth you stay'd;
A priesthood's honor thou didst gain,
For kin's provision made.

We'll meet thee in a better sphere,
Replenish as the day,
"Your mission ended," "Come ye here,"
When "Father," to us say.

Kansville, March 23, 1850.

Self Reliance.

Whatever it may be the real design that Association shall accomplish, by those who move prominently in it, its ostensible design is to better the social and industrial conditions of mankind.

But, that it cannot. The principle—the force of which is so universally admitted—that "in union there is strength," is not denied in the proposition we have affirmed. Were every one in the society to have a due sense of his responsible position; knows full well what is required of him; and have the disposition and the energy, to labor, as though the accomplishment of the end in view depended upon his individual self, then would that society reach its goal; for, every member would mutually benefit another.

But, experience, and a knowledge of human nature, teach that the reverse is true. Individuals thus laboring together are prone, every one, to shift responsibility to another; or, not knowing their precise duty, perform it imperfectly; or again, being too lazy to act their part, put as much of their share of labor as they can, upon the shoulders of others. Hence, there is not that "union" which insures "strength."

Mankind then is not going to be regenerated by associations, and phalanxes. Before this can be accomplished, every member of the human family must live up to the Divine requirement, and do unto his neighbor as he would that neighbor should do unto him.

That spirit in the breast of man, is the spirit of genuine independence. There is a freedom about him who possesses it, which is enabling; which produces a happy satisfaction.

Let an individual full back upon himself, and he will discover—what it is important for him to know—whether he is adapted by talent for the business in life, which he is following; and for the position, which he holds. This knowledge he should, by all means, possess. But it is only when he relies upon himself, alone, that man can learn for what it is he is fitted; and where, among his fellows, he ought to stand.

We would not be understood as advocating the smothering of ambition. No. Pitch high the standard, we say. Let every man, in whatever business or occupation he may be engaged; in what condition soever in life he may dwell, aspire for more elevating employment; for a more honorable, and happier condition. But, let him remember, that there is "order" in the Universe; and that one man is often found in circumstances, or position, to which another may not hope to reach, because of his entire unfitness, by want of talent and education.

Let the would-be aspirant, then, look within, and satisfy himself whether, from what he discovers, he may hope to perform the duties which would be required of him; and not place himself blindly, with a ridiculous vanity, in that position, where he should be compelled to require of others the performance of what himself ought to do.

Self-reliance is all important; and children cannot be taught it too soon. Would its necessity were more generally considered.

CHARACTER.—Men are to be estimated, as Johnson says, by the mass of character. A block of tin may have a grain of silver, but still it is tin, and a block of silver may have an alloy of tin, but still it is silver. The mass of Elijah's character was excellent, yet he was not without alloy. The mass of Jehu's character was base, yet he had a portion of zeal which was directed to "God's great ends. But men are made the same use of as scaffolds; they are employed as means to erect a building, and then are taken down and destroyed.—Cecil.

NEVER DESPAIR.—But when the sky becomes dark, and the storm breaks upon you, call Hope to the helm, Patience and determination to the cars, and our word for it, you'll ride the storm and come out on the bright side.

For the Frontier Guardian.

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Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—6 P. M.

SENATE.—The Vice President appointed a committee of arrangements for the removal of the remains of John C. Calhoun, and they will proceed to South Carolina and perform the last duties to the dead.

The Senate then took up Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions. Mr. Underwood resumed and concluded his remarks. He defended the institution of slavery from the charge of being sinful; he called upon the North to cooperate with the South in a measure which shall separate the white and black races, the only practicable plan for the extinction of the objectionable institution; he advocated the necessity of passing some stringent laws for the recapture of fugitive slaves; he admitted the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but denied the moral right so to do. In conclusion, Mr. Underwood said he would speak upon Mr. Clay's resolution at some future day.

Mr. Corwin made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Underwood, defending the status of Ohio relating to the penalties for kidnapping. After a few additional remarks by Mr. Hale in reply to Mr. Underwood, Mr. Foster moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until tomorrow, intimating his intention then to press upon the Senate his motion for a select committee.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 6 P. M.
SENATE.—Mr. Butler, in some beautiful and eloquent remarks, announced the death of John C. Calhoun. Resolutions of condolence were passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop and Van Ness paid a glowing tribute to the memory of John C. Calhoun. The resolutions passed and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
SENATE.—A message was received from the President relative to instructions given the agent employed to visit Hungary during the recent war between that country and Austria.

Mr. Crawford, Secretary of War, had asked for a prompt and full investigation of his conduct in relation to Calhoun's claim. A motion was adopted to appoint a committee of five to investigate the matter.

HOUSE.—Mr. McMillan submitted to the House a plan for compensating the existing difficulties, it varies but little from Mr. Bell's in the Senate.

The Speaker appointed a committee of five, on a letter received from the Secretary of War, asking an investigation of his conduct in settling the Calhoun claims.

The committee on elections reported unfavorably to allow U. S. Smith and A. W. Habbitt, delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, seats in the House. Report referred to the committee of the whole and made the special order for the 27th of April.

The House went into committee on the California message. Mr. Greene spoke favorably; he would go for the Missouri compromise line, and admission of California on certain conditions. Mr. Spalding vindicated the Administration. Mr. Wallace obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Fourteen days later from Europe.

HALIFAX, April 3—3 P. M.

The Europa arrived at 2 1/2 o'clock this afternoon. All descriptions of cotton except fair and good, have declined 3d; fair and upland 6 3/8-8d; Mobile 6 3/8-8d; Orleans 6 7/8-8d. Sales for the fortnight 56,000 bales, of which speculators have taken 7,500, and exported 10,000. Sale of 20,000 bales. Cotton in London is down 6d from the top price a few weeks ago. The corn market is steady; yellow has advanced 6d, white unchanged, but firmer. Flour unchanged.

The money market is firmer and the bullion in the Bank of England has increased. Consols closed at 95 1/2 for money and account. American securities are said to be firm, but we have no quotations.

Trade in the manufacturing districts, not good.

The latest advices from India are not so encouraging as was expected. From the continent there is little intelligence of moment.

The latest accounts from Havre give remarkably favorable accounts of the cotton market, with much steadiness in prices.

All was tranquil in France, and the elections have passed off quietly.

England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented the budget for the ensuing year, and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still, the manner in which that surplus had been disposed of, is anything but satisfactory to the country. Ministers are said to hold their offices by very precarious tenures.

Foreign News per Europe.

The news has been delayed in consequence of a derangement of the eastern wires.

Austria and Hungary.

Five columns of the "Pesth Zeitung" are filled with the sentences passed by the Court Martial upon persons who had been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons, for periods of 12 and 16 years.

An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary, especially at Comorn Raab, and the Taaspa districts; 15,000 persons have taken refuge at Raab.

The greatest distraction prevailed in Germany at the opening of the Chamber. The King of Wirtemberg declared that the unitarian state of Germany will be nothing but a chimera, and that if attempted to be carried out, would lead to the separation and

dissolution of Germany itself.

It is reported that a Congress of German Sovereigns will be held in April, at Dresden, to hold a council on German matters. The Emperor of Austria, and the Kings of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, will be present.

Denmark and the Duchies.

Advices from Boston state that the Rouche had returned from a mission to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, having failed in his object, and that an understanding is more remote than ever.

Prussia.

From Boston we learn that the negotiations between the courts of Austria and Prussia, for the definitive formation of a constitution for the Central Government of Germany, have entirely failed.

France.

The news from Paris, of Tuesday and Wednesday, was of a more tranquil character than for some days past, and all appearances of an *enquete* are at an end.

More of the Stolen Poll Book—Miller's Election Confirmed.

We have learned the result of the late examination at Knoxville. After being engaged about ten days in a most searching investigation as to the legality of the votes given to Miller, Judge Kinney, J. C. Hall & Co., did not succeed in showing that Miller had received even one illegal vote in that county. Their own testimony, on the cross examination, showed the justice of Miller's cause so clearly, that he did not think it worth while to take any rebutting testimony, except that of J. C. Hall. Hall swears that he don't know who took the Poll Books out of the Clerk's office; but that after they were taken they were placed in his saddle bags, and that he gave them to Thompson. He implies a certain editor not far from this place in the affair, whose agency will be made apparent, when the deposition is printed by order of Congress. Their own proof showed that there were over 800 legal voters in Putnam county, when the election was held, and that the Sheriff of Monroe County, with other prominent leaders of the secession party in Iowa, was present at the Knoxville Polls during the election, hurrahing for Thompson and banding out his tickets. It showed, too, that the three Commissioners of Monroe county who created the precinct at Knoxville, were Democrats, and that they, with their Clerk, supported Thompson.

A large amount of evidence was taken, and it is altogether in favor of Miller. The fact that Sehnun, who was one of the Cass Electors, and Honney, who was Secretary of State, with other prominent Locofocos made a pilgrimage to Knoxville a few days before the election, and remained there four days electioneering for the Locofoco ticket, and that one of their number—Townsend—had money given him to pay expenses, &c. &c., is most clearly proved by this investigation. After such proof, brought to light by themselves, every one must see the inconsistency of the Locos in stultifying their own action by attempting to prove that Knoxville was not a legal precinct. It will not win; and when the evidence that has just been taken is presented to the Committee in Congress, they cannot do otherwise than award the seat so long usurped and kept warm by Thompson to Daniel F. Miller.—[Hawkey-Eye.]

Dr. Webster's Sentence.

Boston, Monday, April 1.

It is understood that the jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes, then voted on the question whether the remains were those of Dr. Parkman, there was an unanimous "yes." On the second question, whether Webster murdered him, there were 11 yeas and 1 nay; the nay came from B. Greene who stated two points of doubt; after some discussion, he declared it removed.

Mr. Webster's family was not informed of the verdict the night it was received, the awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning by Mr. Wm. E. Prescott, the scene was most heart-rending. A letter of condolence was presented on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of the principal families in Cambridge, including Hon. Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Professor Norton, Judge Fay, &c. Judge Fay confessed that he thought his friend Webster was a guilty man after hearing his own speech on Saturday. Webster was brought into Court this morning to receive his solemn sentence, he looked gloomy in the extreme, but collected and calm; the court room was densely crowded. The Court came in at ten o'clock, the Attorney General Clifford, narrated the facts of indictment, trial and verdict, and moved the Court that final sentence be now pronounced.

The prisoner rose, and was asked by the clerk what he had to say why should not be pronounced against him; the prisoner bowed and took his seat in silence. Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him, and in conclusion said, "and now nothing remains but the solemn duty of pronouncing the sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted, which sentence is, that you, J. W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this country, and thence taken at such time as the Executive government of this commonwealth may, by their warrant appoint, to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God in his infinite goodness, have mercy on your soul."

New York, April 6—5 P. M.

The Empire City, arrived from Chagres last night, brought about \$1,000,000. No material facts stated in the San Francisco papers, by Cherokee, beyond those mentioned in telegraphic dispatches yesterday. The Legislature was still in session, doing little; many complaints are made in consequence of members' resignations. The rivers in California had subsided to their ordinary level. In the mining regions everything was quiet; some new diggings are reported. Miners are pouring into the gold region, and there was an abundant supply of provisions. The present population of Upper California is estimated at 100,000. The general health good. In markets there was not much doing, the tightness of the money market checking operations.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.

The Honorable John C. Calhoun died at his residence, on Capitol Hill, at 10 minutes past 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

BALTIMORE, April 6—P. M.

Saddler & Son's Jewelry store was entered on Saturday night, and robbed of goods worth \$6,000, including 100 gold watches.

LORENSVILLE, April 6—6 P. M.

The Baltimore Sun gives an outline of Benton's bill for a railroad from St. Louis to the Bay of San Francisco with branch roads to New Mexico, Oregon and Salt Lake. It sets apart the proceeds of sales of public lands. The breadth of one mile of public land is appropriated to the central road, and one thousand feet to branch roads; on each line to be constructed a railroad, common road and Telegraph line; common roads to be free of toll, and railroads to be taxed sufficient to keep them in repair.

Indian titles to be extinguished on the routes to the breadth of 100 miles—military stations to be established—every male settler over 18 years of age, who settles on the line of the road or branches, within one year after the extinguishment of the Indian title, to receive 100 acres, and those who settle afterwards pre-emption rights to the same extent—surveys of the best route to be made—the common road to be completed in one year and the central in seven years after located. The use of the railway to be granted to individuals or companies, for a limited time, who shall contract to transport mails, munitions of war, and all public and private freights, at reasonable rates.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—6 P. M.

The last words uttered by Mr. Calhoun were, "I am resting now very easily." None of his family save one son was present. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, who occupied the next room, was called, and came in. Mr. Calhoun extended his hand, his eyes were very bright, and he was perfectly conscious, but did not speak. Mr. Venable found that he had no pulse, and poured out part of a glass of Madeira wine, he raised his head, drank it, and then sank back upon his pillow. Mr. Orr, and Mr. D. Wallace, of S. C., came in, when the door closed, Mr. Calhoun turned his eyes in that direction and was perfectly conscious of everything that passed, he squeezed his son's hand convulsively, his lips moved and his eyes were very expressive, his voice could not be heard, and when one leaned over him, as if to listen, he moved his head, as if to say, I cannot speak.

His breathing was very hard until five minutes before his death, one hand rested upon his breast, he raised the other and placed it once or twice upon his head, probably the last rush of blood pained him; when the breath left the body, it was like a long drawn sigh, it was the last and all was over. He died as easy as an infant, and was perfectly conscious until the last spark of life had fled.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday. The body will be placed in a metallic coffin and deposited in a vault in the Congressional burying ground, where two of his children are buried, and remain there until the wishes of Mrs. Calhoun are known.

A committee of the New York Assembly, in their report on intemperance in the State, estimate the amount annually expended for drinks, at 7,000 grog-shops existing in the cities of that State, exclusive of villages, at upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars. They have collected statistics from the various city and county prisons, with the exception of twenty-three, whence no returns have been received, which prove that upwards of 36,000 intemperate persons were arrested in 1849, and that from four-fifths to nine-tenths of all the crime committed had its origin in intemperance.

A CALIFORNIA WIDOW.—A woman named Harriett S. Mott, alias Jackson, was arrested at New York, on Tuesday with a man named John A. Jackson, with whom she had been living since the departure of her husband for California, though he had renounced her money at different times since, once \$700, which she had duly received.

MR. WEBSTER'S CHAIN.—We saw, on Saturday, a chain of California gold, which is to be presented to Mr. Webster in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of the union of the States. It is, indeed, emblematic of that strong chain, forged by our ancestors, which Mr. Webster has done more than any other man living to rivet and strengthen, which binds together this great confederacy of States into one united republic—so solid it is, so strong, so massive. Such an ornamental appendage, on any other man than Mr. Webster, would look burdensome and inappropriate; but it is quite in harmony with the strength and greatness of the "Defender of the Constitution." It is also a fitting tribute from a resident of California, a state whose application for immediate admission into the Union Mr. Webster has promised to advocate, with all the weight of his powerful influence.

The chain is of pure gold, of a value exceeding four hundred dollars as it came from the mines. Its workmanship reflects much credit on Californian skill. It was manufactured for the donor, Mr. George W. Eggleston, at San Francisco. It should be called "Mr. Webster's Union Chain." Our citizens will have an opportunity of seeing it for a few days, at Ball, Tompkins' and Black's, corner of Broadway and Murray streets, where it had been sent.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

SINGULAR LUMINOUS APPEARANCE.—Capt. Purkis, arrived this morning from Porto Cabello, reports that on the 12th of February, in latitude 14d 10m and longitude 64d 58m, at eight o'clock P. M., he observed a luminous appearance in the heavens resembling a large ball of fire, about ten feet in diameter. It appeared in the west, moving eastward, rather slowly, and was in sight a little more than a minute. It appeared to travel about ten degrees high, and during its continuance the heavens were illumined with a brightness nearly equal to that of noonday. When disappearing it broke into a thousand pieces.—N. Y. Jour. Com. Ad. 19th.

HORRIBLE REVENGE.—The Indiana Jeffersonian says, among the overland emigrants for California last spring, was Mr. Green, of "Green's Woollen Factory," Fox River, and two of his sons, the youngest a youth. It is reported that, while passing through a tribe of Indians, this young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a squaw. The tribe, having become well advised of the fact, hastened after the company and overtook them, and demanded the murderer. At first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that the would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was surrendered into their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father, and the whole company, they skinned him from his head to his feet. He lived four hours after he was thus flayed.

New York, April 6—2 P. M.

The Cherokee arrived from Chagres this morning, bringing San Francisco dates to March 1st, and nearly \$2,000,000 in gold. Digging has commenced with the dry season, and had given an impulse to business. The steamers Oregon and Tennessee had arrived at Panama.

A large fire broke out at Chagres on the night of the 23d of March, which destroyed the greater portion of the town.

The ship Europa and brig J. Pierce, from Philadelphia, and brig Osprey and Amazon, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

San Francisco Markets.

American flour \$10; extra \$20 per head; lumber \$17 to 100; pork \$20 to 27; mess beef \$12 to 15; brandy \$20 per case.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

Saturday, April 13th—1850.

The following are the quotations of few of the staple articles:
Flour—Country brands \$5 50 to \$5 60 per bbl.
Wheat—Prime from \$1 15 to \$1 25 bush.
Sugar—A good quality on the landing at 23 1/2-24 1/2.
Cotton—New Orleans, at 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.
The Coffee—Held at 12 1/2 to 13.
Rice—At 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.
Salt—At 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.
Hides—At 11 1/2 to 12 1/2.
Fruit—Apples from store \$9 00. Peaches are held at \$9 50 to \$10 00.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Wednesday, May 1, 1850.

The Market has been very unsettled since our last, and prices for most articles have varied according to the demand which has been good for all kinds of produce and groceries, and in some instances commanding almost three prices. The continuing cold weather, and the great number of horses here, depending upon corn and wheat for food, have made these articles very scarce and high, consequently brandy commands very high prices. The following are the present quotations:

Flour	100 lbs.	\$5 00 to \$5 50
Wheat	1 bush.	\$1 15 to \$1 25
Rice	1 bush.	\$1 15 to \$1 25
Salt	1 bush.	\$1 15 to \$1 25
Iron	(various qualities)	\$1 15 to \$1 25
Moineses, R. H., per gal.		\$1 15 to \$1 25
N. O.		\$1 15 to \$1 25
Golden Syrup		\$1 15 to \$1 25
Black (fresh)		\$1 15 to \$1 25
Black (old)		\$1 15 to \$1 25
Lard	1 lb.	6c to 7c
Candles		15c to 20c
Dried Apples	1 bush.	\$3 00 to \$4 00
Dried Peaches	1 bush.	\$3 00 to \$4 00
Raisins (new) MR		\$2 50 to \$3 00
Currents (Zante)		\$2 50 to \$3 00
Green Hides	1 lb.	4c to 5c
Dry do		5c to 6c
Iron (wire)		6c to 7c
Iron (assorted)		6c to 7c
Potatoes	1 bushel	\$1 00 to \$1 25
Corn		\$2 25 to \$2 50
Wheat		\$1 50 to \$2 00
Oats		1 00 to 1 25
Flaxseed		35c to 40c
Onions	1 bush.	50c to 60c
Tallow	1 lb.	10c to 15c
Butter		20c to 25c
Cheese		15c to 20c
Beeswax		16c to 20c
Honey	1 gallon	\$1 00 to \$1 25
Eggs	1 dozen	10c to 12c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIGN OF THE ELK HORN.

FRESH ARRIVAL

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL'S

CHEAP STORE,

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.

The undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have just received from the East a new and handsome stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Boots and shoes, varieties of all kinds; Cloths and Casimeres; Hardware, Cutlery, Glassware and Queensware; A large stock of blankets and blanketing; Hats and Caps, and a general assortment of Goods of every description.

The above goods have been selected with great care in the Eastern Cities, and will be offered for sale very low. We think we are able to offer such inducements to our friends and customers as cannot fail to please.

Call and examine our stock and judge for yourselves. Remember the Elk Horn Sign.

DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 3, 1849.—6m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern

Cities the largest and most complete assortment

of California Spring and Summer goods ever

brought to the upper country, to which we invite

the attention of our old friends and public generally

such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy finery of every variety

and latest style.

Clothes and casimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware,

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, C. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

CASE PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS.

ORSON HYDE will pay cash for Land Warrants, and at the highest market price, if they are offered near his office in Kansasville.

Kansasville, Jan. 23, 1849.

COUNCIL BLUFFS & JERRY.

Across the Missouri River.

THIS Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are well known to require no description at our hands. The first of the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensure their good will towards the emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the healthiest, nearest and best route to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, one hundred or more teams per day, having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—2m

HALLOA THERE STRANGER!

THE best Blacksmiths have gone to Bethlehem.

Call and see horses and cattle shod at the shortest notice.

WM. A. BREWER.

DEANSON HARRIS.

Bethlehem, April 17, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for sale, a superior quality of the above article, in baskets containing one dozen each, or by the single bottle.

Kansasville, March 30, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY V. MILLER, well known

in this region, as one of the first western men,

has joined me as partner, and we have removed

our large stock of English Goods,

Imported Direct from Liverpool,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

best stock of Hardware and Sawblades

in Kansasville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes,

and all the articles necessary for the WIN-

TER TRADE, and the necessities of this country.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock at a low price, though it is

at prices sufficiently low to induce a continu-

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POETRY.

From the Saturday Evening Post.
Perseverance.

BY C. N. FINE.

Young man, looking on obscurely,
Struggling 'gainst an obscure tide,
With a high and honest purpose,
Which the mocking crowd deride:
Faint not, fear not, brave the current,
Face the storm, however rude;
Truth will triumph, thou wilt conquer,
God will not forsake the good.

Do the proud deride thee calling,
Mock thy efforts at the start,
With a scoffing, scornful galling,
To thy proud and honest heart?
Persevere! attain a station,
With the great and the great,
Those who have won their station,
Then will gladly join the feet.

Has the 'remoted breath of slander
On thy lowly fame been blown,
From the serpent-tongue of envy,
That would keep thee worthy down?
Persevere! With patient patience,
Time will heal the pain you feel,
From thy name such stain may vanish,
As thy breath from blossoms steal.

For encouraging example,
See the names on history's page—
Those who must their race have honored,
Giving glory to their age:
Names of Newton, and of Franklin,
And a thousand more of bright;
Names that gain increasing glory,
With the world's increasing light.

Persevere! unceasing effort,
Humble, though, and weak it be,
May o'ercome what'er opposes,
And work miracles for thee:
Be assured reward will follow,
God will come to him who strives,
Honest industry must prosper,
"God helps those who help themselves."

Love that Dieth Not.

BY T. J. OUSELEY.

Love not alone the gay,
The beautiful, the bright;
For youth will fade away,
Like-day leaves in the night.
But love the heart that's pure,
How plain seer's the face;
Such love will long endure,
Such love cannot decay.

Love not alone on earth,
Those transient things of life,
Who like the rainbow's tints,
Soon fade amidst shadowy strife.
But love the power that dwells,
All that to man is given,
Whose spirit doth pervade
The universal heaven.

Love all things, great and small,
From man to tiny flower;
Created they were all
By an Almighty power.
For "God is Love," we know,
In life, then, let us sow
The Love that dieth not.

MISCELLANY.

Goudbrand of the Mountain.
A NORWEGIAN LEGEND.

There was once a man whose name was Goudbrand. He owned a little farm situated on the declivity of a mountain, which fact gave him the name of Goudbrand of the Mountain. He lived upon such good terms with his wife, they were so happy together, that all that he did, seemed to the tender hearted woman, well done. If at any time he committed some foolish act, dame Goudbrand always managed to find something good in it. These good people owned a little piece of arable land, three hundred dollars in their strong box, and two cows in their stable.

One fine day, the wife said to the husband, "Goudbrand, I believe we would do better to take one of our cows to the city and sell it, and get a little money." We are so comfortable now, that we ought to have a little spending money like our neighbors. We must not touch the three hundred dollars in the strong box; but I do not see what we want with more than one cow. Besides, in disposing of one of them, I will gain the advantage of having only one beast to take care of, in place of two."

Goudbrand agreed with his wife; the idea seemed to him excellent, and he immediately prepared to set out for the city with the cow. But it happened that when he got there he nobly wanted his cow. Well, said Goudbrand, I suppose I must take her back again then. Her stable is ready for her, and the way is not longer going than coming." So saying, he quietly consoled himself, and turned towards home. On the road he met a man who had a horse to sell, and was sending it to the city by a little boy.

"Hold," exclaimed Goudbrand; "it would be better to have a horse than a second cow!" and, therefore, he made an exchange with the man.

Going along a little farther, he found himself in company with a man driving a fat pig. Then Goudbrand thought that a fat pig was better than a lame horse, for he had discovered that his new bargain was thus effected. He talked a little while to the owner of the pig, and the exchange of the two animals was finally effected.

Pursuing his course very happily, Goudbrand met another man leading a goat. "Certainly," said Goudbrand, "a beautiful graceful goat, it is to be preferred to a stubborn, grunting pig," and the third time he made a change.

Not far from there he saw a man carrying a sheep on his shoulders, and nothing could satisfy our Goudbrand, but a new exchange; for "certainly," said he, "a beautiful sheep is better than a poor goat."

At last he came, face to face, with a man driving before him a goose; and the good Goudbrand changed his sheep which he found a heavy weight upon his shoulders, for the goose, which seemed easier to manage. After this great feat, he walked along some time, until he met with a cock. An exchange was again made, for, said he, "who would not rather have a cock, with a gray plumage, and song like a warbler, than a silly goose, whose cackling grates upon the ear, and which always walks so waddling."

After this he pursued his way until the day began to decline. At this moment he commenced to feel the gnawings of hunger,

and having no money in his pocket, he sold his cock, and bought with the proceeds something to eat; for, thought Goudbrand of the mountain, "it is better to satisfy the cravings of my stomach, and go home feeling well, than to get there exhausted, and be the possessor of a cock." Thereupon he proceeded on his way until he reached the farm of his nearest neighbor, where he stopped to rest himself, just at the moment when the farm-boy was driving in the cattle.

"Well," said his friend: "what good luck have you had in the city, Goudbrand?"

"Oh, nothing," replied the latter; "however, I do not complain."

And he related to his neighbor, all that he had done.

"You think you risk nothing, friend," said the farmer; "your wife will scold you well, as soon as you get home. Diab!e, if I would like to be in your skin."

"Notwithstanding all," said Goudbrand, "things might have gone worse; but, good or bad, I have an excellent wife, who never reproaches me, no matter what I do."

"It may be true, but I do not believe it," said the farmer. "Will you bet that my wife will not make me the least reproach?" said Goudbrand. "I have a hundred dollars in my strong box. They shall be yours if my wife blames me. Will you bet the same sum?"

"Agreed," said the farmer. "One hundred dollars!"

And as it was now quiet dark, they went towards Goudbrand's farm. The neighbor remained just outside the door where he could hear every thing, and Goudbrand entered the house.

"Good evening wife," said he.

"Good evening, my friend," replied the wife. "God be thanked for your safe return."

Then she asked him if he had made a good bargain in the city.

"So, so," replied Goudbrand. "I cannot boast much of my good fortune. Upon reaching the city I found that nobody would buy my cow, so I exchanged it for a horse."

"Good," exclaimed the wife, "I am glad of that. Persons as easy in their circumstances as we have a right to go to church on horseback like others; and if we have had the sense to get a horse, why cannot we do this? Go along, good man, and bring the horse that I may see him."

"Stop a minute," said Goudbrand; "I have not any horse, for on the way I changed him for a pig."

"Really?" cried the wife, "that is just what I should have done in your place! Thanks, good man! now I can offer a piece of ham to our friends when they come to see us. In fact, what should we have done with a horse! The neighbors would have gossiped about us, saying that we were too grand to go on foot to church as formerly. I will go, good man, and see the pig."

"Not so fast," said Goudbrand, "I have not got any pig, for coming along I exchanged him for a milk goat."

"Bah!" said the wife, "really you are a sensible man! For when I think of it, what do we want of a pig! The neighbors would have said: 'Those people eat their corn before it is ripe. But now that I have a goat, I will have milk and goat's cheese, which is so good. Bring on your goat.'"

"No," said Goudbrand, "there is no more goat there than on the back of my hand; for I gave it for a beautiful sheep."

"Strange," said the wife, "you anticipate all my wishes. I could not have done better myself. The goat really would have embarrassed me; I should have had to watch it constantly, here and there, climb and run down the hill after it. But on the contrary, with a sheep, I shall have not only wool to spin into cloth for winter, but besides something to eat. Let us see your sheep."

"But I have not any sheep either," said Goudbrand, "for coming along, I exchanged it for a goose!"

"Bravo! better and better," said the wife; "of what use would a sheep have been to me, since I have neither wheel nor distaff, and since I do not care to spin wool for clothes which we can buy as we have always done. At last I shall taste a goose; it is so long since I have eaten such royal food; and the feathers will do to make me a pillow. Come quick and show me the goose."

"Alas! I have no goose," said Goudbrand; "I exchanged it for a cock!"

"Heaven only knows who inspires thee with such good ideas," said the wife. "You have done just right. Why, a cock is as good as a clock; for he will crow every morning at four o'clock, to tell us it is time to get up. The goose would have been of no use, for I do not know how to cook a goose; and as to the pillow, a straw one is just as good. Go, husband, you have done all well; go, bring me the cock."

"Alas! the cock will also be wanting at the call," replied Goudbrand, "for I had not one far when I was seized with such hunger that I was forced to sell the cock and buy something to keep me from fainting."

"And you did perfectly right," exclaimed the wife, "you always do just what I like. Besides, what need have we of a cock? We are our own masters, thank God! and we can get up when we please; and since you are returned safe and well to your wife, you who do every thing for her. I have need of neither cock nor goose, nor goat, nor sheep, nor pig, nor horse, nor of two cows."

Upon this, Goudbrand called out from the door, "Have I won the hundred dollars?"

And the neighbor was forced to admit they were won, and well won.

Who Bids!—A young lady advertises in the Cleveland Plaindealer for a young gentleman to act as an amanuensis. He must be able to write in ciphers, and when not thus engaged, he will be expected to read poetry with feeling, converse with ease, and be able to play cribbage and backgammon. He must expect to be kissed when she is pleased, and cuffed when she is not; but as her temper is acknowledged to be good, there will probably be more kissing than cuffing.—There's a good chance for somebody.

That lady ought to be a grandmother by this time—we first met with her proposal so long ago!

They who weep over errors were not formed for crimes.

Major Noah, who is a Jew, discourses as follows of Ophir, from which the gold was obtained to build the Temple of Solomon:

CALIFORNIA SUPPOSED TO BE OPHIR.—In estimating the amount of gold which was brought from Ophir, I find it stated in Kings 1, chapter ix, verse xxviii, that they came to Ophir and took from thence 420 talents of gold; but Chronicles 2, chapter viii, verse xviii, it is stated that they took 450 talents of gold. How do you account for this discrepancy, and where do you fix Ophir? The talents of Ophir and Jerusalem varied sufficiently to account for difference; or they may have taken 450 talents at Ophir and expended 30 in paying for the service of King Hiram's ships and crews. Archbishop Usher calculates the silver shekel at 2s 6d sterling; and 100,000 talents of silver at that rate amounts to 36,250,000, which being multiplied by twelve, the proportion of silver to gold will give the sum of £435,000,000. The whole expense of building and furnishing the Temple of Solomon, for which this gold was brought from Ophir, £838,477,365 sterling—more than the national debt of Great Britain. If Ophir was a three years voyage from the Red Sea, then it was not in Africa or the Indian Ocean, which was within sixty days journey. In the oldest maps of California, San Francisco is laid down as the "Gold Gates," which is a scripture phrase. We can find no other location but California for Ophir.

HINTS ON CONVERSATION.—Conversation ought to be mental music, in which diversity of thought in the unity of humanity makes the harmony of the soul. Amenity and propriety are the essential conditions. A march would not be music in a church, nor an anthem in a ball-room. But schisms like these are often the bane of conversation.

A man to talk well must believe and be believed. The cloud of suspicion is like the valley of the shadow of death. The scowl of a doubt is like the sight of a hawk to the song of a bird. To be just is to be tolerant, and to be tolerant is to be gentle.

A sharp, captious, unscrupulous intellect produces an atmosphere that is poisonous to the natural flow of conversation. The man of such an intellect is a gladiator, steeped to eye in fight, cunning of fence, master of his weapon, and merciless in its use. He wields the sword of a spirit, but not of a holy one, which is sharp to wound and often to pierce the defenceless and unoffending.—[Giles.]

How to be Rich.—Getting rich is usually thought to be a hard, up-hill task—especially in these times. A modern philosopher, however, has shown that nothing is easier, provided one will only take the right steps:

"It is only to trust nobody—to befriend nobody; to get everything, and save all we get; to stint ourselves and everybody belonging to us; to be the friend of no man, and have no man your friend; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to be mean, miserable and despised, for some 20 or 30 years, and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and at the expense of every enjoyment, save that of wallowing in filthy meanness, death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?"

Jeems, did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting?"

"No, I can't say as I ever did."

"You didn't? Then you'd better get a little gal-an-try."

STATISTICS OF THE JEWS.—An official publication informs us that there are hardly more than 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world, whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahminism, 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetichism, (or polytheism,) from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are thus distributed: there are some 500,000 in Syria and Asiatic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa; 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America, and about 200,000 in Europe, viz: 13,000 in England; 1,594 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark; 1,120,000 in Russia, (more than one-fifth of the entire race; 631,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,431 in Prussia; 172,000 in the German States, and 4,000 in Italy.

Beauty eventually deserts its possessor, but virtue and talents accompany him to the grave.

A violent love-fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify a romantic love, though thousands inspire that gentle esteem which is infinitely better.

A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from an ignorance of the female world; for if the characters of women were generally understood they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.

"In virtue of my office I arrest you," said a constable to a wild-chap the other day.

"Virtue! Now Mr. Constable, you don't pretend there is any virtue in your office, surely. I could tell things about you to prove there's no virtue in you."

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—Never run away from your parents till you are quite sure that the young man you run with, don't intend to run away from you. A seducer knows no more about consistency, than a weathercock does about crowing.

As you would save the strength and wind of a horse, drive slow up hill; and as you value your own and the life of the horse, drive slow down hill. But on level ground—if you must drive fast—draw a tight rein and "let him slide."

ANGELS UPON EARTH.—In sickness there is no hand like a woman's hand—no heart like a woman's heart—no eye so unflinching—no hope so fervent. Woman by a sick man's couch is divinity impersonated.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linen, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, the best assortment of most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines, Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambric, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quality and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, an assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Motives, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Brilles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

Also, a full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Stuffs, blacking, &c. WINES; BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

J. E. JOHNSON.

REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.—The subscriber informs the public, that he has on hand and is constantly receiving his improved Revolving Pistols and Rifles. Also his improved single shooting Pistols. The advantages these arms possess over all the patent arms, in point of utility, simplicity and durability, is obvious to all those who have examined and used them. Call and examine before you buy, and you will not regret the trouble and expense, of coming to my Gun and Pistol manufactory, eight miles below Kanesville.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

Brownings, March 6, 1850.—3m

ECCLE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.—Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch. Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office. Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANESVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO. THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the public, that he intends to run a stage regularly between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a week, commencing at Kanesville, on Monday, 25th inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the different stopping places; it is an excellent conveyance, and good horses, as expected by strict attention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and despatch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers may rely upon the aforesaid arrangements.

Bluff House, Main street, Kanesville, Iowa, and the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two starting points.

HENRY MOWER.

Kanesville, March 20, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!! WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beaver hats, honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison, hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop, north of the Printing Office. Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER. E. J. HARPER, St. Joseph, Mo.

Having a general assortment of the following articles: gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, corn buds; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

HORSE AND OX SHOEING. WILLIAM F. CARTER, OF this town, would avail himself of this opportunity to thank his friends and the community of this country; and also to the traveling community, for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him heretofore; and having enlarged his shop obtained a heavy stock of iron and steel of all kinds, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of public favor.

He is prepared to shoe horses and oxen on the shortest notice, having every facility for these branches that can be had anywhere. He will also have on hand a good supply of his superior Steel Plated Hoofs. Emigrants would do well to purchase their articles here, instead of purchasing elsewhere, as has been proven by the last three years experience. He will also execute with neatness and despatch any jobs in the general line of BLACKSMITHING.

N. B. Mr. C. has an excellent Lathe, for turning iron, connected with his establishment. Kanesville, Dec. 12, 1849.—3m

Botanic Physician. DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of Kanesville, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian Creek, tenders his professional services to the afflicted of Pottawattamie County. From the success that has attended his professional labors heretofore, particularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he feels a degree of confidence and assurance in undertaking the management of the most difficult cases, and also competent to manage most diseases incident to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season; and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him will come forward and settle their accounts immediately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the expiration of said period, they will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney for Collection.

J. C. BRALEY.

Indian Creek, April 3, 1850.—4*

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Headers, Headers, Headers, Labels, etc. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. GENERAL AGENCY, AUCTION & COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

At Kanesville, Iowa.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they have opened an Auction, Commission and General Agency Warehouse at the above place, in the West side of Emporium Buildings, where they will be ready at all times to receive Consignments of Goods, Wares, Merchandise Grain and Produce. Also Horses, Cattle, wagons, and any personal property, and sell either at Auction or private sale, as required. Cash raised upon property thus received on the shortest notice. Charges and Commissions moderate. Sales at Auction every Saturday, also open at all times for business and private sales.

Merchants! Emigrants!! Strangers!!! Citizens!!! Do you want to make a few dimes in a hurry either by buying or selling? If so, come on, or send your goods.

J. E. JOHNSON.

CHARLES ALLEN.

REFERENCES—Thos. Tootle, Linden, Mo. Messrs. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo. Messrs. Prager & Walter, St. Louis, Mo. Messrs. Childs & Bro. Cinn. O. L. E. Johnson, Esq., Keokuk, Iowa. J. C. Hall, Esq., Burlington, Iowa. A. W. Habbitt, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill. W. McLennan, Esq., Nauvoo, Kansasville, April 3, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES! Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Laks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Sedlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beuties Remedies; antimonial wine; Reaume's tonic mixture; Batemanns drops; handmaiden's prepore; essence of life; British and Harlem oil; cod-liver oil; lemon oil; nutmeg; hair oil; all kinds; Balsam nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry; salicy; spirit of wild cherry; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsaicum; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil; turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal discounts made to country dealers and Physicians.

IT COME AND SEE. J. E. JOHNSON. Kanesville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Residence—Cavanaugh, Mo. CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price. Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, 3 o Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849.—1y

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY. JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, MCGUFFEY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers. Elementary Spelling Books; Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic; Browns' Grammar; Olneys Geography and Atlas; Carmina Sacra; Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced; Steel pens of various kinds; Pen holders; Slate; Slate and lead pencils; Ink in large and small bottles; Wafers and sealing wax; Envelopes, white and buff; Mottoes; Inkstands; School Writing Books; Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship; Olneys Geography and Atlas; Joiners Pencils; Almanacs for 1850; Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality. All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only. Kanesville, November, 11, 1849.

NEW FIRM. TOOTLES & FARLEIGH, (Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle), St. Joseph, Missouri. Beg leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call. Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, forwarding and Commission business. Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant. TOOTLES & FARLEIGH. St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL AT Linden

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 8.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, - 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

Each square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until arrangements are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment received accordingly.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

M. MOWEN, is our traveling agent, between Kansas and St. Joseph, Mo.

THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

JOHN MCGRAW, Grimes county, Texas.

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The Frontier Guardian.

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ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk at all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 15, 1850.

Is there Good or Evil about to Come on the Land?

The Children of Israel were fed on Manna from Heaven while they journeyed in the wilderness; but they soon became cloyed with it and wanted flesh; when Lo! and behold, Quails came in clouds and flocks into the Camp of Israel—were caught and eaten by the people; and while the flesh was yet in their mouths, the Lord cursed it, and as the reward of their murmurings thousands fell in the wilderness, as it were in a day.

Has not God blessed our land and country with rain, sunshine, and fruitful seasons ever since we were a nation? The people of America have had plenty to eat, and the very best things that Heaven and Earth could give. But they wanted Gold, and have murmured because they could not have all they desired of it. At length, the temple of the God of this world is opened to admit his worshippers that they may pay their devotions to him in his golden paradise. Thousands upon thousands turn their backs upon the common gifts of Providence, despise the products of the soil when compared with the products of the mines. The true God has heard the murmurings of the people—saw that they lightly esteemed his common favors, though like water, the more needed, and has determined to give them the desire of their hearts, even gold to the full, and with-hold these comforts, and necessary gifts that have been so lightly esteemed: such as plenty of wheat, corn, beef, pork and the great variety of fruits and vegetables which are so necessary to life and happiness.

We do not desire to prophesy evil; but these are some of our reflections. Many are going after gold who already have an abundance of the good things of life, if we may judge from their appearance. With a competency, then, at home; yea! an abundance: why will you leave that wife and those little children, an aged father and mother, and those sisters and force your way through famine, through a savage wilderness country where the pistol and the bow-knife are the supreme law of the land in many cases? Has a strange fatality inspired you with moral strength sufficient to break all these ties, to break all these obstacles to find perhaps a golden grave in the temple of the God of this world?

The mysterious rapping of departed spirits, the contention and threatened dissolution of the political ties that have bound the country together—fire and plague, murder and crime increasing in the land—the golden treasures opened, frost and cold so severe about the middle of May that the heaviest winter clothing is needed—The forest trees bare as in December—corn worth three dollars a bushel, and little or none at that price—and cries of the blood of martyrs going up on high, bespeak, in our opinion, no particular good upon the land! Yet while one plank of the old ship floats, we will cling to it.

Council.

It is our advice to our friends abroad, whose circumstances will permit it, to come to this place and winter here, provided they have the means to do it, if they cannot come sooner, and then they may be ready to go early to the valley in the spring. If they are not able to go to the valley, they can remain here and cultivate the richest soil in the world, the products of which will command as high a price as the same will bring in any part of the Union. Take the Guardian and pay for it, and you will get all the information from this point and also from the Salt Lake, that will be of interest to you. Those who stop here, should have teams and farming utensils suitable for farming.

Reg Creek Mills.

About 18 miles South of Kanabville, Messrs, Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., keep constantly on hand meal, flour, chopped feed for horses, and also bran. These mills are certainly a valuable acquisition to the facilities of this country for the outfitting of emigrants to the west, and the country in the immediate vicinity of said mills is a beautiful and healthy one, being of the richest soil, and having as good timber and water as any other portion of country on this frontier. If any man wishes to invest capital in the most valuable property in this frontier country, he can purchase said mills, (as we hear they are for sale,) or he may purchase claims of the most valuable farming land in all the Potawatami purchase. There are many valuable claims for sale in various parts of the country; and whoever wishes to secure valuable gold mines without going to California, had better secure these claims, and go to raising corn, wheat, potatoes, oats and hay, all of which bring the highest prices at your own doors. Enquire at this office for the most valuable property.

Conference.

The adjourned Conference will meet and conclude its business on Sunday next 10 o'clock A. M., on the same ground where it was on Sunday, the 7th ult.

Elders Orson Pratt, from Liverpool, and Wilford Woodruff from Boston, Mass., with many other elders from the East, are expected to be present.

Bow of Promise.

Mr. Joseph Smith, when alive, said that none need fear a general famine while they could see the rain-bow in the clouds. That was a sure indication of seed time, and harvest; but, continued he, when the bow disappears, or when it is not seen, look for famine and distress. Who has seen the bow in 1850? We have not; yet we should be pleased to see it. But let us not smother his hand in putting in seed, though clouds, frost, cold and icy weather cast a present gloom over your prospects. Do your duty, and trust to a wise and merciful Providence to bless your labors.

We are requested to say that Wm. O. Clark and company arrived here on Friday last in good health.

Signs of the Weather and of the Times.

It is now the tenth day of May, and there is little or no grass yet. The season has been very dry and cold; and our hopes and anticipations of an early Spring are blasted. From ten to fifteen thousand California Emigrants have been quartered here from a month to six weeks, with nearly twice the number of horses, mules, oxen and cows; and the consequences are, that our hay and grain, of every kind, sort, and description have been called out by very extravagant prices, and consumed by the great and unexpected rush of emigration. Our County is almost as bare of provisions as were the fields of Egypt of vegetation after the swarms of locusts had passed through. Gold is very good, but gold without bread is of little use.

What means all this rush and this commotion? Is it like the rustling of the leaves, like the waving of the forests, like the moving of the waters by an invisible power (the wind) just before the storm breaks with full fury upon us? Is it possible that the ship "Union" whose flag has proudly floated on every sea and shed its brilliancy on the crest of the passing billow,—that has inspired admiration at home and commanded respect abroad, is it possible that the officers on board are about to mutiny, and to run this proud craft directly upon the black reefs of slavery? God save the vessel! "Don't give out the ship!"

A storm, with thunder and lightning, may purify the atmosphere; but when it increases to a tempest or hurricane, then beware of devastation and woe!

Indians.

We should think that our citizens would learn, after they lose a few more horses, wagon covers, and tools out of their shops, that it was not good policy to keep them about here, to shake hands with them and give them countenance and encouragement to come on this side. Whenever they do come, there is almost invariably something stolen; and now have spirit enough to clear them out unless bro. Hyde will personally lead out. We have told you your duty, which was, if you have any thing to give them, send it to them upon their own side, suffer them not to lurk about among you. If you do this you will do your duty to yourselves and to community. Yet if you are not disposed to do it, but harbor them about you, and shake hands with them, do not whine about us or complain if they steal the shirt off your back. Do your duty and you will soon be clear of them.

If our friends at home and abroad who know themselves to be in arrears for the Guardian, will have the goodness to pay or remit to us the money, they will confer a special favor upon us, as we wish to raise all the money we can before the last train leaves for the Valley. We have no particular cause of complaint; but we have cause to return our grateful thanks to the majority of our subscribers, for their punctuality in paying up their liabilities to this office, and thus proving their good wishes towards us, and showing their anxiety for our success in the enterprise which we have undertaken.

Suffering on the Plains.

It is more than one month since the first companies of Californians started out upon the plains from this point. They, as well as we, judged that there would be plenty of grass by this time on the entire route, but the season has been so unusually backward, that there is no grass yet, and the grain of the Emigrants on the plains, particularly that of the first companies, must be exhausted. Great suffering and sacrifice of teams will be unavoidable. Indeed, unless there is grass very soon, none will be able to go to the mines by the overland route this year, in our opinion. All calculations concerning grass, based upon the experience of former years, are completely frustrated. We are, therefore, forced into silence about making any further calculations as to the propriety of starting out on the plains, at any given time.

W. McLennan, Esq.

This gentleman was at this place, from Nauvoo, Ill., during the latter part of this last winter in pursuit of a horse and buggy that he claimed was stolen, or in some way taken without leave. He found the buggy and the person who took it, or the one who was supposed to have taken it. He took the buggy into his possession and sold or traded it to Mr. Kelting, and might have taken the person who had it, if he had been disposed. The reason of our publishing this is, that we were informed that Esq. L. stated in Nauvoo, on his return, that he did not get the buggy, but that we could tell all about it. We do not know that that gentleman made any such statements; but if he did, he well knows the opposite to be true. The buggy was the property of a German Doctor in Nauvoo. Esq. L. said he had a writ for the person who took it away. We have never been written to upon the subject, neither have we received any money to find it. The buggy was found and sold to Mr. Kelting for Fifty Dollars by Esq. McLennan. We have just spoken to Mr. K. about it, and he says it is exactly so.

Decision.

How many are there that are indifferent about putting in a crop this spring, because they indulge the hope that some body will help them to go to the Valley; or that circumstances may turn so favorably that they can go, and therefore are not anxious about planting and sowing.

If men are disposed to let the spring pass without putting in a crop, whether they go to the Valley or not, if they are in any way situated to do it, they cannot expect to prosper if they go, or if they stay. Such persons must not calculate to be helped by the Bishop.

Though the season is cold and dry, let no hand falter, neither be distrustful. Plant and sow in faith, and ask for rain to refresh the earth. The decision of the high council is, for those who have claims to sell, to put them at a fair honorable price; not sell them at a sacrifice unless it is to a poor brother; and let this determine who ought to emigrate from this place, even those who can sell at a fair price. If all sell that can, at any price, and go to the Valley, they will take nearly all the teams there are in the country, and leave the multitude with only about one yoke of oxen to seven or eight families.

Singular.

Why will men cleave to a dishonest and wicked person, a person who is believed to be guilty of fraudulent transactions. One who has expressed his fears of being arrested? A man who is willing to practice fraud for the sake of gain? Why will men cleave to such a character? Because their thirst for gain blinds them to the sense of honesty and uprightness, and they prove that birds of a feather flock together; and that they are willing to glory in their shame. Now let these men renounce all allegiance with such dishonest and fraudulent characters; or be justly branded with the same odium, and go down until they feel that it is hard to "kick against the pricks."

Indians on the Plains.

The Emigrants hear very strange accounts frequently about the Indians robbing and killing some parties of Californians in advance on the plains; but we are confident that no such occurrences have taken place. The Indians will commit no depredations upon any company that attend to their own business, keep a watchful eye upon their horses and mules at night, and who observe a proper decorum and discipline during the day on their march. If Emigrants have any thing that they can spare, and are disposed to give the Indians something they can do so, but do not admit them into your camps by day or by night. Your gifts and benefits to them should be all voluntary, and you need pay no attention, further than you like, to any paper they may present you. Diligence and fidelity in your guards at night, firmness and decision in your intercourse with them by day, coupled with a dignified generosity extended to them without your camps, will insure your safety from their depredations while you pass through their country.

Elder Jacob Gibson and his Company from Philadelphia, arrived here, all well, a few days ago. Many Emigrants are flocking here from all quarters. Some to remain here and some for Salt Lake.

Information Wanted.

A little girl now some seven or eight years old whose name is Keeler, is with some person in Potawatami County. Her father is at the Salt Lake Valley John Herret, deceased, was her mother's brother. The mother died in Nauvoo Illinois. Any person who can give information of the present residence of the little girl will receive the gratitude of enquiring friends—who wish to benefit the child.

Warning.

We again warn our citizens against buying horses at auction, and against buying them of strangers. There are two or three stolen horses that have been traded off in this town, and the real owners have come after them. A word to the wise is sufficient, but the simple must learn by the things they suffer.

The Saint Louis Republican of May 3d, in copying from the St. Joseph Gazette concerning the high prices of produce here, tells the truth. At the beginning of the Emigration this spring, Corn sold from 25 to 30 cents per bushel—Flour from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per hundred and other things in like proportion. The continued increase and influx of Emigrants gradually raised the price of Corn to \$3.00 per bushel—Flour from 6 to 7 dollars per hundred and every other article for man and beast in like proportion. This is decidedly the most eligible geographical point for the Emigration to make to this frontier. It is far up in the "healthy north" and St. Joseph should not complain, though we have had, still have, and will have, in all, more than three thousand teams, perhaps four thousand, and fifteen or twenty thousand men quartered here for six weeks. If these swell the prices of produce, the tendency of money is down stream, and Saint Joseph has the first hand in the purse as it passes along. The experience of this season, will give to the farming interest an impetus that it has never had before. Next year, if we are favored with a fruitful season, we will try to sell every thing as cheap as they will in Saint Joseph. Farmers, do your duty, and you will probably reap a sure reward. There is little or no grass yet. Vegetation is certainly one month later than it was ever known to be before since the country was settled by white people. This we cannot be responsible for. If grass had grown at the usual time, we should have had grain plenty for all that came and for ourselves also, and that too at a moderate price. If the people below think that we are extorting, let them just ship up here a lot of flour, corn, oats, bacon, and every thing else that they think we sell too high, and in so doing take the speculation off our hands, reduce the price of produce, and mercifully relieve that class of our citizens who get their bread by their daily labor. It will administer that kind of rebuke to us that will not awaken our indignation, but our gratitude.

Caution.

Those men who have gone abroad on missions, and have borrowed money and given references for payment where they had no right, and have thereby involved good and upright people in distress, and have left their friends to bear the dishonor of their loose and heedless transactions, had better return forthwith: for they will do no good whither they go. Their way will be hedged up,—the spirit of their mission and calling will depart from them, and if they cease not such operations, they will be forced to return in disgrace, dishonor, and with the cordial displeasure of good men upon their heads.

Men who are sent to preach the Gospel should live by the gospel, and that servant whose eye is single in the discharge of his high and holy duties, will not lack for what is useful. We say to every such character who thus mistakes his errand, your mission will prove your snare. He that is not faithful in the unrighteous mammon, or in temporal things, cannot, with safety, be entrusted with spiritual things. Let no man feel hurt at this, or think that it means him if he knows he is clear. The experience of this Church for the last twenty years, proves our statements true.

The Montesquieu Case.

The Union says: On the opening of the Court, the jury in the Montesquieu Case announced through their foreman that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They also asked, as we are informed, for further instruction. Judge Colt is represented to have said, that if they had arrived at, or should arrive at a verdict with regard to one of the accused, and be in doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the other, they could deliver the verdict found.

When the court again opened at three o'clock, the jury did not come forward, one of the members being seriously ill. It is understood, however, that no verdict has been found. We learn from good authority that they stand seven for acquittal, and five for conviction, in reference to both of the accused.

AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—One hundred and thirty-six of the most prominent firms in New York have addressed a memorial to the United States Senate, praying that Congress will grant permission to thirty seamen to volunteer as the crew for Mr. Grinnell's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin.

The heart of a generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth, fruits, herbage, and flowers; the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand, which swalloweth with greediness the showers that fall, and buries them in her bosom and produceth nothing.

From the Plains.

The news received from Fort Kearney and those emigrants who started early in April, taking with them forage to last their stock from ten to twenty days, are very discouraging; many have returned to the States to wait for grass and recruit teams; others, who have continued on their journey, have to keep their stock alive by giving them flour and meal, which was intended for the men. All the teams must be very much reduced, and many will be broken down and give out before they travel many hundred miles. Of those who left early, we expect to hear will meet with great hardships and suffering. The grass is not yet grown.—[Adventure.

FROM FORT KEARNEY.—A small detachment arrived at St. Joseph on Monday week, having left Ft. Kearney on the 22d ult. They report that the first trains of emigrants passed that post three weeks since, and that they met a great number on the road. When they left the Fort there was not any grass. They bring no news, other than the following notice from Major Chilton, commanding at Ft. Kearney, which he forwarded for the benefit of emigrants, with a request that it be published:

"As mis-apprehension may generally prevail respecting the possibility of obtaining supplies at Forts Kearney and Laramie, emigrants are informed that no supplies can be obtained at those posts—there being an insufficiency for the troops in consequence of non arrival of stores intended for their use."

R. H. CHILTON,
Bt. Maj. U. S. A. Com'd'g.
Ft. Kearney, O. R., April 22, 1850.

North Wind!

A cold North wind has blown for the last month, almost incessantly; and it is now (May 10th.) almost like a keen March wind—dry and cold.

We have received the speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, Senator from Illinois on the territorial question, also the speech of Hon. J. P. Walker of Wisconsin, on the "Compromise Resolutions," also the speech of Hon. Mr. Gliddings of Ohio, "on the state of the Union &c." These gentlemen have our thanks for such favors.

For the Guardian.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, MAY 9, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—

Dear Sir,—Permit me through the columns of your paper to announce to a large circle of friends my safe arrival at this place, and also that of my company. This, in my humble opinion, is a much better starting point than St. Joseph or Independence. Our health is extremely good, perhaps never better. We have been in fine spirits ever since we left home; for all before us is bright with the sunshine of hope. May it ever be so. We shall leave this place for the plains in a few days; not alone, but with a large company of iron hearted, undaunted spirits, whose unyielding wills are calculated to lead them on until they are brought to participate to some extent in their golden dreams. I do not wish to be understood that all possess these characteristics; for we are aware that there are many of the reverse. These will undoubtedly return, as many have done already. The weather is most delightful.—Vegetation begins to show itself in all its virgin beauty and loveliness. The gentle zephyrs of spring that glide so gracefully o'er the earth, are refreshing both to man and beast. All nature seems to rejoice again at the prospect of being clothed in her best attire. The feathered songsters warble their harmonious notes in unison with nature's choicest lyre, while the propitious smiles of Providence are calculated to enable us to look to him as the grand source of all these blessings. We Californians, do therefore rejoice in view of the glittering prospect before us, while at the same time we do most heartily tender our sincere thanks to those who have assisted us in this great enterprise. Adieu.

Yours most Respectfully,

W. J. LUSK

REPORT OF THE COMPROMISE—PLAN OF AGREEMENT.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the Compromise Committee have agreed upon the following propositions, submitted by Mr. Clay:

1st. California to be admitted as a State with her present boundaries.

2d. New Mexico and Utah are to have territorial governments, without any reference to slavery whatever.

3d. The right of Texas to be divided into four additional States, with or without slavery, as the people within them may desire, whenever there is a sufficient population, is to be fully recognised.

4th. The boundary between Texas and New Mexico is to be adjusted agreeably to the line and plan laid down in Mr. Clay's resolutions.

5th. The right of the south to have their fugitive slaves delivered up, is to be strongly and emphatically declared.

6th. The slave trade in the District of Columbia is to be abolished.

Some difficulty was experienced with regard to Mr. Webster and Phelps, but it is said they finally agreed to support a report based upon these principles.

The Chickasaw Indians who boast that they have never imbrued their hands with the blood of white men; and express the highest reverence for the memory of the Father of his country, have contributed \$200 towards the erection of the National Washington Monument. Truly, "the poor Indian, whose untutored mind, sees God in clouds and hears him in the wind," has a nature susceptible of the finest feeling of humanity and a heart open to kindness when kindly treated, but revengeful to the last degree when injured or oppressed.

Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of the House of Representatives, died in Washington City, on the Morning of the 13th ult., after an illness of two days. Campbell was a Whig in politics, and a citizen of Virginia.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent to any friend, for one dime each.

From Iowa.—Truman B. Tripp, G. E. Cole, Lander V. Loomis, Green Yarnell, J. D. Walworth, A. J. Loomis, B. R. Skinner, Morgan Hart, J. C. Smith, John Fern, Chandler W. Ellsworth, A. P. Henderson, Alfred C. Loveridge, James Crippen, Moses Greeno, Wm W. Hollenbeck, Benjamin Caffee, Wm. Gillman, Abraham Agnew, H. G. Creary, H. K. Terrell, H. K. Terrell, John A. Newton, Anderson Pike, Washington Williams, Wm. A. Wells, Jerome Dutton, L. D. Dutton, Wm H. Rockefeller, John Gilliland, Sam'l McWilliams, James Widener, Francis Moxley.

From Illinois.—James Hillman, T. H. Underwood, W. P. Teats, M. D. Columbus S. Marshall, A. S. Whitaker, J. T. Nelson, John M. Meseroll, Theodore Tuttle, Edwin Ray, Daniel Pike, Homer Lewis, Nathan R. Rosseter, Wm C. Barnes, Joseph Stiles, Asahel Hays, Jr., Wm L. Abbott, Wm L. Stewart, B. P. Greenwood, Jeremiah Mabie, John Murphy, Thomas Gregory, John A. Newton, Jr., Simon Ennumet, D. G. Shottenkirk, Wm. A. J. Pierce, Hugh B. Taylor, John Rose, Daniel Brown, Joseph R. Strickler, Joseph Ganson, Francis Trail, Evan Rex, Benjamin W. Reynolds, William Callahan, Jacob Troxell, Merriam Gaston Samuel Gillam, George W. Yager, C. Sackeider, Phineas Sherman, Columbus Hosley, John Phalen, Howard Houghton, Theodore Jones, Jesse Kingsbury, Wm Kingsbury, E. D. Butler, E. A. Shirley, J. C. Chapman, Edwin Harvey Lord, Sam'l McCallen, Henry Harris, Hezekiah Bruce, G. M. Hutchison, S. H. Herfford, Ezekiel Bruce, Isaac H. Minson, Wm. Day, Daniel Thomas, Isaac Atkinson, John B. Baker, Theodore Graham, James Matson, Charles Graham, Charles Jewitt, J. J. Whitney, Nathan Ellis, James A. King, S. Pinkham, S. W. Reynolds, Joseph B. Tuttle, Josiah Hubbard, J. W. Lake & Co., Walter Johnson & Co., Amos Lyon, John Rahm, Hiram Blackman, John Hart, Bryon W. McKinstry.

From Indiana.—W. Magary, James Irwin, John Oliver, Asa Haynes, A. D. Follett, F. Flinders, A. P. Thibault, Asa Newton, David C. Lewis, Hiram Mendenhall, Amos Mendenhall.

From Wisconsin.—Dor C. Barry, Wm. Blomham, Isaac Alcock, Samuel Howard, Wm F. Davis, Dr. S. L. Grow, George Jones, B. C. Baker, W. D. Trax, Dr. John Lease, C. M. Washburn, Charles T. Ross, Edwin D. Robbins, George Biglow, Jacob J. Brower, Frank Luck, Wm O'More, Wm McPherson, Wm Howe, Jeremiah Salmon, Nathan B. Ellis, David Miller, J. Hollenbeck, John Hay, P. McDonnell, Joseph Stone, Charles Orvis, Lossell Streeter, Chas. L. Durbin, Augustus Brinet, L. H. Thompson, G. D. Jenks, L. O. Whitman, Wm. Chroveton, H. M. Gould, Joseph M. Simmons, Henry Saunders, James L. Reynolds, Oscar S. Higgins, James Ashworth.

From Michigan.—Hiram Hamilton, A. Rodenbough, James P. Hanna, Caleb P. Wray, J. J. Harby, Jonathan Engle, J. M. Wells, Wm. Engle, John Barker, Ira Goutrich, George Hossler, Isaac D. Giddings, Wm H. Millard, Moray T. Speer, S. W. Denlow, Wm A. Gibbs, Frederick Plummer, W. K. Conger, Wm H. Millard, J. C. Morley, L. C. Taylor, Orlando Freedland.

From Ohio.—Cyrus Delano, Robert McGavren, James Vance, Abraham Agnew, Samuel Kirtland.

From Virginia.—John Stephenson.

From New York.—Alonso L. Nyback, L. F. Thompson, M. D. Adams.

From Pennsylvania.—J. H. Krause, Jonathan Chaburn.

From Massachusetts.—Marshall Curtis.

From Maryland.—Stephen Mahony.

Chicago Excelsior Company.

H. Emmons, J. C. Frisbie, J. Parker, P. Reinhart, P. H. Newton.

COMPANIES DEPARTED.

Birmingham Emigrating Company.

This company commanded by Captain C. L. Moss; Hiram Barnes, 1st Lieut.; Clement Wood, 2d Lieut.; Andrew Loomis, 3d Lieut.; E. D. Skinner, Secretary; David Lowry, Chaplain; and Joseph C. Speer, Wagon Master, left this point Monday the 6th inst., for the Gold Mines. The following is a list of Members, comprising the company:

Hiram Barnes, E. D. Skinner, Charles D. Skinner, William L. Plaskett, J. S. Culbertson, Rosetta Culbertson, Barret Barnes, Joseph Speer, Seaton L. Harness, Jacob Griffith, D. H. Lowry, Amelia Lowry, Abel Butt, Frederick Peckham, Samuel Perrine, Clement Wood, Reason Barnes, Abner Loomis, Jefferson Baird, Joseph C. Speer, Joseph W. Gale, Joseph Huey, Catharine Huey, Zenos Carter, J. J. Caldwell, B. F. Sandford, Samuel Martin, Jonathan Sage, J. Bickford, Wm. Bennett, Barret Barnes, E. D. Skinner.

The Extract Company.

The above named company from Waukegan Lake, County Illinois, commanded by Captain George Ferguson, left this place on the 6th inst., to cross the Plains, in good health and spirits. The following persons are members:

Poncell Munson, Sec'y; W. R. DeFrane, Henry F. Porter, J. W. Ellis, Pat Cary, M. J. Southwick, Moses Chabourn, O. F. Noble, Daniel Adams, Henry Nellis, Edward Gorman, Wm. McLean, Wm. Shaban, L. G. Ferguson, R. W. Williams, Delost Campbell, Alex. B. Ferguson, B. H. Dickinson, V. S. Andrews, H. P. Hires, John W. Sherwood.

Mutual Protection Company, No. 1.

This company under the command of Capt. E. M. Downs, left this point to cross the Missouri river, on Monday the 6th inst., for the Great Eldorado of the West. The following is a list of members:

E. M. Downs, Joseph Prentiss, Sec'y; F. B. Kloeher, Wm. Kaser, Robert T. Lawton, John Hall, R. Hencock, R. Ostrander, R. West, John Grinnell, John Sloan, Abraham Ratan, Stephen Graham, Jno M. Knott, Jas. E. Sheffield, Sam'l Sloan, C. M. Howard, Wm. Wickham, Thos. Calderwood, Wm H. Shattuck, G. G. Blanchard.

Union Packing Company.

The above named company from Michigan and Iowa, crossed the Missouri river on the 8th inst. The following gentlemen are members:

Leroy Guther, Capt.; George Allen, Lieut.; W. H. Spencer, Clerk; Isaac Bradford, David Kendall, Ole C. Thompson, Leonard Thompson, C. E. Johnson, P. S. Derbyshire, J. J. Hummer, H. S. Sperry, A. Rodenbough, Eric Potter, A. Matson, Faulkner Guthrie, F. H. Hughes.

Quincy Company.

This company was organized at Kanabville 13th inst., under the Supervision of Joel Emery, Chair. man. William Masters was elected Captain; James G. Orr, 1st Lieut.; Jas. Evans 2d. They intend leaving this point to cross the river at day.

MEMBERS—Wm. Billings, Wm. Masters, T. W. Goodwyn, Sen., T. W. Goodwyn, Jr., F. S. Patcherwood, Lieut. E. W. Hicks, Nelson Strickland, Jas. Evans, Jas. A. King, J. J. Whitney, Chaney Hoiser, Thos. Cross, Joseph Watty, George Knight, F. G. Johnston, John Valentine, Walter Emery, V. Blakely, Jas. G. Orr, Henry Miller, T. S. Emery.

California Banner Company.

The above named company left this point to cross the Missouri river on Thursday, 9th inst., for California, in good health and spirits, and commanded by the following gentlemen: Joseph L. Derbin, Louisiana County, Iowa, Captain; W. H. Thomas, do, do, Lieut.; Marvel Wheelock, do, do, Inspector of teams and Wagon Master; Wm. Colton, do, do, Secretary; Eli Fite, Leonard Cobinson, John Parris, Jas. Lamb, H. C. Marvel, Committee of Arrangements.

MEMBERS—Jas. B. Milligan, Mark Carson, John Schelleg, John Donahoe, David Gregory, Sam'l

Stephens, Harris Howey, Robt. Marshall, Geo. A. Asor, Henry May, James Worrest, A. L. Hart, John Hunt, Wm. Egan, J. Homer, Stepl on Burr, Michael Wien, P. M. Bird, Francis Gulling, John Ward, Philander Barton, James Ray, Albert Paul, Gustavus Jones, Robt. Nixon, Henry Haight.

Social Band of Liberty.

The above Company is mostly from Lewis and Clarke co., Missouri, left on Tuesday last to cross the river and the Plains, all well.

Officers.—Captain John Devillias, Patrick McDermott Wagon Master, Andrew Devillias Secretary.

COMMITTEE.—Lewis Duffield, John McCann, Charles Hobbs, Robert Bennett, Samuel Collins. MEMBERS.—Nathan Cellars, Virgil Quiry, Bernard Brogan, Mancel Burton, Harmon Little, Michael McCann, J. W. Maddox, James P. Jones, Thomas K. White, Richard Gaines, Edward Rock, George Browning, Henry Bennett, Patrick Dally, William Findley, Walter Ensey, J. H. Williams, Elias A. Johnson, W. A. McPherson.

For the Frontier Guardian.

The Cutler Company.

We the undersigned officers and members of said Company crossed the Missouri River at Bethelheim, on Monday April 23d, moved to Council Grove about 8 miles to camp, excellent wood and water. We found it about 20 miles from Bethelheim to the Government Road, excellent road and well supplied with wood and water for camping; Capt. R. C. Petty piloted us, and we made our road and traveled about 25 miles the first day. We would say to California Emigrants to cross where they please, but if we were to cross again we should cross at Bethelheim.

L. K. Cutler Captain, D. Smith 1st Lieutenant, E. Chapman 2d Lieutenant, John W. Shipper Secretary; Edwin Grievie, Wm. Jolly, M. E. Shook, Timothy Milharly, Eli Giltner, F. H. Dodge, B. Dodge, David Jolly, Charles Leeland, Jacob Rose, Wm. Johnston, Geo. H. Hall, Miles Tyrel, Albert Pickering, B. Dodge, John Baker, Geo. J. Niver, Richard Robinson, Lemuel Huston, Henry Kelen, Samuel Parker, Wm. Seashell, L. C. Dow, Wm. Chaddock, Oliver Camp, Elijah

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

The remains of Mr. Campbell, late Clerk of the House, accompanied by his son, and Hon. J. Anderson, of Tenn., left yesterday for Nashville. His funeral sermon was preached in the House.

J. C. Walker, the present reading Clerk, fills the vacancy temporarily made by the death of Mr. Campbell. Albert Smith of Maine; Forney, the candidate of the caucus at the commencement of the session; Gen. Walbridge, and others, are mentioned as candidates for the vacant Clerkship.

Franklin H. Elmore, formerly a representative in Congress, has accepted the appointment of Senator in the place of Mr. Calhoun. The Nicaragua treaty has been completed. The stipulations agreed upon, and will be signed this week. It will be immediately communicated to the Senate.

The family of Calhoun have consented to allow his remains to be placed wherever the government of South Carolina shall desire, and they will be interred at Columbia.

The Boston Medical College has been open for inspection; and it is estimated that more than 50,000 persons have passed through Dr. Webster's rooms.

The steamer America, one of the fastest of the Cunard Line, will be due at Halifax tomorrow, with Liverpool intelligence to the 6th.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.

Previously to the scene which occurred in the Senate, the following proceedings took place.

Mr. Butler presented the credentials of Franklin D. Elmore, appointed a Senator from South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun, which were received and ordered to be placed on the roll. Mr. Elmore was not present.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 18—P. M.

The question was taken on Benton's nine propositions submitted some days since, and all were rejected. The question was then taken upon a proposition by Mr. Hamlin, excepting the admission of California from the reference, rejected yeas 20, nays 25. Mr. Walker moved to amend the original motion of reference by accepting therefrom the subject of arrest of fugitive slaves, rejected—Yeas 27, Nays 20.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by adding a provision referring to the committee all petitions and remonstrances sent to the Senate this Spring relating to subjects referred to select committee. Mr. Clay hoped the reference would be made—he thought that the committee after reading one or two of them would be satisfied. Mr. King opposed the reference of these petitions from miserable fanatics; it was insulting to propose it.

Mr. Hale in the course of some remarks in reply said, that the Senator from Alabama considered it respectful to refer the cogitations of Senate, but when it was proposed to refer the thoughts of the people, he called it insulting. After some further debate, the chair ruled Hale's amendment out of order, upon the ground that the petitions proposed to be referred were not under consideration. The final question being taken upon the motion to refer Messrs. Clay and Bell's resolutions to a select committee of thirteen, without instructions; it was adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 23—P. M.

SENATE.—The Senate was engaged all day yesterday in discussing the resolution offered by Col. Benton, instructing the committee of 13, to whom was referred Messrs. Clay and Bell's resolutions, to report separately upon each subject involved, and not to unite in one bill or more, incongruous subjects. Mr. Benton's motion was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Mr. Richardson's resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into and report on claims allowed by the present Cabinet, formed the principal subject of discussion in the House yesterday—they were eventually adopted.

Mr. Allen, of Maine, is confirmed as Consul to the Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Kinney, of the Newark Advertiser, as Consul to Lyons.

The nominations of Messrs. Lawrence, Maxwell and Loomis, were continued until the return of the committee attending the remains of Mr. Calhoun.

Foreign News.

By Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, April 20.

The America arrived at Boston this morning.

England.

A severe hurricane occurred on the coast of England on March 3d. The packet ship Skiddy of New York, and the Howard of New Orleans were wrecked, all hands saved. The steamer Adelaide from Dublin to London was lost near the mouth of the Thames; every soul on board, numbering 200, was drowned.

Smith O'Brien and his associates had arrived at Van Dieman's Land; the felons were granted tickets of leave on condition of their engaging, that their liberty should not be the means of effecting their escape from the island—all, except Smith O'Brien accepted the boon; he had been sent under surveillance to Menai Island. The British Parliament has done little more than transact business of a local and uninteresting character.

France.

An effort has been made in the Assembly to introduce a bill to obtain the vote of the Emperor in relation to the establishment of a monarchical government. The proposal was rejected.

It is said that the President is so deeply in debt that nothing but possession of the Imperial crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiating with Russia for the purpose of getting possession

The government is perseveringly employed in introducing their measures of coercion, in which the majority of the Assembly sustain it. The bill relative to the press is meeting with the most determined opposition from the editors, which they consider more objectionable than a small stamp duty. The official organ of the President attacks the Democratic press and pointedly hints at the propriety of the President's concentrating all political rights in his person. Eugene Sue was spoken of as a candidate for the National Assembly. The French squadron is now at Naples, in which city political persecutions are rife.

Rome.

A recent number of the Roman Observer says, that the return of the Pope to Rome has been definitely fixed for the 6th inst. His speedy return seems to give general satisfaction.

Portugal.

Advices from Lisbon state that Martinego is concentrating a squadron at the Tagas, in anticipation of a hostile naval force to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of the American Government.

Austria.

The belief is entertained that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable.

Spain.

The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish governments, is confirmed. The state of Cuba causes the greatest solicitude to be felt on the part of the Spanish Government.

Turkey.

Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations are being made to conduct Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees to Canteon, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined it is said for five years.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 19th of March, from Theissler, states that the insurrection in Russia is extending its rage and increasing in strength.

From the Louisville Journal of the 24th.

Terrible Steamboat Calamity—Great loss of Life.

It is our painful duty this morning, to record one of the most distressing steamboat accidents that has ever occurred on the Ohio river.

On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, the Belle of the West, bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, was discovered to be on fire a little below Warsaw, in this State, about 100 miles above this city. She had a large number of passengers on board, full 100 in the cabin, and an equal number on deck. The fire originated in the hold. When it was discovered, the boat was turned to the Indiana shore, about half a mile below Florence, whilst the Captain proceeded to arouse the passengers from sleep, a few at a time, not wishing to create a consternation, lest a general panic and rush might involve an unnecessary loss of life.

The progress of the fire was tremendous. Within five minutes after its discovery the entire boat seemed wrapped in flames. A large proportion of the passengers were still on board, and the scene was now terrible beyond description. Men, women, and children were running and shrieking over cabin and deck; some in their confusion mistaking their way and rushed into the midst of the flames, and others plunged into the river on the side of the boat farthest from the shore and perished in the waters. To add to the horrors of the occasion, the steam pipe burst, or one of the flues collapsed in the midst of the raging fire, and three or four passengers were dangerously scalded.

The sights and sounds upon the shore were indeed awful. The multitude were rushing in all directions in search of husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, and children, and the shriek of doubt and anxiety, the wild scream of apprehensions realized, and the cry of joy at the meeting of relatives and friends filled the air.

We have heard some thrilling incidents attending this great calamity. A fine, brave boy, 12 years old, leaped into the river, and, whilst swimming toward the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburdened by the weight of two little children. Lifting his right hand from the water he beckoned to her to throw one of the children to him and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved. Many other families were far less fortunate. Of the family of a man named Amon Waggoner, of Virginia, consisting of himself, his wife, and eight children, three children were lost, a daughter of 17, another of 13, and a little son of 4. They were on their way to Iowa and lost everything they had. About fifty German Moravians from near Lancaster, Pa., were on board and many of these lost children and relatives.

We have heard some painful rumors in regard to the possible cause of the fire. A family was put on shore at Cincinnati on account of having the small-pox. Some of the relatives of the family on board were very indignant, and one of them, it is said, expressed his belief that the boat would never reach Louisville. Another, according to the statement of a woman who professes to have heard the remark, said that the boat should not reach Louisville. The hatches were down when the boat left Cincinnati, but, at the breaking out of the fire, they were missing, and could not even be found, and two or three persons at least lost their lives by falling through the hatchways into the burning hold. During the conflagration a trunk belonging to one of the passengers, a young man, was taken a considerable distance from the shore and rifled of \$600.

The number of persons who lost their lives is variously estimated—some say thirty, some forty, and some fifty. Among the survivors not more than four or five are supposed to have been dangerously wounded by the fire and steam. Some of the survivors made their way to Florence, where they were kindly and hospitably entertained, especially by Judge Joseph Melin, and others got upon a boat about daybreak and proceeded to Cincinnati. Early in the morning the citizens of Warsaw appointed a committee to go over and tender to the survivors all necessary aid and hospitality.

Early in the afternoon the mail-boat Ben Franklin, Capt. Summons, arrived at the scene of the calamity, and, a large number of the survivors still remaining upon the shore, Capt. S. landed his boat to offer them relief. He took on board all such as chose to come to this city, not less than forty or fifty in number, making no charge against them, and giving them the best his sumptuous table afforded.

The passengers of the Franklin made up a purse of seventy-eight dollars for the sufferers, and appointed a committee, as will be seen from their published proceedings, to wait upon the citizens of Louisville and solicit contributions. We earnestly hope that our fellow-citizens will contribute generously. Many of the poor sufferers are now in our midst, far from their homes and far from their places of destination without a dollar in money, or a dollar's worth of property. The committee will of course proceed this morning to a vigorous discharge of its duties.

Great Conflagration in the City of Mexico! Very Late and Important!

The N. Orleans Picayune of last Saturday evening brings us the following:

The British steamship Medway arrived at Mobile Point on Friday, the 19th inst., having left Vera Cruz on the 15th inst. The Medway brought over 110 passengers, and \$500,000 in specie.

Capt. Rodovich, late of the brig Titu, was one of the passengers on the Medway. He informs us that the Titu was sold at auction and brought over \$900, and the cargo was sold for \$600. When the Titu went ashore, there were \$33,000 in specie on board, which was saved. Three other vessels were lost in the same gale which wrecked the Titu; the French bark Jenny from Bordeaux; the Mexican schooner Junato. The American bark Eugenia was to have sailed from Vera Cruz to New York.

By the arrival of the Medway we have papers from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 10th.

The city of Mexico was, on the 29th ult., visited by a double calamity. In the first place, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, a southwest wind commenced blowing with great violence, and shortly became a perfect hurricane, such as had never been experienced in Mexico in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." From mid-day till 5 o'clock in the evening the hurricane raged with inconceivable fury; walls were overturned, signs carried off, and twelve large trees in the Alameda were blown down. The streets were filled with debris, and were rendered for a time impassable. At Puebla the effects of the hurricane were less severely felt than at the capital.

At the moment when this tempest was at its height the tocsin sounded from all the churches in the city, and the cry of fire resounded through the streets, which but a moment before almost deserted, soon were filled with an affrighted crowd. The cause of the alarm was a fire which had broken out in the carriage shop of Wilson & Hope, Sapo street, just in that part of the city where the hurricane raged most fearfully. In less than an hour that establishment and many adjacent houses were destroyed.

The violence of the wind not only rendered useless all efforts to extinguish the flames, but carried the burning embers to a great distance. In this manner the city was set on fire in two other places—at the carriage shop of Mr. Patricio Desmond, New Mexico street, and at a point near the Alameda. The pumps failed, water was scarce, the fire department was badly organized, and the wind continued to blow with the same fury, so that it was believed, not without reason, that these three fires, at distant points, would lead to a general conflagration. Happily, however, the general solidity which characterizes the structure of Mexican houses stopped the progress of the flames about five o'clock in the evening. About a hundred families were deprived of their homes by this lamentable catastrophe. The damage is estimated at \$500,000. During the fire the French Foreign Legion, under the order of M. Le Vapour, the French Minister, did good service, and one of its members was severely wounded. A young sculptor named Jose Maria Miranda was nearly killed. The Minister of Relations had appointed a committee of four to collect and receive subscriptions in aid of the sufferers, and the President had headed the list with a donation of \$100.

On the 30th ult. an officer of the National Guard had a quarrel with the proprietor of a palqueria, on the corner of Vanegas and Chavarria streets, in which the latter received a mortal wound. Another man was assassinated on the same night.

On the 22d of March a terrible conflagration broke out in the town of Corman, which destroyed thirty-two houses.

The constant stream of emigration from the western States to California, is beginning to be sensibly felt. More than six thousand persons have already left Michigan, each of whom took in money or outfit at least \$500, transferring from that State the sum of \$3,000,000. From Iowa, it is said, 3,000 persons will depart this season—estimating that each emigrant will take with him means equal to \$350, it appears that the emigration to California this year, will cause an abstraction from Iowa of \$1,000,000. It is estimated that at least 17,500 emigrants will leave Missouri for California during the current year, and that each will have an outfit worth \$350. The State will thus be drained of over \$6,000,000. Thus from three States of the Union, we find an aggregate outlay of more than \$10,000,000—caused by the emigration to California. Speaking of the effect of this large emigration from the States, the New York Express says:—

The emigration to California, especially from the western States, is likely to be immense; and the result is, in many quarters a depreciation in the value of property, particularly in land, Iowa, in some parts, we remark, is threatened with a sort of depopulation.

Thus all is not gold that glitters, in the old States of the Union. What is the gain of one is the loss of another. Texas has been settled at the expense of the south-western slave States, and by the stoppage of their growth. The Mexican war requisitions, to say nothing of the blood and treasure they

have cost, are now settled to the sad detriment of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

The demand for money in the interior, to fit out emigration for California is, in some considerable degree, felt even in this city; that money which would naturally come here now from the west, to buy goods for consumption there, is now being used in investments for horses, mules, cattle, teams, &c., for the Eldorado.

The "western fever," it may be said, rages now with as much intensity in the Northwest, as the "Ohio fever," raged in New England after the peace of 1816, or as the Wisconsin and Michigan fever has raged for some time past in New York and Northern Ohio, and parts of New England. The western fever is only now more intense, in as much as the field of operation is much larger.

New York, April 23, 1850.

The correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer, writing from Washington states that the Nicaragua treaty is concluded and signed. It speaks of it as highly favorable to the United States, and says that it liberates every part of Central America from British bondage. It re-establishes the Monroe doctrine, and ensures the construction of the ship canal—it admits all nations to use the canal—it secures the protection of Great Britain over all other routes to the Pacific. It was sent to the Senate yesterday, reported and referred.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult., state, that in the interior the cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent, and in the city of Mexico, that the natives were carried off after being attacked. The Congress was still in session. Mr. Coude, commissioner for settling the boundary between the United States and Mexico, had returned to the city of Mexico, and would finish his labors in November next. The "Monitor" nominated Gen. Mariano Arista as a candidate for the next Presidency. Assassinations at the capital of Queretaro are frequent. Among those killed are Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Quenodo, deputy to Congress, who was stabbed in thirty places while lying in bed.

The annual production of the manufactures of the shoes known as brogans, in Massachusetts, is stated to be in value \$20,000,000.

A lump of gold was received in New York city, by the steamer Georgia, which is said to be worth \$2,600.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$100 REWARD.
STOLEN from the Subscriber on the 13th inst. one mare described as follows: age about six years—color bright bay—one hind foot white—a dark stripe from the shoulder to the hock—main and tail black—very heavy made and paces very fast under the saddle—about 14 hands high.

Also at the same time, one horse about the same age of the mare—main and tail black—legs and feet—carries his head high—paces very fast under the saddle—about an inch and a half higher than the mare—travels some times when loose or in the harness. The above reward will be paid for the above described horses delivered to him in St. Francis, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

F. J. WHEELING.

St. Francis, Council Bluffs, May 15, 1850.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to inform the public, that a gang of horse thieves have been in the vicinity of the Bluffs, for the purpose of following their nefarious trade; nay to steal on the credit of those dreadful creatures called MORMONS, but detected too soon to suit their purposes.

Their names are Brodey and Carner—more can be named if necessary.

T. J. WHEELING.

St. Francis, Council Bluffs, May 14th, '50—11.

Pro Bono Publico.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been just received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert Campbell," that the citizens of this county have seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have established the cash system exclusively. Among our stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all prices, Gingham, Lawns, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually found in stores. We wish to show our goods and our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.

Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

Kansasville, May 1, 1850.—3m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Wm. H. Gooch—Auctioneer.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens and public generally, that he has commenced the Auction and Commission Business and will attend to the sale of houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, guns, pistols and all kinds of merchandise. All consignments entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. Mr. Gooch can be found first door east of the Printing office, where consignments can be left.

He will sell at either Public or private sale.

N. B. Liberal Cash advances made on houses and improvements, horses, cattle, wagons, clothing, Watches, Guns, pistols, and any other kind of property.

WM. H. GOOCH.

Licensed Auctioneer.

Kansasville, May 1, 1850.—3m

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kansasville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.

Kansasville, April 16th, 1850.

HALLOA THERE STRANGER!

The best Blacksmiths have gone to Bethlehem.

Call and see horses and cattle shod at the shortest notice.

WM. A. BEEBEE.

DENNISON HARRIS.

Bethlehem, April 17, 1850.

EPICUREAN ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, or Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr.

Kansasville, March 6, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined me as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods.

Imported Direct from Liverpool, to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kansasville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Axes and Holloware, in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high; in a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the good of the cause, which is to us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come, see and trade with

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by

THOMAS D. BROWN,

at Brown & Miller's store.

Kansasville, Oct 14, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and Nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a pretive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 lbs coffee; 13 bales domestic;

300 lbs salt; 2 do shirting stripe;

1200 lbs assorted iron. 5 do blue & bro drill;

1000 lbs castings! 1799 yds. ass'd prints;

10 lbs sugar; 1270 yds satinetts & jns;

48 lbs whiskey; 1300 yds boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea,

Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Com-

munity generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tin; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them and they will have the same opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

POETRY.

What is Noble?

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

What is noble? To inherit
Wealth, estate and proud degree?
There must be some other merit,
Higher yet than these for me!
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and centre
True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'Tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart;
Linked to something still diviner,
Than mere language can impart;
Ever promoting ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow being—
And, like man, to feel for man.

What is noble? 'Tis the subtle
Nobler than the humble spade?
There is a dignity in labor
Truer than the pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the mind's improvement
Aids the world—in aiding mind!
Every great commanding movement
Serves not one—but all mankind.

O'er the Forge's heat and ashes—
O'er the Engine's iron head—
Where the rapid shuttle flashes,
And the spindle whirles thread,
There is labor lowly tending
Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
Science—and its world of power!

'Mid the dust and speed, and clamor
Of the loom and the mill;
'Mid the clank of wheel and hammer,
Great results are growing still!
Though too oft by fashion's creatures
Work and workers may be blamed;
Commerce need not hide its features:
Industry is not ashamed!

What is noble? That which places
Truth in its enfranchisement;
Leaving steps like angel-treads—
That mankind may follow still!
E'en though Satan's malignant glances
Prove him potent of his clan,
He is the noble—who addresses
Freedom, and the Cause of Man!

MISCELLANY.

Johnny Beedle's Courtship.

BY JOHN SEAL.

After my sleigh ride last winter, and the slippery trick I was served by Patty Bean, nobody would suspect me of hankering after the women again in a hurry. To hear me curse and swear and rail against the whole feminine gender, you would have taken it for granted that I should never so much as look at one again to all eternity. Oh, but I was wicked. "Darn and blast their eyes!" says I; "blame their skins, torment their hearts, and darn them to darnation." Finally, I took an oath and swore that if I ever meddled or had any dealings with them again, (in the sparkling line, I mean,) I wish I might be hung and choked.

But swearing off from women and then going into a meeting house chock full of gals all shining and glittering in their Sunday clothes and clean faces, is like swearing off from liquor and going into a grog-shop. It's all smoke.

I held out and kept firm to my oath for three whole Sundays—forenoons, afternoons and intermissions complete. On the fourth there were strong symptoms of a change in the weather. A chap about my size was seen on the way to the meeting house, with a new patent hat on; his head hung by the ears on a shirt collar; his cravat had a pudding in it, and he branched out in front in a double bow-knot. He carried a straight back and a stiff neck, as a man ought to; and when he has all his best clothes on; and every time he spat he sprang his body forward like a jack-knife, in order to shoot clear of the ruffles.

Squire Jones's pew is next but two to mine, and when I stand up to prayers and take my coat tail under my arm, and turn my back to the minister, I naturally look right straight at Sally Jones. Now Sally had got a face not to be grunted at in a fig. Indeed, as regards beauty, some folks think she can pull an equal yoke with Patty Bean. For my part, I think there is not much boot between the two. Any how they are so high matched that they have hated and despised each other like rank poison ever since they were school girls.

Squire Jones had got his evening fire on, and sat himself down to reading the great Bible when he heard a rap at the door.

"Walk in. Well, John, how der do I Git out, Pompey?"

"Pretty well I thank you, Squire, how do you do?"

"Why so as to be crawling?—ye ugly beast will ye hold yer yop?—haul up a chair and sit ye down, John."

"How do you do, Mrs. Jones?"

"Oh, middlin', how's yer man?—don't forget the mat, Mr. Beedle!"

This put me in mind that I had been off soundings several times in the long muddy lane, and my boots were in a sweet pickle.

It was old Captain Jones's turn; the grandfather being roused from a dose by the bustle and racket, he opened both his eyes at first with wonder and astonishment. At last he began to hallow so loud that you might hear him a mile, for he takes it for granted that every body is just as deaf as he is.

"Who is it? I say who in the world is it?"

Mrs. Jones going close to his ear screamed out:

"It's Johnny Beedle."

"Ho—Johnny Beedle. I remember he was one summer at the siege of Boston."

"No, no, father; bless your heart that was his grandfather, that's been dead and gone this twenty years."

"Ho—but where does he come from?"

"Down town."

"Ho—and what does he follow for a living?"

And he did not stop asking questions after this sort till all the particulars of the Beedle family were published and confirmed in Mrs. Jones's last speech. He then sank back into his dose again.

The dog stretched himself before him and iron, and the cat squatted before the other. Silence came on by degrees like a calm

snow storm, till nothing was heard but a cricket under the hearth, keeping time with a sappy birch forestick. Sally sat up as prim as if she was pinned to the chairback, her hands crossed gently upon her lap, and her eyes looking straight into the fire. Mammy Jones tried to straighten herself too, and laid her hands across her lap. But they would not stay still. It was full twenty-four hours since they had done any work, and they were now out of all patience with keeping Sunday. Do what she would to keep them quiet, they would bounce up now and then, and go through the motions in spite of the fourth commandment. For my part, I sat looking very much like a fool; the more I tried to say something, the more my tongue stuck fast. I put my right leg over the left, and said "Hem." Then I changed, and put my left leg over the right. It was no use; the silence kept coming on thicker and faster. The drops of sweat began to crawl over me. I got my eyes on my hat hanging on a peg on my road to the door. At that moment the captain all at once stood up, Johnny Beedle. It sounded like a clap of thunder, and I started at once right up on end.

"Johnny Beedle, you'll never handle such a drumstick as your father did, if yer would live to the age of Methusalem. He would toss up his drumstick, and while it was whirling, take off a gill or rum, then kick it as it came down, without losing a stroke in the time. What d'ye think of that, ha?" But scull your chair around close along side er me so yer can hear. Now what have yer come a ter?"

"I a ter? Oh, jist takin' a walk."

"Pleasant walkin', I guess."

I mean jist to see the folks—how they all do."

"Ha! That's another lie you've come a courin', Johnny Beedle, you're arter our Sal. Say now, d'ye want to marry, or only to court?"

That was what I call a choker. Poor Sally made but one jump, and landed in the middle of the kitchen, and then she skulked in the dark corner, till the old man, after laughing himself into a whooping-cough, was put to bed.

Then came apples and cider; and the ice being broken, plenty of conversation with Mammy Jones about the minister and sermon followed. I agreed with her to a nicety upon all the points of doctrine, but I had forgot the text, and all the heads of discourse but six. Then she teased and tormented me to tell who I thought the best singer in the gallery that day. But mum—there was no getting that out of me. "Praise to the face is often disgrace," says I, throwing a squint at Sally.

At last Mrs. Jones lighted another candle, and after charging Sally to look well to the fire, she led the way to bed, and the Squire gathered up his shoes and stockings and followed.

Sally and I were left sitting a good yard apart, honest measure. For fear of getting tongue-tied again, I set tight in with a steady stream of talk. I told her all the particulars of the weather that had passed, and also made some pretty cute guesses as to what it was likely to be in future. At first I gave a hitch up with my chair at every full stop, then, growing saucy, I repeated it at every comma, and semi-colon, and at last it was hitch, hitch, hitch, and I planted myself by her side.

"I sware Sally, you looked so plaguy handsome to-day, that I wanted to eat you up."

"Oh, Pshaw! get along you," says she.

My hand had somehow crept along on its fingers, and began to serape acquaintance with hers. She sent it home again with a desperate jerk.

"Try it agin. No better luck. Why, Miss Jones, you're getting obstreperous—old maidish, I guess."

"Hands off is fair play, you know, Mr. Beedle."

It's a good sign to find a girl sulky. I knew where the shoe pinched. It was that Patty Bean business. So I went to work to persuade her that I had never any notion after Patty, and to prove it, I fell to running her down at a great rate. Sally could not help joining me, and I rather guess Miss Patty suffered a few. I now not only got hold of her hand without opposition, but managed to slip an arm around her waist. But there was no satisfying me, so I must go poking out my lips after a buss. I guess I riled it. (She fetched me a slap in the face that made me see stars and my ears rung like a brass kettle for a quarter of an hour. I was forced to laugh at the joke, though it was out of the wrong side of my mouth, which gave my face something the appearance of a griddle. The battle began in the usual way.)

"Ah, Sally, give me a kiss and ha' done with it."

"I won't, so there now."

"I'll take it, whether or no."

"Do it, if you dare."

And at it we went rough and tumble.

An odd destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was squashed up half a shake. At the next bout smash went shirt collar, and at the same time some of the head fastenings gave way, and down came Sally's hair like a flood in a mill-dam broke loose, carrying away half a dozen curls. One dig of Sally's elbow, and my blooming ruffles wilted down to a dish-cloth. But she had no time to boast. Soon her neck tuckling began to shiver. It parted at the throat, and whorah! came a string of white beads sempering and running races every way you could think of about the floor.

By the hokey! if Sally Jones isn't rale grit there's no shakes. She fought fair, however I must admit, and neither tried to bite nor scratch; and when she could fight no longer for want of breath she yielded handsomely. Her arms fell down by her side—her hair back over the chair, her eyes closed, and there lay a little plump mouth all in a swoon. Lord! did you ever see a hawk pounce on a young rabbit or a bumble-bee upon a clover-top? I say nothing.

Consarn it, how a buss will crack on a still frosty night. Mrs. Jones was about half-way between a sleep and a wake.

"There goes my yeast bottle," said she to herself, "burst into twenty pieces, and my

bread is all dough again."

The upshot of the matter is, I fell in love with Sally Jones head over ears. Every Sunday night, rain or shine, finds me rapping at Squire Jones's door, and twenty times have I been within a hair's breadth of popping the question. But now I have made a final resolve, that if I live till next Sunday night, and I don't choke in the trial, Sally Jones will hear thunder.

Advice to Ladies whose husbands are digging Gold in California.

As a large number of our fellow-citizens have left their wives behind them in their search for hidden treasures, we trust that it will not seem disrespectful nor impertinent, if we offer a few words of advice to these temporarily widowed ladies.

As it is quite enough for one of the family to be enduring hardship and privation, it is incumbent upon the ladies to make themselves as easy and as comfortable as circumstances will admit. The most reasonable occupation will be the planning of new dresses, dashing equipages, and fine parties for the future. To save time, it will be well to look over the dry goods stores, milliners and dress-makers', jewellers and furniture ware-houses, so as to know exactly what to buy when the gold arrives. It may be well also, to take time by the forelock, and order such sumptuous articles as are not kept on hand. If merchants will trust, so much the better; you can have your things without waiting on tardy remittances.

When the first invoice of the gold comes, your friends will probably tell you about savings banks, city stock investments, or stupidity of that sort. Of course, you won't think of such a thing. You will now buy your dresses and jewelry. Some would say, pay your debts, but those who trusted you can surely wait for the next remittance. There must be plenty more where this came from.

It will be time now, especially if you have received a second remittance, to cut all your former acquaintances. It will be very lonely some for a time, after you have cut the gold, and before you have found the new. This is what the farmers call "between hay and grass," but the thoughts of future triumph will sustain you.

Now, while your time is little occupied with acquaintances, you cannot do better than prepare yourself for your new sphere in life. Read very carefully a dozen or two of fashionable novels. They are rather dull reading to be sure, but their lessons in the manners of genteel and aristocratic society will be invaluable.

You want a French teacher, a dancing master, and, if you can learn a little music, all the better; but be sure you have the most fashionable masters. You also want an accomplished serving maid, who has been turned out of a few of our first rate families. Her gossip will be of great use to you. Lose no opportunity to become acquainted with fashionable young men. They are great scamps it is very true, but then they may be of service to you, and the end justifies the means.

You will now be prepared to launch in the vortex of fashionable dissipation, if the gold only comes in reasonable quantities. While you are flaunting in your new finery, your husband is working in the water, lying on the ground, and eating pork. What does that matter? Put your pleasure against his privations, and there will be still quite a pretty average of enjoyment between you. Besides, riches take to themselves wings. You may never have another chance to see life, and if one of these days, instead of a remittance of gold, you hear that your husband has died of a fever, or that his luck as a gold-digger has failed him, you will have spent some happy moments, and at the worst you can go back to your sewing. Meanwhile we hope our advice will be taken kindly as it is meant.

Mrs. PARTINGTON ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Thirty thousand dollars worth of specific railroad stock taken! Well, I wonder what kind of stock they are going to use to expel the railroad, as it lies on its course as if on the millions of a pledged singler over the great desert country, which consists of vast forests, immense canons, great taverns, big basins, and other characteristics of a galvanic legend, whether they are horses, oxen or mules. I do not believe that the new spangled notion of steam injuns and volcanic batters isn't to despair with the old ways of movin' thro' the world, specially in sinners' movin' thro' that broad road to destruction; where as the parson said, last Sunday, there was whipping and whaling and knocking out teeth.

Twenty-one young men from the State of Maine sailed last week from New York city for California. They understand what is most wanted in California. They deserve success—short courtships and good husbands.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION ON LAKE ERIE.—Twenty persons killed and wounded.—The Cincinnati Gazette has intelligence that the steam boat Troy burst a boiler on the 24th inst., on Lake Erie, just at the mouth of the Niagara river, by which twenty persons were killed and wounded. The Gazette gives a list of them, but none were from this region. Among the list of passengers saved we notice the names of Mr. Prugoff and son, of Louisville.

LARGE REWARD.—Officer Smith, of the New York special police, was paid on Monday, the reward of \$4,000 for arresting the thieves who stole \$10,000 worth of gold dust some time since, and recovering the property.

Boston, April 18, P. M.

Dr. Parkman's family on Saturday paid Littlefield the \$3,000 reward offered for the recovery of Parkman.

Prentice says that "Locofoco" papers are like the month of March, "they come in like lions, and go out like lambs." He always reminds us of May, the month the feathered songsters enrol on a rail.

A young lady who married a rich man under the pretence of being beautiful, is discovered to have painted, worn bustles, and otherwise disguised her natural imperfections. Her husband means to sue her for obtaining money under false pretences.

NEW FIRM.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Begin leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition, are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods, will find to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak") upwards of 30 tons Dry Goods, Groceries, California, Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Indian Rubber Goods, &c., &c., making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatomie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!

S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo., April 3, 1850.—3m

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.
10 lbs Lup; & G. P. tea; 7 lbs molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do; 10 lbs herring;
36 lbs green Rio coffee; 600 lbs codfish;
10 lbs crushed sugar; 24 keps powder, 6 1/2 lbs
6 hds. brown, do; 50 cans do 1 do;
43 lbs G. A. Salt; 30 keps lard, do 1 do;
15 lbs W. C. cheese; 4 doz fat hams, do;
8 lbs butter bread; 4 doz fat hams, do;
8 lbs butter crackers, 10 lbs Manila rope;
5 bbls vinegar; 15 lbs boots and shoes;
40 lbs rectified whiskey; 12 cook stoves;
10 fat hams, do; 4 doz camp kettles;
2 bbls mackerel, 600 gals. stone ware.

S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m

For Sale at a Bargain.

NEARLY opposite the post office fronting the wide, and a small shop, twelve feet by fifteen, which would suit a small family, and in the rear of said buildings one at, also sixteen feet by fourteen also good yard with half an acre of land attached.

HENRY PALMER.
Kansasville, Feb. 20th, 1850.—3m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kansasville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Iods, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
25 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
75 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plasters;
150 " Pill Boxes;
150 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Selditz, also tooth paste; balsam;
shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beuties Remedies; antiseptic wine; Rowanberry essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; x marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitro; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; balsam of wild cherry; Callus remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsule; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

TRY COME AND SEE. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kansasville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Residence—Kansasville, Mo.
CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, S. C.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849.—1y

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND
STATIONARY,
JUST RECEIVED AT THIS
OFFICE, McFETTER'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Cassell's Speller;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Ruled and blank pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottos;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Journals Pocket;
Blank Books for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kansasville, November 14, 1849.

St. Joseph, Mo.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MOUNTAIN.
Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Brushes, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any similar establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mountain."
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

WANTED.
A good new miller saw wanted, enquire of Mr. A. Good, at this office.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular: that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velvets, Vestings, Full Cloths, Melokins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties; Dressing, Checks, Hickory, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linen, Cuffs, Collars, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines Alpaccas, Lawns, Muslin and Embroideries, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dyestuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, Blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Eclectic do; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Groceries and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cakes, Cakes, and other wares, and some Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

There can be had at the Sign of the Black Horse, a variety of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds—made to order for the express convenience of the Western Emigrants to the Valley of the Salt Lake and Gold Diggins. We are selling our California Boots fifty cents per pair cheaper than he sold them last season in Savannah. Emigrants can be supplied here on as reasonable terms as at any place east of this, with a suitable article for the plains. Call and see at the Sign of the Large Black Horse and Shoe.

Flour, Wheat, Corn, Bacon and Lard taken in exchange for work.

Kansasville, March 6, 1850.—3m

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

JOHN MARTIN,
North East Corner of Fifth and Green streets
St. Louis, Mo.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and numerous customers for their past patronage, and hopes that he shall merit a continuance of the same by strict attention to business. He has constantly on hand a full and complete supply of fresh Groceries of the best quality, and at low prices. Such as sugars, teas, coffee, flour, molasses, all kinds hardware, dried apples, vinegar, &c. &c. &c. Persons who are emigrating to Council Bluffs of the Salt Lake, wishing to purchase groceries, would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

St. Louis, Sept. 19, 1849

KEG CREEK MILLS.

On Keg Creek 18 miles East of Kansasville.

THE undersigned respectfully notice that he has been constantly on hand a good supply of the above mentioned flour, and is prepared to furnish it for the household and for the trade. Flour can be supplied at the shortest notice on reasonable terms. Cash, flour, meal, or lard will be paid for wheat and corn.

Orders will be daily appreciated and promptly attended to by
J. W. COLWELL & CO.
Keg Creek, March 6, 1850.—3m

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Farmer of Buchanan county and adjoining country that they will put in operation at the Steam Mills on Main street, one set of double wool carding machines, and will be ready to commence carding by the 20th of April.

Mr. Inell, a workman of thirty years experience, will give his personal attention, throughout the season, to the business customers may rely on having their work well done and at short notice. The machinery will be propelled by steam, day and night all the season. Persons living at a distance may depend upon having their rolls taken home with them.

Terms.—As reasonable as at any factory in the country; all change due to rolls will be paid for, if the wool is in good order. One pound of clean oil or lard to eight pounds of wool, will be required from those who wish to finish their own.

NORMAN BUELL,
WHITEHEAD & MOSELY.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 24, 1850.—my 2 ly

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type from the Eastern foundry, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as
Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness in 1 to 2 weeks.

Kansasville, Sept. 5, 1849.

COUNCIL BLUFFS FERRY,
Across the Missouri River.

THE Ferry chartered by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, and licensed by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been in successful operation for the last year. We are now prepared with good boats and experienced watermen to cross emigrants with safety and despatch. The location and facilities of this crossing are too well known to require a description at our hands. The fact of its being under the eye of the Agent and approved by the Indians to whom we make Semi-Annual payments for the privilege of having a road through their country, ensures their good will towards the Emigrants. The North side of Platte river is now acknowledged to be the healthiest, warmest and best place to the gold mines. We can cross at Council Bluffs, on sundry or more times per day, having three good boats.

WHEELING, TOWNSEND, CLARK & CO.
Council Bluffs, April 17, 1850.—3m

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would respectfully notify the citizens of this country, and particularly that portion of them who are emigrating to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have, by the first boat this spring, a large and well selected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves, which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the stoves with furniture according to order; and on the shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that may be required in his line on very short notice. He also intends to bring over from the Plains for the place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the present wants of emigrants; and he has and will, therefore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit this frontier Market.

Kansasville, Feb. 29, 1850.—3m

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANSVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 9.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, " 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Advertisements in the Guardian.
One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue the paper will send notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWEN, is our traveling agent, between Kansas and St. Joseph, Mo.

THOMAS THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

JOHN J. MCGAW, Grinnell county, Texas.

JOHN M. BURNETT, Travelling Agent.

MR. JOHN SANFORD, Linden, Mo.

MR. GRAHAM COULTER, Savannah, Mo.

MR. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.

MR. NATHANIEL H. FETZ, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.

Dr. F. MERRITT, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montross, Iowa.

MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.

REV. R. HELSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

MRS. VINCE, Weston, Mo.

MR. MARSHALL, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

LEVY STEWART, Illinois and other States.

THOMAS MCKENZIE, New Orleans.

A Glance at the World.

Our native planet has completed another revolution. The days, hours, and moments of another year have fled to mingle with those before the flood. Events of varied and deep importance have transpired, and stamped their impress upon the historic page of 1849. Numbers who entered upon the fleeting moments of the year past, filled with life and buoyant with hope and bright expectation, now sleep in death, whilst thousands of eager intelligences have taken up their abode in the flesh, and commenced their earthly education. During the last twelve months, the destroyer has laid many low. Many who had not have God to reign over them, nor yet his salvation, have fallen victims to the overflowing sickness. The Saints have hardly escaped. The Lord has begun to brush the nations. His consuming judgments are abroad in the earth. He strikes terror to the hearts of kings. The high and mighty have fallen. The proud are confounded. The poor and humble rejoice in the Holy One of Israel.

One idea presents itself above all others. By the unerring force of the law of gravitation, precisely as one scale of the balance rises the other proportionally falls. Just so it is in respect of the two principles or powers that are striving for mastery in the world. The light of the living principle of divine revelation is piercing the dark places, and making war with all unrighteousness; and measurably as it is established and prevails in the earth, does the darkness, disunion, and confusion of the abettors of "no revelation" become manifest. The union, success, and prosperity of the Saints gauge the rottenness and instability of all systems which are the offspring of the wisdom of men.

Hundreds of honest hearts, anxiously waiting for the consolation of Israel, have wandered from sect to sect, and from party to party in search of truth, but have been unable to find it. All human institutions are destitute of divine authority. All external, unmistakable symptoms of general decay. In all are found the seeds of decay and elements of corruption; none being the gift of God. One man's opinion, or system, is as good as another's. None reach within the veil. Their duration and influence are bounded by natural life and death. We ask for this life, none for eternity. Their school is of man, and perishes with him. Their authority vanishes at the grave, consequently it will never be recognized beyond it. An invests man with a little brief authority at station here, but all measures and proceedings are executed in view and fear of death. The most powerful preachers are those who can preach death the most effectively and awfully—who can array and represent the king of terrors in robes of dread majesty. To convert men, they "shake the sea over hell," which is the second death. Well might one of old say, "Life and immortality are brought to light by the gospel," the servant of God, a priest of the royal order of Melchisedec, does not preach death. When his death is swallowed up in victory, he comes that they might have life, and that it more abundantly." Such a priest exists not for a day, but is the "power and endless life." The great difference between true and false priesthoods appears in the point of duration. The true and right priesthood is "without beginning of days and end of life," consequently, its only message is life, life, eternal life. It acts for eternity. Its power extends "beyond this visible sphere." Its authority is acknowledged and received in the councils of heaven. "Whatsoever ye bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Its power knows no death, and therefore its provision for any. Death is the

non-acceptance of eternal life, the absence of the vital principle. A false priesthood does not and dare not assert its immortality, because it has none; and it cannot promisingly hold forth eternal life to its votaries, for it is mutable itself. All its acts, laws, and ordinances die at its death, and are known no more for ever. Repentance to such a priesthood is a repentance to be repented of. Provelites to such a system, are twofold more the children of hell than they were before.

Turn which way we will, all uninspired systems are very unsatisfactory. Catholicism cramps and trammels the mind of man beyond endurance. Multitudes are disgusted with episcopacy, in consequence of the pride, greediness, and overbearing of the clergy, and the obvious anomalies of its constitution and working. The remaining numberless sects shine little brighter. The Scottish poet drew his bow at a good venture:—

"This godw'ld makes rogues fight the fiercer,
Without it, preaching would be scarcer."

Methodistic sanctity, with all the assistance of black coats, white cravats, gracious heaven-ward looks, and countenances screwed to the extreme point of hypocrisy, veils not the "black corruption of a putrid heart." A fierce, hot, and bitter contention has been carried on of late amongst the followers of John Wesley. An agitation involving one or all parties in guilt. The case appears to be like this:—Some of considerable talent and standing in that society, having entertained divers misgivings in respect of the infallibility of its governing officers or conference, imagining not that they loved the flock less, but the fierce more, take upon them to criticize the proceedings of that venerable body. The conference gets into a "pretty considerable fix," from which it endeavors to extricate itself by disavowing the obnoxious parties. The agitators meet with such sympathy from the common people, who contribute, but spend not, whilst conference has a difficult task to convince a mistrustful public, that it has confounded ecclesiastical jurisprudence with individual liberty.

Honest hearts are not altogether content to sit down by the cant and hypocrisy of the priesthood. When they are bitten by one sect, they fly to another, "out of the frying pan into the fire" often. We hear them exclaim, "I was brought up a Methodist, my parents were Methodists, and I had hoped to bring my children up to that persuasion; but how can I recommend a religion to them, whose councils display such scenes of confusion as characterized the last Wesleyan conference." "I had always thought conference a body of godly men, assembled in the fear of the Lord, to make decisions in righteousness, but we may judge of their spirit by their shouting 'old clothes,' 'mackerel,' &c., to one another, when some attempted to address the assembly." We are not surprised to see in the public journals like the following, "We are informed on good authority, that many Wesleyan ministers, dissatisfied with their system of church government, and not the least so with their recent proceedings, are meditating a resignation of their charges, and a course of study preparatory to offering themselves for ordination in the established church." Then again, there are many seceding from the church, impelled more or less by the views of the many cases that have preceded them.

Wisdom crieth in the streets—When will the people give ear—when will they learn that conferences, synods, assemblies, bible, missionary, and peace societies, are vain things for safety or unity. Far behold, they bluster up, say something must be done, get up a monster peace meeting, or one in connection with the Evangelical Alliance, and then vainly cry, "Look at our unity; we are all one, though divided amongst ourselves in so many different sects, each one going to heaven his own particular way, and singing his own particular song; yet we can meet together, Episcopals, Methodists, Presbyterians, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Baptists, Ranters, and heaven knows what else; give one another the right hand of fellowship, and centre all our sympathies, talents, and energies in one common focus for the Redeemer's cause, the glory of God, or the salvation of immortal souls."

Presently, let the love drawn out cool a little, the great swelling words resolve themselves; then look at the lions in their undress, and we hear of one person damning unsprinkled little infants; another conscientiously refusing to marry unsprinkled adults; a third denying *christian* burial to unsprinkled old and young. And this is unity!

"Just like prize fighters in a fair,
Who first shake hands before they box.
Then give each other plaguy knocks,
With all the love and kindness of a brother."

Many people are beginning to believe in a day of power. Hoary-headed sectarians, grown grey in the unprofitable traditions of their forefathers, row fish up bits from favorite commentaries, in support of the idea that it is possible for man to be the agent of supernatural power. Says one, "I know one of our preachers who lay at death's door, but recovered therefrom by the faithful prayers of his congregation." Says another, "There is a man in our church who has healed several by laying on his hands in the name of the Lord." Mesmerism, too, is revealing intelligence from the unseen worlds. Some contend that mesmerism is simply a natural agent. I am more inclined to think it a spiritual power, for a natural agent can receive no spiritual intelligence. Mesmerism, considered as a spiritual power, is of doubtful tendency; it declares not its authority, neither makes known its origin. Can it be of God? Judging from analogy it is not. All heavenly supernatural agency that has appeared from the foundation of the world, has always unhesitatingly avowed its divine commission. Mesmerism has not done this.

Its advocates deny its pretension to so high a mission. And yet it converses with the dead, and reveals things that have been and are to be.

Those who love righteousness have abundant cause for thankfulness to the father of lights, for the restoration of the Melchisedec priesthood, with its keys, powers, and authorities, by which men may detect false spirits, powers and influences, though they should assume the garb of angels of light. The powers of darkness appear to be preparing their forces for a decisive contest. May all Israel, as children of the day, know and escape the wiles of the arch deceiver, so that the glorious appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ may be to their joy and rejoicing, and not to their dismay and consternation.—(Star January 1, 1850. HARVEY L. BIECH.

A Journeying Song for the Camp of Israel.

Dedicated to Fred. Brigham Young and Lady,

BY MISS E. A. SNOW.

TUNE—"Auld Land Syne."
The time of winter now is o'er,
There's verdure on the plains;
We leave our sheltering roofs once more
And to our tents again.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel onward move,
Oh, Jacob! rise and sing—
Ye Saints! the world's salvation prove—
All hail! to Zion's King.

We go to choice and goodly lands,
With rich and fertile soil;
That with the labor of our hands,
Will yield us wine and oil.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We go beside the mountain cliffs,
Where purest waters flow;
Where nature will her precious gifts
Abundantly bestow.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We'll find a climate pure and free,
Producing life and health;
Where steady care and industry,
Will be a source of wealth.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
And there again we will surround
In peace, the luscious board;
And share the products of the ground
With skill and prudence stor'd.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We leave the mobbing gentle race
Who thirst to shed our blood;
To rest in Jacob's hiding place
Where Nephite Temples stood.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We seek a land where truth will reign
And innocence be free;
Where lawful rights will be maintained,
A land of Liberty.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We seek a land of holiness,
Where justice to the line
And to the plumb-line, righteousness
Will every work define.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We go where virtue will be known,
And merit meet its due;
For Zion's pathway will be strewn
With light and glory too.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We go where hypocrites will fear
And tremble at the word
Of him! who is appointed here
To wield the two-edged sword.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We'll find the land the prophet saw
In vision, when he said
There, there will be the celestial law
Be given and obeyed.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We go where nations yet will come,
In ships, from climes abroad
To seek protection and a home
And worship Israel's God.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
We'll build in peace and safety there,
A city to the Lord;
And shout amid our toils to share
A Latter-day reward.

CHORUS—Thou Camp of Israel, &c.
Oh, Jacob! rise and sing—
Ye Saints! the world's salvation prove—
All hail to Zion's King.

Young Men.

There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that, though unseen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is no virtue; but he resists and conquers, he bears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is a trait of virtue, but heals with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin; the Atheist who says, not only in his heart, but with his lips, "there is no God!" controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God, and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving council; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self-balanced power. Happy he seeks and gains the prop of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth—raise thy standard, and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual powers, awake in that cause; never let it be said of thee "he helped to swell the river of sin by pouring his influence in its channels." If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man! assume that beautiful garb of virtue! It is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength then. Let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—[Miss Caroline Gilman.

It is said that the change which Mr. Calhoun intended to propose to the Constitution was the creation of two Executives; one from the north and one from the South.

Dr. Franklin, speaking of Education, says: "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."

From the Evening and Morning Star, of Sept. 29, 1849.
Writing Letters.
BY JOSEPH SMITH.

The art of writing is one of the greatest blessings we enjoy. To cultivate it is our duty; and to use it is our privilege. By those means the thoughts of the heart can act without the body, and the mind can speak without the tongue, while thousands of miles apart, and for ages after the flesh has mouldered back to its mother dust. Beloved reader, have you ever reflected on this simple, this useful, this heavenly blessing? It is one of the best gifts of God to man, and it is the privilege of man to enjoy it. By writing, the word of the Lord has been handed to the inhabitants of the earth, from generation to generation. By writing, the inventions and knowledge of men have been received, age after age, for the benefit of the world. By writing, the transactions of life, like the skies over the ocean, are spread out upon the current of time, for the eyes of the rising multitudes to look upon. And while we are thus summing up some of the blessings and enjoyments which result from this noble art, let us not forget to view a few of the curses and mischiefs which follow an abuse of this high privilege. While we behold what a great matter a little fire kindles, let us not stand mute. Let us not forget to set a better example, when we see the slanderer dip his raven's quill in gall, to blot the fair fame of some innocent person. Let us weep, for so will the heavens do, when the great men of the earth write their glory in the tears of the fatherless and the widow. Let us mourn while this world's vanity is written for deception, in letters of gold. But enough, for the wicked are writing their own death warrant, and the hail of the Lord shall sweep away the refuge of lies. We, as true disciples of the blessed Jesus, are bound by every consideration that makes religion a blessing to the inhabitants of the earth, while we see this exalted privilege abused, to set a more noble example: To do our business in a more sacred way, and as servants of the Lord, that would be approved in all things, hide no fault of our own, nor cover any imperfections in others; neither offend, lest we bring a reproach upon the great cause of our holy Father.

It is pleasing to God to see men use the blessings which he gave them, and not abuse them. For this reason, if the saints abide in the faith wherewith they have been called, the earth shall yield her increase, and the blessings of heaven shall attend them, and the Lord will turn to them a pure language, and the glory of God will again be among the righteous on earth. All things are for men, not men for all things. Beloved brethren, before we can teach the world how to do right, we must be able to do so ourselves: Therefore, in the love of him who is altogether lovely, whose yoke is easy and whose burden is light, offer a few ideas on this subject, for the consideration of such as mean to love their neighbors as themselves, for the sake of righteousness and eternal life.

1. Never write a letter to a friend or foe, unless you have business which cannot be done as well in some other way; or, unless you have news to communicate, that is worth time and money. In this way you will increase confidence and save postage.

2. Never write anything to a friend or foe, that you are afraid to read to friend or foe, for letters from a distance, especially one or two thousand miles, are sought for with great anxiety; and, as no one is a judge of men and things, you are liable to misrepresent yourself, your country, your friends and your enemies, and put in the mouth of the honest, as well as the dishonest, a lie, which truth, in her gradual but virtuous way, may not contradict till your head is under the silent clouds of the valley.

3. Never write anything but truth, for truth is heavenly, and like the sun, is always bright, and proves itself without logic, without reasons, without witnesses, and never fails. Truth is of the Lord and will prevail.

4. Never reprove a friend or foe for faults in a letter, except by revelation; for in the first place, your private intentions, be they ever so good, are liable to become public, because all letters may be broken open, and your opinion only on one side of the question, can be scattered to the four winds; and he to whom you meant good, receives evil; and you are not benefitted. Again, we can hardly find language, written or spoken on earth, at this time, that will convey the true meaning of the heart to the understanding of another; and you are liable to be misunderstood, and to give unpleasant feelings; and you merely, to use a simile, bleed an old sore, by probing it for proud flesh, when it only wanted a little oil from the hand of the good Samaritan, in person to heal it. No matter how pure your intentions may be; no matter how high your standing is, you cannot touch man's heart when absent as when present. Truly, you do not cast your pearls before swine, but you throw your gold before man, and he robs you for your folly. Instead of reproof give good advice; and when face to face, rebuke a wise man and he will love you; or do so to your friend, that should he become your enemy, he cannot reproach you: thus you may live, not only unspotted, but unassuaged.

5. Never write what you would be ashamed to have printed; or what might offend the chastest ear, or hurt the softest heart. If you write what you are ashamed to have printed, you are partial: If you write what would offend virtue, you have not the spirit of the Lord; and if you write what would wound the weak hearted, you are not feeding the Lord's lambs, and thus you may know that you are not doing to others what you would expect others to do to you. The only rule we would give to regulate writing letters is this: Write what you are willing

should be published in this world, and in the world to come: And would to God, that not only the disciples of Christ, but the whole world, were willing to follow this rule: Then the commandments would be kept and no one would write a word against the Lord his God. No one would write a word against his father or mother. No one would write a word against his neighbor. No one would write a word against the creatures of God. No one would need write a word against anything but sin; and then the world would be living in, for there could be none to offend.

Novel Reading.

Why do you read novels? "To gain a knowledge of history, because many novels are founded on it" replies one. Suppose a naturalist should form of clay the figure of a new and unheard-of animal, and then deck a part of it with the fur of the sheep, another with the fur of the beaver, another with the feathers of an ostrich, and another with the quills of a porcupine, and thus by culling parts from certain real animals, should at length finish his ideal animal, would you make this uncouth combination of parts a subject of study in order to gain a knowledge of natural history? How does this new animal differ from a novel? The former is but an impersonation of the latter. The writer of a fiction produces a new and unheard-of book. He culls scraps of veritable history from here and there, and skillfully entwines them to suit his fancy. Examine carefully the historical novels of that prince of writers, Scott, and you will find, in comparing them with veritable history, that he has used facts only to give an air of truth to his works: in many cases, he has awfully distorted even these, in order to adopt them. It is the province of the historian to tell the truth; of the novel writer, to tell what he pleases. The one gives you a transcript of real events, the other daguerrotypes the floating images of his excited fancy; and yet you go to the novel-writer to gain a knowledge of history!

Why do you read novels? "To gain a knowledge of human nature," replies another. Alas! for poor, erring humanity, if novel writers are its expositors. Our fallen nature is yet groaning under the curse of Eden. There is enough in the actual affairs of life to make a good man exclaim, "My whole head is sick, and my whole heart is faint;" but the real condition has far more symmetry, harmony and order, than these ideal caricatures of novel-writers. The very nature of their vocation impels them to go beyond the boundaries of truth, and to present to their readers not what is true, but what is new. Examine cautiously any of their works, and you will find that, with comparatively few exceptions, the characters with which you are so much delighted have not their likeness in heaven, on the earth, or under the earth. They are chimeras in the brain of your author, and yet you study these in order to gain a knowledge of human nature.

Why do you read novels? "To make myself conversant with the best styles of writing," replies another. This is a specious plea, and is often urged. But it is false. The individual who makes this a motive for reading several thousand pages of fiction, is self-deceived. There is nothing but the artificial interest that they create, which gives them the preference, and there is hardly a single novel written in a style worthy of being employed in writing a veritable book. One of the silliest objects in the world is an individual melted to tears while reading a novel: weeping over the phantasms which an author has made to flit before the mind. Wherein consists the utility of subjecting our finer feelings to such airy trifles? God never intended them to be exercised thus. But suppose that you could acquire the best style by reading novels, are you ignorant of that well-established fact in mental science, that the mind becomes assimilated to that which it habitually contemplates? Now, although you may be able to speak with the tongue of kings and princes, and lords and knights, and be familiar with tournaments and sceptres and crowns, and understand fully the sickly nomenclature of royal gallantry, what benefit does all this confer on you?

The very objects which you ought to be familiar, have no attractions for you now, because your natural relish has been perverted.

You do wrong in reading novels, because you subject your purity of mind to a fearful trial. It is hard to discriminate between the good and the evil in novels. The novel appetite being once formed, it craves all. A hellish seduction characterizes this kind of reading. The unhappy being who takes the first steps becomes enamored of the pleasure it affords. All other reading becomes lifeless. Now observe this fact. Only one successful attempt has been made to write a novel in which woman is not a prominent character, and that one of the main ingredients in the composition of its plot. Authors are well acquainted with human nature. They know that it loves to coast along the borders of infamy and crime. Open vulgarity and obscenity are forbidden by reigning custom; but novel writers, by means of honied words and artful plans, lead the mind just far enough to give it courage in its own imaginative powers, and then leave it in a most dangerous situation. A virtuous impulse would send it back; but, alas! here the enemy puts forth his greatest efforts. Where the novel-writer leaves off, the devil commences, and instils far more polluting thoughts than the literal construction of the word implies.

You do wrong in reading novels, because you destroy your power of concentration of mind. It is a fearful truth, that novels require less mental exercise than any other kind of reading. A mind wholly absorbed in fiction becomes dwarfish and unfit for the

actual duties of life. The reason is obvious: because the imagination is exercised, and the reasoning faculties lie dormant. You may feed the animal frame on chaff, and you will soon compel it to drag out a miserable existence; so you may feed the mind on fancies, and it will become enervated and unworthy the name of intellect. Exercise your reasoning powers. Store your mind with truth—that alone is beautiful; and you will find that thought is productive; such efforts better capacitate the mind for the next. You will make a geometrical progression. Whereas in novel-reading your mind resembles the cup of Tantalus—an ever-drowning stream enters, but the water rises not.

From the Republic.

The Mormons.

We notice in the papers of Philadelphia that J. L. Kane, Esq., delivered a lecture on Tuesday last before the Historical Society of that city, on which occasion he reviewed the history of the Mormon people, from the period of their ejection from Nauvoo to the time of their settlement in Deseret. Mr. Kane has himself visited the Mormons in their new home, and therefore, in the descriptive portion of his lecture, speaks from personal observation.

Much has been said for and against this people; and the unprejudiced and well-balanced mind is at times at a loss to determine whether they have been traduced or not. Upon the maxim, however, that communities, as well as an individual, are to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, we have hitherto refrained from condemning the Mormon people, and shall continue to do so, except upon strong proof of their criminality. One circumstance which weighs in their favor is, that the charges made against them, when not proceeding from parties directly interested in decrying them, have generally been anonymous. We with more confidence, therefore, take hold of any responsible and disinterested evidence which we find for or against them; and of such a character we judge Mr. Kane's lecture to be. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following synopsis of Mr. Kane's discourse:

"The lecturer, in a journey westward, arrived at their capital the day after the dispersion of its inhabitants, and well described the melancholy aspect of the deserted street—the desolate mansion, the untenanted workshop. He journeyed onwards, and came up with bands of frightened fugitives: he mingled among them—observed their admirable discipline in the conduct of their march—their tenderness to the sick—the devoted care with which, by compass, chain and well-known land-mark, they ascertained and registered for future recognition the burial-place of their dead. The description of the hardships this people have endured, as given by the speaker, was well calculated to win a feeling of sympathy—a sentiment he took care to improve by testifying, in the most unqualified manner, as to the faithfulness, affection and devotion of the Mormon women in their relations of daughters, sisters and wives.

"Mr. Kane's opportunities of observation were, we think, as commented on by him, well calculated to remove in the minds of his hearers the prejudice existing against this people. Their hospitality to California emigrants, and unvarying kindness to all who sought shelter and protection at their hands, were facts of which the prints bore constant proof; and that their enterprise, and sagacity, and industry, were elements which composed their character, and were fast elevating them into the condition of a great and thriving race; and that they had already assumed a position which entitled them to admission into the Union. 'Some of Mr. Kane's descriptions were very felicitous; we regret we are unable to give them in their very words—a circumstance indispensable to a just appreciation of their merits.

"In conclusion, the lecturer held this language:

"I have given you, in terms, the opinion my four years' experience has enabled me to form of the Mormons, preferring to force you to deduce it for yourselves from the facts. But I will add, that I have not yet heard the single charge against them in a community—against their habitual purity of life, their willing integrity, their toleration of religious differences of opinion, their regard for the laws, of their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live—that I do not from my own observation, or upon the testimony of others, know to be unfounded."

"The discourse, throughout, was deeply interesting, and was listened to with the closest attention."

The jealous man poisons his own banquet, and then eats of it.

Freedom may use her tongue, because speech is both her weapon and her spoils; but despotism is lost from the moment it attempts to vindicate its ways.

COL. FREMONT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The closing proceedings of the Pacific Railroad Convention, in Philadelphia, took place on Wednesday. They embrace an admirable letter from Col. Fremont. The Col. is, perhaps, the highest authority in the country upon the subject, having traveled over the whole route again and again. He contends that this continent can be crossed from the Mississippi to the Pacific, without climbing a mountain, and on the very line which every national consideration would require to connect the great valley of the West with the Pacific Ocean. He says, moreover, that in his opinion, it will be found convenient to divide the entire line into three parts—the Eastern, reaching from the mouth of the Kansas to the head of the Del Norte; the Middle, from the head of the Del Norte to the rim of the Great Basin; and the Western, from the rim of the Great Basin to the Ocean.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safe, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, MAY, 20, 1850.

Are You Whig or Democrat?

The above question is frequently asked us, and to avoid a tedious and unnecessary repetition in answering it; we now say, that our politics are Whig. We believe that the administration of the affairs of Government is safer when conducted by Whig policy than when managed by Locofoco zeal. The latter appears to us extravagant; and in many instances, exhibits a recklessness of character, tending to unwarrantable extremes that endanger the peace and prosperity of the nation.

A medium course, tempered with caution, guided by a dignified wisdom, and inspiring confidence by a firm stability, we have considered the surest way to make a nation prosperous and happy. The surest way to command respect and veneration at home and abroad, and to make every citizen feel that he sits "under his own vine and fig tree."

Whigs and Democrats both have their good men and their bad ones. Merit manifests the former class, and corruption and intrigue the latter. Some men are above price and stand on principle, while others are in market to be knocked off to the highest bidder.

Let men be good or bad, honest or dishonest, true principles will shine in their lustre, at times, on the darkest sons of error. A cloud may obscure them for a time, yet it is bound to burst out sooner or later.

The Whigs are like a gentle rain upon the earth, which causes vegetation to revive and spring forth; while the Democrats are like a torrent falling from a broken cloud, which, though it saturates the ground, tears up and washes out by the roots the most precious plants. Quite too rapid!

Conscientiously believing that the greatest embodiment of safe and wise political principles, is with the Whigs, we sincerely honor their position; and at all suitable times, we shall feel it a duty and privilege to throw the small weight of influence which we may possess into their side of the scale. We want no influence except that which we earn and merit; and we consider ourselves a lawful steward over the products of our own toil and labor; however some may envy us our hard earned capital, and curse us because we may have some little influence, though we never got it at their expense, nor by their good-will.

We do not deem it in accordance with the design of our paper to raise a political war or strife; but whenever a suitable opportunity presents, and circumstances require it, we shall speak from time to time as we may think the general interests of the people require. Not to hold up the errors, imperfections, corruptions, or crimes of men; but to hold up the true light, and let these other things vanish themselves without our fingers being defiled with them.

Mr. Heywood's Visit to President Taylor.

On the return of Mr. Heywood from Washington City to this place, he told us that he had resolved not to come all the way from Deseret to Washington, and return again without having an interview with President Taylor, the distinguished chieftain who led the American forces to victory and conquest in the sunny climes of Mexico.

After no little exertions, and by dint of perseverance, he succeeded in obtaining the desired opportunity. The President was in a very good humor, and received him with much civility, and after some little conversation, said: "Can you raise potatoes in the Valley?" Mr. H. replied in the affirmative. When the interview ended, Mr. Heywood arose, gave the President his hand and said: "By the providence of God, President Taylor, you have been elevated to this dignified and responsible station! Now, I want you to be a father to our people." The President dropped his head for a moment, and then observed: "I will do you all the good I can, and as little harm as possible."

This is a good sentiment, and an index to a good and generous heart; and if the sentiment is faithfully observed (of which we entertain no doubt), it will, most unquestionably, be satisfactory to our people. We have only sketched a few words of the interview to show the last sayings of the President on parting with Mr. Heywood.

Sugar Beet.

Mr. Miles Beach, brother of Mr. Munson Beach, from St. Louis, is about starting from this point to the Salt Lake City with a stock of goods; and in connection with his mercantile operations, he goes out prepared to cultivate, on a pretty extensive scale, the Sugar Beet, and also intends to erect a sugar manufactory and refinery.

We view this as one of the greatest and best schemes that has ever been set on foot for the people of the Western Valleys. It brings one of the greatest comforts, nay, luxuries right to their doors, and puts it in the power of the people there to increase their comforts and to reduce their expenses. We hope and trust that Mr. B. will receive that favor, attention and patronage in the Valley of the Salt Lake which his noble enterprise justifies him to. He has a scientific knowledge of the business, and deserves to be encouraged. We wish him abundant success!

School Books and Stationery.

Who will go to the Valley without School Books—without paper, ink, pens, wafers, sealing wax, pencils, slates; and various other articles in the line, too numerous to mention, when they can be had so reasonably as they are now selling at the office of the Frontier Guardian? Remember that you will want to write back after you get there. Your children will want to be educated, and you will need the books and facilities for these things, that perhaps cannot be obtained so readily in the country whither you journey.

Official.

Rain has come at last, just in time to save the country! Grass is now abundant. The green mantle of Spring begins to throw its extending folds over hill and valley, and nature appears attired in her most beautiful dress.

Friends and Brethren bound to Salt Lake Valley! Now is the time to "roll out" into camp. You have no time to lose. The journey is long, and remember that winter will meet you in the mountains unless you hasten. Let none go short of one hundred pounds of breadstuffs and other staples in proportion, according to the taste and relish of the parties. Take one hundred and fifty pounds of breadstuffs if you can, and other things in proportion. Roll out, roll out, you that intend going at all. Tarry not—clear the track; and let the westward with animal life while the late rain and warm weather are causing the grass to spring forth with great rapidity, inviting you to march forth upon the plains.

It was decided in our Council last winter, that our emigration pass up on the South side of the Great Plate River: Not that we owe ought to any ferry but good will, neither are we brought under obligation to any ferry; but consistency requires us to honor our own counsel, it being the result of much experience, &c. Companies will rendezvous near Bethelham City, eighteen miles below this town; at the elm grove, four miles directly west of Kanabville, and Br. Felts' company from the Pochahontas will rendezvous about a half mile west of Kanabville. Any person who may be going to the Mines, or to the Salt Lake even, should now open his eyes, and make every step count one.

Arrivals.

Elders ORSON PRATT, WILFORD WOODRUFF and his company; and Elder N. H. FELT and company arrived here a few days since, all well; and many of them are bound for the Salt Lake Country, and many will settle in Pottawatomie County. The California Emigration has been greater through this place than through any other place on this frontier, according to the best information that we can obtain. At any rate, we shall be able in our next, to give a pretty accurate statement of the number of teams and men that have crossed at this point. We now believe the number of teams that have passed here for the mines will exceed five thousand. Our own emigration is very large from all parts. There have been twelve first class steamers arrived here from St. Louis this Spring, laden to the guards. We shall be glad when the rush is over, and our streets once more comparatively clear, and our citizens themselves again. Throng and excitement have given us a peculiar longing for a little tranquillity and seclusion.

The Season.

During the months of March, April and the forepart of May, it was exceedingly dry, cold and windy. The prospects of the farmer began to be gloomy in the extreme. The whole surface of the earth was as a moving cloud of dust. Animals and men were almost choked with it. The goggle trade has been a splendid business in this place. On Sunday night, 19th inst., a glorious and plentiful shower of rain fell upon the earth, and on Monday morning, the ground was completely drenched—weather turned exceedingly warm, and grass and all kinds of vegetation now are most luxuriant and prosperous. All nature smiles again. The farmers had an excellent time to put in their seed, and the recent rains bring it forth now with great rapidity. Success to the farmers! When they prosper, every body else prospers. They are the anchor of hope, the bone and sinew of the country, and the salvation of the government, in spite of Clay, Foote, Benton, and all the squaw fights the two latter can raise.

For the Guardian. Steamer Pocahontas.

This capacious boat, the largest we believe that ever came as high up the Missouri as Council Bluffs, was moored at Kanabville Landing on the eve of the 20th inst., 13 days from St. Louis, bringing 350 passengers besides considerable freight for this section, and the Salt Lake settlements.

The passengers speak in the highest terms of Capt. Moore, Mr. Lee, Clerk, and the other officers for their gentlemanly deportment, kindness, and fair dealing in all the perplexities incident upon a crowded boat and a large amount of baggage.

N. H. FELT.

Heretofore monies from foreign subscribers only have been acknowledged through the Guardian;—hereafter home subscriptions will be acknowledged.

Attend to Your Subscriptions.

There are many of our subscribers removing from the Eastern and Middle States; and in fact, from many other parts, to this place and to Salt Lake. They should be particular to call and arrange their subscriptions immediately on arriving here, lest their papers be continued to their former address, and they pay their money without receiving any benefit. All whom it may concern, are particularly requested to attend to the above at the earliest practicable period.

Legal.

It is requested, by Mr. Sloan, the District Clerk, that all marriage licenses that have been executed, be returned forthwith to him that he may arrange his record in a proper and lawful manner. Those who neglect to do this within the time specified by law, must expect to pay the penalty of their delinquency.

The Clerk is also authorized, by law, to prepare and administer the oath of allegiance, and to grant certificates of application to foreigners to become citizens.

This will be attended with but trifling expense and it places the foreigner on the high road to citizenship in the United States of America. This is the first step of the alien towards the ballot box; and towards an eligibility to an official station in the government of the country.

It should be remembered that if any minister of the gospel shall solemnize a marriage in this country without first having obtained a license from the District Clerk to authorize him to marry, is liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and we are told that such will be prosecuted.

How to Prosper on the Plains.

Have good teams, good wagons, plenty of cows, with the best of provisions, and enough of them. Keep watch by day and guard by night, and don't hurry too much, "for the race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Be merciful to your animals and give them time to eat and rest: and to keep the witches hobgoblins and Indians at a respectful distance from you, be sure and get your clearance from the printer.

Address Us at Kanabville.

Our mails have become so far regulated, and the prospects so favorable, that we will now venture to advise and request our friends and correspondents abroad, to address us at KANABVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, and no more at St. Joseph, Upper Missouri!

High Council.

This body met on Saturday last, and resolved that one company of emigrants for the Valley of the Salt Lake, be organized at the Elm Grove West of Kanabville, on the banks of the Missouri river. No person or family will be allowed to go with the sanction of the Council unless they have, at least, one hundred pounds of good breadstuffs to the person, old or young; and one hundred and fifty pounds of breadstuffs if it is possibly constant, and other staples in a reasonable proportion. Every wagon, its contents, and the team attached to it, will be duly inspected by a judicious and responsible Committee, and ascertain if they are in a suitable and proper condition to cross the Plains. For this service a tax of twenty-five cents will be levied on each wagon thus inspected. Every person should have his teams yoked or hitched up at bedtime, so as to prevent delay. The weather is now fine and prosperous, and let every one who intends going to the Valley this year, be up and doing. No companies will be organized after the 15th day of June to cross the Plains this year; and all ferries that we can control or influence, will cross no emigrants after the 20th day of June. The admonitions of our last companies who emigrated last year, and came well nigh perishing in the snows of the mountains, are a sufficient warrant, which should be satisfactory to every one, for stopping emigrants crossing the river after the 20th day of June.

No person should be longer in suspense about going to the Valley. If you do not positively know that you are going, you are guilty if you do not take immediate measures to raise a crop; and if such persons find themselves destitute next fall, they cannot expect to have much sympathy from the church. "God helps those who help themselves."

Council.

There seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to the word "Council." Any article in this paper under that head, is designed to be heeded, and may be considered as having received the highest official sanction of the Church from whence it proceeded. When that council is disobeyed it frustrates the general movements of the body, and brings distress upon the Church.

A New Island Discovered.

The North American states that a new Island, entirely unknown to navigators, was made in November last, by Captain William M. Michael, of the ship Montauk, while on a voyage from Sydney, New South Wales, to Shanghai, in China. It lies below Loo Choo Islands and Japan, about 130 deg. 06 min. east from Greenwich. Smoke was seen in several places, and at night many lights, as from fishing boats.

Burlington Hawk-Eye.

This is a keen discerning journal—ably edited, and advocates the best political policy in our opinion; but it sometimes makes a discovery of things that do not exist. It should see clearly enough to discover the difference between irony and reality, should consider our whole remarks, and not permit an unfounded jealousy to direct its keen penetrating glance at a few detached sentences, and from those isolated passages, draw conclusions that accord no better with truth than the growling of a bull-frog with the soft notes of the lute.

We killed the first snakes out here, and built the first mills and bridges; and we will try to have all things right on this frontier. Do not be alarmed friend "Hawk!" The ballot-box will probably remove your doubts and fears, if you endure with a little patience.

When we have given our enemy a rebuke to our heart's content,—we do not wish to chastise him or continue a war of words that would exclude more useful matter from the columns of our journal.

Expelled.

One William Jenkins, from Wales, residing near Oregon, Mo., for drunkenness and blasphemous conduct, stands expelled from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Farewell Ball.

It will be seen by the official action of the Council that permission is given to each branch of the Church throughout the County to have one dance, and one only. The friends have a desire to meet together in a social capacity before they separate, some going to the Salt Lake, and some remaining here. The president of each Branch is appointed to preside over his respective party. Let there be no misunderstanding in the case. In the first place, no one should step forward unless he fully understands, and when any Branch has had one dance, let them stop at that; and there should be none postponed later than the 15th, day of June. It is hoped that no transgressor will have any occasion to say, "I did not understand it."

It was proposed, that in consideration of the incessant labors and increasing care and responsibility of the president of the church here, that all the funds raised should go for his special benefit. This proposal, he objected to; but said, that if they were disposed to place the funds in his hands, with the privilege of giving to others, and for various contingencies, he would accept of it; but observed that he could not accept a dollar for his own use, as he could live without it. This was agreed to.

Some of the Council observed that the branches might feel disposed to have free balls, or to make the expenses balance the proceeds, and thus, no funds be raised. It was replied that it was a kind of liberal generous affair. No compulsion, but a free will concern, and every branch could show its feeling and ability after selling out their produce at high prices.

Petition.

Extract from the Minutes of the High Council. Br. S. M. Blair presented a petition to the Council, on Saturday last, praying for a Farewell Ball, signed by several of the citizens of Kanabville. After some remarks, it was moved, seconded, and carried, to grant the petition, and also that each Branch have the privilege of one Ball, to be given under the supervision of the President of the Branch, the benefit arising therefrom to be given to Pres. O. Hyde to be used at his discretion for the benefit of the poor, and various contingencies. E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanabville, May 25, 1850.

THE LARGEST LUMP OF GOLD YET.—By the last accounts from California, we learn that a lump of quartz and gold was found in the diggings, weighing ninety-three pounds, of which sixty were gold. This must, decidedly, be the handsomest specimen of "rock" that can yet be boasted of. The miners are evidently approaching the great deposits, and when they reach them, we suppose they will dig out gold by the ton, as coals are dug in Pennsylvania. What may we not expect next!

Saint Louis Band.

This band arrived here a few days since from St. Louis enroute to the Salt Lake Valley, under the supervision of Elder N. H. Felt, and conducted by Mr. Ballou, an Italian, whose talents, as a musician, are we are confident few can equal, and none can excel.

We are highly gratified to witness the progress made by our Saint Louis friends in this sublime and soul inspiring science. We wish them much success in their praise-worthy exertions to contribute to the social enjoyment of that community who may be honored with the privilege of greeting them as citizens and residents. They have a choice set of heavy brass instruments, and they know well how to use them. We have listened with peculiar pleasure to their thrilling strains in the midnight serenade for the last few nights. Mr. Pitt and his associates, who, by the way, are not slow on the strings instruments, have favored us with their soft and fine touches in the glimmering moonlight under our window. Music has a charm that merits more encouragement than it generally receives.

The **Farewell Ball** comes off in this town on Friday evening next. Extensive arrangements are being entered into for the occasion by the managers, for the enjoyment of the guests.

Deseret and California.

Gen. John Wilson and Amasa Lyman, delegates from Deseret, arrived at the seat of Government in California, late in January, bearing a proposition from Deseret to California. A memorial, stating the purposes to submit to the people the question, calling a Convention of all California both east and west of the Sierra Nevada, and that if the people decide for the call of such Convention, it shall meet "with a view of framing for the present, one State, to cover all the territory acquired from Mexico, as included in California."

The delegates also submit the suggestion that the people inhabiting the strip of country included within the limits of both States, shall determine for themselves to which State they will belong.

The principal reason urged by the delegates for the adoption of these proposals is, that the slavery question would thereby be put to rest for all California.

Gov. Burnett, in his message, considers one by one, all these arguments and proposals, and condemns them all. With regard to the slavery question he says, that the people of California settled that themselves, and if the people of Deseret did not, it is their fault or misfortune. He says that the two communities are too far apart to be combined even temporarily, and that Texas and Maine might as well have been made one State as Deseret and California.

The Legislature, after hearing the memorial and Governor's message, refused to receive the former; thus the delegates will accomplish nothing.

For the Guardian.

Lines Suggested by a Trip on the Missouri River.

BY ANICUS.

Majestic stream, thy waters madly flow,
From mountain springs where tall the fir trees grow,
And gather force along thy devious way,
Thy muddy waters cloud the sparkling spray.

Thy serpent track the Continent divides,
From mountains north to sunny Southern tides,
Far north the buffalo drinks thy streamlets dry,
And yet thou dost the vast wide seas supply.

Thy boiling current sweeps away the land;
Fills high the deep with islands form'd of sand,
Where islands stood bright, covered o'er with green,
Nought but thy muddy bubbling waters now are seen.

In eddying whirls on these vast forests float,
As well the bent and tidy puffing boat,
Thy sunken saags have foundered many a bark,
And thousands meet their death beneath thy waters dark.

The red man sports on thee his light canoe,
With quivering strokes he brings the game to view—
He takes the fish from thy deep hidden bed,
The wild fowl takes, if arrow true has sped.

Vast hills enclose thee in thy swelling course,
And holds secure thy torrents maddening force,
Thy rocky heights the howling tempests brave,
Rich verdure of the hills reflect sad darkness on thy wave.

Majestic stream, thy like is nowhere seen;
Roll on forever, 'twixt thy beds of green,
Far north the author slakes thy rocky bed,
Stand still, thou author slakes thy rocky bed.

Steamer Robert Campbell, May 6th, 1850.

Compromise Plan of Committee of Thirteen.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1850.

Mr. Clay is now reading the report of the Committee of Thirteen, of which the following is an abstract.
1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of compact entered into by the United States; in the resolutions of annexation, and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union, as equal States; the Committee do not think that any plan for the formation of new States should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also, that such new States should be admitted without any objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2d. In considering the question of the admission of California, the majority of the committee are of opinion, that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass for her admission into the Union as a State.

[Owing to an interruption at Washington, this report was not finished when the office closed.]
A dispatch from New York says, the Herald has received a copy of the Nicaragua treaty and a portion of the correspondence, but does not publish it. It says it lays a foundation of revolution in the world, and sows the seeds of one of the greatest naval conflicts between the United States and England which will surpass anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the history of the human race. The terms of the treaty, and the protection it gives to the charter, gives confidence among capitalists both here and in London, and the probable success of the enterprise and the opening of a new and wonderful communication of ships of every magnitude, between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is hoped that it will be confirmed.

A late Washington letter, in the New York Tribune, says:

If the speech of Mr. Clay has had no other effect, it seems to be conceded that it has scattered to the winds of heaven the iniquitous scheme of the Calhounists for a separation of the Union. Southern men have been brought to reflect on what would be the consequences to themselves, even if they carry out their own rash acts; and their better acts; and their better judgments have exerted from them the confession that Mr. Clay was right in showing that their last end would be worse than their first. No other Southern man living could have spoken with the boldness and fearlessness of speech that has driven the disunionists in disgrace from the treasonable designs they had partially matured against the integrity of the Union.

Wanted.

Two or three tons of goods hauled to the Valley, for which ten dollars per hundred will be given. One half in advance, and the balance to be paid on the delivery of the goods.

Enquire at this office for further particulars.

List of California Emigrants that have arrived on this Frontier.

They are all apparently in good health and spirits, and eager for the mines. Persons receiving this number who are not regular subscribers to the paper, will please run over this list of names, and they will probably find their husband's name, the name of a son or brother, cousin, friend or old acquaintance. There are many emigrants who have arrived here whose names are not in this list. They can all have their names registered in the next number of the Guardian if they wish, and a copy sent back to any friend, for one dime each.

From Missouri—Wm. Flanders, W. L. Freeman, John J. Gray.

From Iowa—John & Wm. Jones, John Williams, Thomas Edwards and family, John Rees, Jerome Dutton, Lorenzo Dutton, R. S. Dickinson, A. A. White, Melvin Squire, James DeLong, John DeLong, Leander G. DeLong, Andrew J. Wilson, Martin Sewell, Henry Mussetten, Lorenzo Ellis, Charles H. Haining, Joel Terry.

From Illinois—A. B. Botsford, Jacob Smith, John Robertson, John Hart, Ira P. Hale, Clark Camp, Geo. W. McCulloch, Clark Taylor, Louis Yearling, M. Fisher, Valley Wood & Co.

From Ohio—John Goehnen, Jr., T. B. Smith, L. D. Caster, Wm. Henson.

From Indiana—Daniel Carlisle.

From Wisconsin—Benj. Fowler.

From Michigan—Oscar Nye, Henry Pinckney, E. G. Gould, W. C. Foster, Joseph Collins, W. H. Ellis, John E. Jessup, Bazalott Taff, Zebulon T. Wheaton, H. A. Ellis, Jesse C. Coleman, Milton Coleman, John Hanna, George Voorhis, Moses Voorhis, C. C. Putnam, J. A. Patrick, J. B. Howard, F. A. Howard, Wm. Anderson.

From England—Henry Lamb.

From Pennsylvania—Eliaser W. Colton, Daniel Greenoch.

Prairie Rover Company.

Charles Sherman, George Munford, James Munford, B. Williams, Wm. Galloway, James B. Brown, John T. King, C. Moretz Luther Moretz, A. C. Crouch, John Bosworth, Alexander Casteel, James Moored, T. C. Hopkins, George Baker, Obadiah Hallenbake, Wm. B. Haley, John Wm. M. Elbert, John Quinn, George Rugeley, A. T. White, T. J. Packinup, Wm. McCoy, James Jackway, Garrett Reiner, Solomon Reiner, Thomas Roobarough, John Crane, P. M. Gleason, James Connell, Joseph Townsend, Simon Nowlan, Patrick Gleason, Geo. Brinnhall, John Brinnhall, Noah Brinnhall, F. M. Brinnhall, Ira B. Dillon, Jas. Hoover, Z. Hanser.

COMPANIES DEPARTED.

Missouri and Iowa Mining Company.

This company was organized at Kanabville 23d inst., and left on the 24th to cross the Missouri River on the south side of the Platte in good health and spirits for the Great Eldorado of the west.

OFFICERS.—James Henshaw, Captain; Alonzo Barton, Wagon Master; Henderson Hibbets, Sergeant of Guard; Enoch B. Ripper, Inspector of Arms; Enoch Richards, Secretary, and Washington Henshaw, Samuel H. Colton, Isaac D. Davis, Committee to settle difficulties.

MEMBERS.—Nicholas Clark, Samuel Swan, James W. Fowler, Edward T. Peake, Thomas Ward, Jas. Shannon, Levi Brown, George Clay, Hubbard Smith, Lorenzo D. Huntsman, Charles R. Huntsman, Wm. Davis, John Strother, John White, And'w Little, M. Price, Samuel Ellison, John Ford, Wm. Buskirk, Jephthah Dunn, Henry Dawson, E. L. Thomas, Andrew Spencer, Hazon Wilson, Joseph Woodward, John Willis, Charles Billups, Wm. Billups, James Laytham, John Stephens, David H. Billups, Fred Allen, Abel Ellis, George Foster, H. Billups, Daniel South, Washington Henshaw's family.

Remittances received for the Frontier Guardian, since May 15, 1850.

Albert N. Teall, Baldwinville, New York, \$2 00;
John Lusk, Watworth, New York, \$1 00;
Wm. Moore, Honeyoe Falls, N. Y., \$1 00; Wilford Woodruff, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$7 00; David N. Wells, Edinburgh, Pa., 50 cents; Madison D. Byland, Keokuk, Iowa, 50 cents; Melissa S. Swafford, Iowa City, 50 cents; Mrs. Rutha A. Sawyer, Michigan City, Indiana, \$1 00; Allen Schultz, Waukegan, Wis., 50 cents; Sarah Flint, Michigan City, Ind., 50 cents; George Keesburgh, Shullsburg, Wis., 50 cents; Angelina Rockafeller, Grandview, Iowa, 50 cents; John Wood, Shullsburg, Wis., 50 cents; S. P. Nichols, Dubuque, Iowa, 50 cents; John O. Marsh, Spencer Township, Ohio, \$1 00; David Elliott, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, \$1 00; Helen H. Crittenden, Belvidere, Ill., 50 cents; Miss Jane Havenhill, Newark, Ill., 50 cents; Oreb Turner, Nauvau, Ill., \$2 00; Darius Longee, Lowell, Mass., \$2 00; Conn., \$2 00; J. C. W. Thompson, Peterburgh, C. S., \$1 00; J. C. Little, do, do, \$2 00; Joel T. N. H., \$2 00; J. C. Little, do, do, \$2 00; Olive Brynton, Avery, Iowa, \$1 00; Justice McCall, New Castle, Ill., \$2 00; Jesse Hobbs, Eminence, Ill., \$2 00; Zebulon Adams, do, do, \$2 00; James W. Dinsmore, do, do, \$1 00; G. W. Turley, Mt. Pulaski, Ill., \$1 00; Jorpan Allen, Willsbrough, N. Y., \$1 00; Thomas Cartwright, N. Y. City, 95 cents; Joseph Ware, Mo., \$1 00; W. Woodruff, Cambridgeport, Mass., \$2 00; Elisha Branch, Jewett City, Conn., \$2 00; Samuel Lewis, New Haven, Conn., \$1 00; Samuel Hawks, Starbuck Corners, Maine, 50 cents; Elizabeth Lewis, Kansas, Mo., \$2 00; Charles H. Haining, Bloomfield, Iowa, 50 cents; Eli Colton, Elk Creek, Pa., \$2 00; John Miles, 254 Fulton St. New York, \$2 00; Catharine Reese, 204 Fulton St. do, \$2 00; T. H. Burrows, 1 Olive St. do, \$2 00; Mary West, Phila. Pa., \$1 00; Mary M. Cook, do, \$1 00; Henry Bellan, do, \$1 00; Mr. Durr, do, \$1 00; Mr. Seidmore, do, \$2 00; Joseph H. Hargr., \$1 00; Henry Cramp, do, \$2 00; James Wells, do, \$1 00; Henry Cramp, do, \$2 00; Samuel do, \$1 00; J. C. Conard, do, \$1 00; Hardy, do, \$1 00; Martin S. Snyder, do, \$1 00; Robert Key, do, \$1 00; Cherryhill, Maryland, \$1 00; Lord Fallon, do, \$1 00; Benjamin Tyson, College Green, do, \$1 00; John S. Carpenter, Centerville, Delaware, \$1 00; Joseph Oaks, do, \$1 00; Charles C. Grove, do, \$2 00; J. D. N. Thompson, Linden, Mo., \$2 00; Andrew J. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo., \$2 00; Barnett Cole, Pigea, Iowa, 25 cents; Mena, Cannon, Cambridgeport, Mass., 70 cents; Nathaniel Olney, do, do, 2 00; David Bennett, 2 00; Ann Burroughs, do, 1 00; Israel Canfield, East Hill, do, 1 00; Augustus Canfield, do, 1 00; Martin Benson, Granger, do, 2 00; Sarah Butler, do, 1 00; John Hawkins, Cleveland, Ohio, 1 00; Thomas Wilson, do, 1 00; John Frame, St. Joseph, Mo., 1 00.

MARRIED.

In this town, by the Editor, on Sunday, 19th inst., MR. CHARLES ALLEN to REBECCA WINSLOW, (formerly from Cincinnati Ohio) both of this County.

May the rays of hope, and the tranquility incident to conjugal bliss, shed their divine influence over this happy couple.

At Martindales Branch, May 23d, by Thos. S. Johnson, Mr. ARA W. SAUN, Savannah, Mo., to Miss NANCY ANN HANES, Fremont county, Iowa.

With the above we received some most excellent Cakes, for which they have our best wishes, and we can say with the poet:

He that holds fast the golden mean,
And lives contentedly between,
The little and the great,
Feels not the wants that pinch the poor,
Nor plagues that haunt the rich man's door,
Inflicting all his state.

In this town by the Editor on 27th inst, Mr. GEORGE SCHOLES to MARY SPENCER, both of this County.

DIED.

On board the steamer Sacramento on her way to Council Bluffs on the 5th inst. IRVIN H., son of Wm. H. and Emily C. Irvin, from Connecticut, aged 2 years, 6 months and 20 days.

</

POETRY.

Bless God for Rain.

BY GEO. W. SUNCAT.

"Bless God for Rain," the good man said,
And wiped away a grateful tear—
That we may have our daily bread,
He drops a shower upon us here.
Our Father, Thou who dwell'st in heaven,
We think Thee for the kindly shower,
The blessed present Thou hast given
To man and beast and bird and flower.

The dusty earth, with lips apart,
Looked up where rolled the orb of flame,
As though a prayer came from its heart,
For rain to come; and lo, it came.
The Indian corn with silken plume,
And flowers with tiny pitchers filled,
Send up their praise of sweet perfume,
For precious drops the clouds distilled.

The meadow grass is fresh and green—
The brooklet swells its song again;
Methinks an angel wing is seen,
In every cloud that brings us rain.
There is a rainbow in the sky,
Upon the arch where the tempests tread;
God wrote it ere the world was dry—
It is the autograph of God.

Up where the heavy thunders rolled,
And clouds on fire were swept along,
The sun rises in a car of gold,
And soaring birds dissolve in song.
The rills that gush from mountains rude,
Flow trickling to the verdant base—
Just like the tears of gratitude
That often stain a good man's face.

Great King of Peace, deign now to bless;
The windows of thy heart be open;
Shower down the rain of righteousness,
And wash away the stain of sin;
And let the radiant bow of Love
In beauty mark our mortal sky,
Like that fair sign unrolled above,
But not like it to fade and die.

[Christian Citizen.]

MISCELLANY.

From the Yankee Blade.

Surprising the Camp or the Irish Ranger
in quest of the Cannanachs.

A Scene from Life in Prairie Land.

BY FALCONERIDGE.

Irish are everywhere. You may find Pat
where even a live Yankee is unknown, and
yet the Yankees can be found wherever the
sun rises and sets, and grass grows. No
few of the first settlers in Texas were Irish,
at least on the coast; the American army is
nearly one-fourth Irish, and when the Texan
revolution broke out, scores of Southern
Irishmen enlisted in the Texan ranks and no
braver, and quicker soldiers, for such war-
fare could be desired, than those "ready-to-
fight" Irishmen.

There was a bullet-headed, square built
Paddy, in the Ranger service, named Darby
Kelley; and an active and jolly, witty and
brave fellow who never began to know what
danger or fear looked like, except they came
at him in the shape of copper-heads or rat-
tlesnakes—and those reptiles were about
the only living "critters" that could ever
start a hair on Darby's cocoanut. In the
same company or squad, with Darby, was
another noted individual, named Ben Burns,
but who was more generally known as
"Black Hawk," from the fact of his having
presumed to assert that he was one of
the captors of the famous Indian chief
Black Hawk, "in the frontiers of the United
States, some years previous. "Black Hawk"

was none of your common men; he was
tall and straight as an Indian; an im-
mense power, wrestler, horse-breaker, and
all those things, besides being an elegant
man, and the most dashing and fear-
less gentleman you ever saw on horse flesh.
Black Hawk and Darby were messmates,
and three sworn friends. Darby was not by
nature, or the force of art, very well versed
in Indian manners and customs, although he
had some brushes with the red skins. For
them he entertained the liveliest contempt
and hate, and he would no more have hesi-
tated to ride into a regiment of them, with a
good shillalah, than he would to have en-
tered a "grocery" with a dime in his pocket.
Darby's contempt for Cannanachs cost him
some trouble, as the sequel will prove.

Towards sunset, one clear and bracing
October day, a small party of the Rangers,
after a long, toilsome scout in the Can-
nanche country, halted at a spring, and dis-
mounting, from the pleasantness of the spot
and the fatigue of the party, they deter-
mined to bivouac there for the night, and pre-
parations were made accordingly.

Darby Kelly was one of the party—his
friend Black Hawk was with another squad,
who were to join them the next day. After
such a repast as a Ranger might indulge in
such a place and at such a time, the horses
being secured, the Rangers took a smoke,
and throwing themselves upon old Mother
Earth, seven of the nine slept—leaving Dar-
by and a comrade to keep guard.

Night had not far advanced when the
nodding sentinels were aroused by the snor-
ing of the horses, and the manner of their
"cavering" around indicated that there was
mischief in the wind.

"Up, boys! up!" says Darby, arousing
his sleeping companions in arms. "There's
game at some ssa-shee or other about; up!
boys, and be wide awake!"

And Darby's words of warning were
hardly from his lips when a body of those
red, dare-devil horsemen, swift as the whirl-
wind, pounced upon the little camp, knock-
ed it into "next week," stampeding the
horses, and carrying off Darby Kelly's beau-
tiful red Mexican blanket, which the heroic
Irishman hurled into the face of one of the
Indians' horses, to keep him from jumping
on to him, while he pulled fast and strong
at the trigger of his revolver, materially al-
tered some of the notes of the assailants.

"Hut-o-o-o!" "Who-o-o-o-o-o!"
The performance was all over, and the
assailants a mile off, before Darby could
say—

"Did ye ever see the like o' that in yer
travels afore?"
The wounded were attended to, and two
of the little party despatched to a certain
point, where the other party of the Rangers

some ten mounted and well equipped men
were supposed to be camped. Darby for
his fast traveling qualities, and devotion to
duty, was one of the messengers, and
about day-light he and his comrade found
the camp of their friends, and then they all
made a break for the scene of the disaster,
where a council of war was held, a camp
was decided upon for the wounded and un-
horses, and ten of the best men, including
Black Hawk and Darby, were started to
make reprisal upon the thieving Cannanachs.

They kept the trail of the Indians faith-
fully all day, and towards sun-down struck a
tributary of the Trinity river, and then the
trail divided—the stolen horses evidently
being taken by a small portion of the Indians
to a remote spot, to escape re-capture should
pursuit be made. The Rangers were anx-
ious to have a "fight" with their copper-
colored enemies, but just then the capture
of their horses was a more important matter.
The Indian camp was found about midnight,
under the brow of a small mountain, and
Black Hawk took a reconnaissance and re-
turned to the party in the course of an hour,
reporting that ten or twelve of the red-skins
were encamped, with over twenty horses.

"And did ye spy anything like my old
grey, among 'em?" says Darby in a whis-
per.

"Couldn't make out the critters," Black
Hawk replied, "but, Darby, one of the cop-
per-headed cusses is asleep on your red
blanket by the fire!"

"His-s-she-e," says Black Hawk, raising
his great bony hand for Darby to keep quiet.
"Now, boys, look sharp! There's to be a
mighty tight scrimmage here pooty darned
sudden. Somebody's to be hurt, but we've
got to take them critters, and the red devils
won't like it, nuther. Now you Bill Brown
and Dick Manfee, take care of these critters;
hold on to 'em like life to a possum; eight
of us will fix the flints of that thieving gang
in short metre. Bill and Dick, you hang by
the critters. So, boys, look sharp, and keep
your tools handy; quiet, look sharp!"

An hour's crawling and feeling along
through the brush and grass, finally brought
the Indian camp in view. The horses were
all tightly picketed; a dull fire exhibited
some ten or twelve Indians stretched out, or
sitting around, and eight were selected as
targets by the Rangers' rifles; but before
they let drive at them, the wary Indians
smelt a rat, and quicker than thought, they
jumped—flew to their horses, they dashed
away like lightning, with a yell and a small
shower of bullets after them.

Darby's whole mind and energies had
been fixed upon the copper-headed gentle-
man who was reposing on his much loved
red blanket, and when that individual took
the cue to fly, he did not forget the blanket,
which he stuck to, and Darby after him.
"Bang!" went Darby's rifle, the ball slightly
searing the Indian's hide, and as he moun-
ted one horse, Darby leaped like a double-
strung cat upon another, and away went
Darby and his charger, furious as the torna-
do, after the Indian, who was yelling like
blue blazes, and Darby peppering him with
his revolver! Before Black Hawk and his
companions could mount their horses, Darby
and the Indians were miles off; and Darby
found all of a sudden, that he had gone a
little too far, and fallen into dangerous com-
pany, for he was captured as well as his red
blanket.

Black Hawk and his companions secured
several horses, and followed the flying
Indians some miles; but as much as he dis-
liked to do so, he was forced to keep up the
pursuit, and leave poor Darby and his blank-
et to their fate, knowing that as long as life
lasted, the heroic Irishman would be more
than a match in cunning and courage for a
dozen Cannanachs.

Many weeks after the above occurrence,
Darby Kelly made his appearance early one
morning at a "grocery" on the verge of
civilized Texas. His dress had undergone
considerable alteration, and the Ranger of a
few months previous, was cutting a very
respectable figure as a decently equipped
Cannanche chief. The "bould Irishman" be-
strode a fine horse, and was the possessor
of his much respected red blanket. Darby
had won upon the good graces of his cap-
tors; his prowess and boisterous nature had
quite enraptured the Indians, and "bedad,"
it's chafe they made me! So I kept my eye
open for a long time afore I could saze up
on me blanket, and get a favorable oppor-
tunity to give 'em the slip! but which I at
length did, by hitting the spalpeen who had
me blanket, a rap on the head at night, and
then stepped out!

COULDN'T CURE HIM.—Eel-ten, and all
other cures for drunkenness that human sci-
ence ever tried, were tried in vain on Philander
Nicholls, the last-maker. Mrs. Nicholls had
used some desperate remedies, such as
steeping large quantities of jalap, aloes, ipoe-
ca, &c., in Philander's grog; but he con-
tinued to drink with undiminished relish, and
the consequence of this dosing system were
more troublesome to Mrs. Nicholls herself
than they were to Philander, her husband.
Being dead drunk every afternoon, within
half an hour after he began his day's jollifi-
cation, (so rapidly did he pour down the li-
quor,) he never felt the slightest sensation
on account of the medicines he had swallow-
ed. At last Mrs. Nicholls bethought herself
of another plan for making a reformed drunk-
ard of her lord. "She engaged a watchman,
for a stipulated reward, to carry Philander to
the watch-house, while he was yet in a state
of insensibility, and frighten him a little
when he recovered. In consequence of this
arrangement, Philander waked up about 11
o'clock at night, and found himself lying on
a pine bench in a dim and strange apartment.
Raising himself on one elbow, he looked
around until his eyes rested on a man seated
by a stove, and smoking a segar.

"Where am I?" said Philander.

"In the medical college," answered the
segar-smoker.

"What a-doin' there?"

"Going to be cut up."

"Why, you died yesterday, while you
were drunk, and we bought your body to
make a 'natomy.'"

"It's a lie; I am not dead."

"No matter; we bought your carcass from

your wife, who had a right to sell it, for it's
all the good she could ever make of you. If
you're not dead, that's not the fault of the
doctors; and they'll cut you up dead or
alive."

"You will do it, eh?" asked the old sot.

"Ay, to be sure we will; now directly,"
was the resolute answer.

"Well, can't you let us have a little some-
thing to drink before you begin?"

This last speech satisfied the watchman
that Philander was a hopeless case; and as
his reward was contingent on his successful
treatment of the patient, he was not a little
chagrined at the result; so, with no gentle
handling, he tumbled the irreformable in-
beriate out of the watch-house.—[Pennsyl-
vanian.]

A recent letter in the Journal of Com-
merce furnishes the following items concern-
ing the quartz mountains.
Hitherto, and for years to come, the gold
hunters will content themselves with working
the diluvial earth, for dust and small pieces
of gold, which have been torn from the hills
and mountains by the torrents and rains.
The gold undoubtedly was originally imbed-
ded in the quartz rock, of which there are
literally mountains. Ranges of mountains
and hills of auriferous quartz extend the
whole length of the Sierra Nevada. From
these quartz rocks, Mr. Wright, the member
of Congress elect from California, has
brought most interesting specimens.

One of his specimens which he considered
very interesting is a piece of quartz chipped
rudely off from some exposed rocks, and
which bears unmistakable marks of time.
It is moss-covered, and has been exposed to
rains and storms for ages. It chiefly consists
of solid gold imbedded in the quartz. He
has also a number of boulders of gold, with
quartz adhering to them; and which, of
course, were detached by time and torrents
from the mountain mass.

Another set of specimens consists of quartz
in which minute particles of gold are dis-
tinctly visible to the eye. These are very
rich in their product.

The next class of specimens consists of
ordinary white and grey quartz, of which
there are mountains in California, and in
which no gold is very apparent to the eye,
but which yields eleven dollars and a half in
gold to four pounds of rock.

This has been tested by experiment, and I
saw a ball of gold extracted from four pounds
of the quartz, worth \$11.50.

The gold mountains and placers in Cali-
fornia are all public property, except Col.
Fremont's mine, which is on a corner of the
range and laps on to it. This mine is his
own property. All or nearly all the rest be-
long to the U. S., and are the most valuable
of all the public property. Col. F.'s mine is
very rich.

When Congress is in a humor to resume
legislation, it is probable that their attention
will be turned to the regulation, by law, of
this property—its sale or lease. Mr. Benton
has a project in view, and Mr. Douglass and
others; and the California members have
plans and views on the subject.

Conversing with some friends, a few days
since, on the attempts which have been
made and are now making by the clergy, to
"stop the mail" on the first day of the week,
one of them observed that it would be well
to petition Congress to stop the salaries of
the clergy on Sunday! If the mail is stopped,
we cannot see why the salaries of the clergy
should not also be stopped!

"Hallo!" ejaculated an anxious guardian
to his lovely niece, as he entered the parlor,
and saw her on the sofa, in the arms of a
swain, who had just popped the question and
sealed it with a smack—"What's the time of
day, now?" "I should think it was about
half past twelve," was the cool reply, "as
you see we are almost oxen."

A NEW TEST OF A MAN'S POLITICS.—I
say Pete some rascally Whig stole half my
pig last night."

"How do you know it was a Whig?"

"Because, if it had been a Locofoco he'd
have stole the whole of it. Locofocoism al-
ways 'goes the whole hog.'"

There are some who live without any de-
sign at all, and only pass in the world like
straws down a river; they do not go, but
they are carried.

The Louisville Journal says that Senator
Foote has fought some twenty or thirty
duels; has been hit himself, but never had
the fortune to hit his opponent.

Schoolmaster.—"Bill Tompkins what is a
widow?"

Bill.—"A widower, sir, is a married, wo-
man that haint got a husband, cause he's
dead."

Master.—"Very well. What is a widow-
er?"

Bill.—"A Widdeirer is a man what runs
after the widows."

Master.—"Well, Bill, that is not exactly
according to Johnson; but it will do."

"Yes-Sir-ner!"—One of the B'boys out
west, indited the following enthusiastic lines
to his intended bride:

And when the reverend man shall say,
My son take thou this daughter,
I'll answer him in fearless tone,
I won't do nothing shorter.

Will you, my son, support and nourish,
This flower I give to thee?
I'd give my white kid glove a flourish,
And answer—"Yes sir-ree!"

A London scientific journal announces
that a new locomotive, to be propelled with
steam, gas or electricity—without fuel
of any kind—is soon to be introduced to the
world, to assist in the wonderful revolution
now going on. Who can say such a thing is
impossible, in view of the extraordinary de-
velopments already made in science and art,
or who can estimate the effect such an in-
vention or discovery, will have upon the travel
and commerce of earth and sea? The
age is pursuing an upward track, and the
mind of man is just beginning to bravely
grasp the elements of nature. Those ele-
ments are yet to be subjected to human uses
beyond the most improbable dreams of the
present.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROPE WALK.

MR. JOHN F. ALFRED, of Council Point,
keeps constantly on hand and for sale, ropes
of various kinds and sizes, and made to order on
the shortest notice. Emigrants furnished with any and
all kinds desired. Remember Council Point, four
miles from Kanerville, and directly on the bank of
the Missouri River. Call and see.
Council Point, May 13, 1850.—3m.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.,
JUST Received per steamer "Robert Campbell,"
and for sale by J. A. KELTING & CO., at
the

Design of the West.
16 bbls N O Sugar; 20 sacks Rio Coffee;
20 bbls S H Molasses; 50 bushels White Beans;
20 do Whisky; 20 half chests tea;
3 do Brandy; 2000 lbs Rope;
2 do Wine; 12 tons iron.
Also a large lot of hats, caps, boots, shoes, dry
goods, &c., &c.

CALL AT THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanerville, May 15th, 1850.

MAIL STAGE COACH.

Running Weekly Between

KANERVILLE AND ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE Subscriber would respectfully notify the
public, that he intends to run a stage coach
between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., once a
week, commencing at Kanerville, on Monday, 25th
inst. Having a knowledge of the route, and the
different stopping places, with an excellent cover-
ed carriage and good horses, &c., expects by strict at-
tention, and punctuality, to realize a liberal share of
public patronage.

He is also prepared to convey, to and from said
places, packages, parcels, &c., with safety and des-
patch upon the lowest possible terms. Passengers
may rely upon the above arrangements.
Main House, Main street, Kanerville, Iowa, and
the Mansion House, St. Joseph, Mo., are the two
starting points.
HENRY MOWER.
Kanerville, March 20, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store
hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax
honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, ven-
ison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the high-
est market price will be paid.
Oct. 17, 1849.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch
Repairer, is prepared to execute any business
in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop
little North of the Printing Office.
Kanerville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

E. J. HARPER.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly re-
ceiving a general assortment of the following
articles: gold and silver, patent lever and plain
watches; gold and finger rings; silver and German
silver table, tea, and mustard spoons; ladies and
gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spec-
tacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunt-
ing and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trim-
mings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin
strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols;
percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and
goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of
which will be sold at Eastern prices.
N. B. Good Watches and Jewels of every de-
scription, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

Botanic Physician.

DR. J. C. BRALEY, in the vicinity of
Kanerville, opposite Mr. Stoddard's on Indian
Creek, tenders his professional services to the af-
flicted of Pottawatomie County. From the success that
has attended his professional labors heretofore, par-
ticularly in Surgery, Obstetrics and Cholera, he
feels a degree of confidence and assurance in un-
dertaking the management of the most difficult cases,
and also competent to manage most diseases incident
to this climate.

He is prepared to sell his medicines at a reduced
price, as he intends to go to the Valley this season;
and he hopes that all those who are indebted to him
will come forward and settle their accounts imme-
diately, or within six weeks, if not paid at the ex-
piration of said period, they will be lodged in the
hands of an Attorney for Collection.
J. C. BRALEY.
Indian Creek, April 3, 1850.—4t

STOVES! STOVES!!

MR. DUSTIN AMY, of this town, would re-
spectfully notify the citizens of this county,
and particularly that portion of them that expect to
emigrate to the Salt Lake, that he intends to have,
by the first boat this spring, a heavy and well se-
lected assortment of Cast Iron Cooking Stoves,
which he proposes to sell on very favorable terms
for ready cash.

As Mr. A. is a tinner by trade, he will fit up the
stoves with furniture according to order, and on the
shortest notice. He keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of tin ware, and a good supply of
all vessels usually called for by Emigrants. He has
secured sufficient help to execute almost any job that
may be required in his line on very short notice. The
experience that he has had in traveling in the West,
and also in fitting out emigrants for the Plains, two or
three years to journey over the Plains from this
place, enable him to anticipate, correctly, the pre-
sent wants of emigrants; and he has and will, there-
fore, prepare his stock and articles for sale to suit
this frontier Market.
Kanerville, Feb. 20, 1850.—3m

Pro Bono Publico.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

ONE of the best Stocks of Goods has been
received per steamer "St. Ange" and "Robert
Campbell," that the citizens of this county have
seen for some time. Our prices are low, as we have
established the cash system exclusively. Among our
stock can be found a choice lot of prints of all pri-
ces, Gingham, Lawns, Alpacaes, Fancy Varie-
ties, Groceries, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., in fact
as complete an assortment of Goods as is usually
found in stores. We wish to show our goods and
our prices, and a discerning public can judge.

We ask a trial.

Our House is known as the
THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BRO.
Wholesale and Retail Merchants.
Kanerville, May 1, 1850.—3m

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted
to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book
account must come forward immediately and set-
tle the same as I am determined to have the old bus-
iness closed up.
CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanerville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

AT the old stand I am now receiving my new
stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suit-
able for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see
them.
CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanerville, April 16th, 1850.

OLIVE OIL.

WE have constantly on hand at this office, for
sale, a superior quality of the above article, in
bushels containing one dozen each, by or the
single bottle.
Kanerville, March 20, 1850.

EPICUREAN ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES, can have Breakfast,
Dinner or Supper for 25 cents per meal, (at
the usual meal hours,) at Good's, 1st cor. east of
the Printing office. Also two or three boarders ac-
commodated on reasonable terms.
JOHN GOOD, JR.,
Kanerville, March 6, 1850.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known
in this region, as one of the first western men,
has joined me as partner, and we have removed
our large stock of English Goods,
Imported Direct from Liverpool,
to our new store opposite our late stand; and in
addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares
to Kanerville, we have selected some superior lots
of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes,
Axe and Holloware,
In the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WIN-
TER TRADE, and the necessities of this com-
munity.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed
to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it
be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continu-
ation and increase of our trade; and to remove an
influence existing, not altogether without founda-
tion, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown
& Barham were too high; in a word, we only want
to lay among you and desire not to enrich our-
selves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be
spent," for the good of the cause, which is to
us, as to you the greatest and best. Our motto
in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove un-
less you come, see and trade with us.
BROWN & MILLER.
N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown
& Barham, will be received, settled and accounted
for by
THOMAS D. BROWN,
at Brown & Miller's store.
Kanerville, Oct. 14, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING
and SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every
description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And
is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who
may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a
general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-
ware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and
Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assort-
ment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small
advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my
store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those
who buy on time. Many place an undue im-
portance on the credit system, undivided of the fact,
that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when com-
pared with the inevitable cash system it is a pe-
culiar loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best cir-
cumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on
time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers
and the public generally, that you will save much
by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, be-
fore purchasing.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850.—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and
well selected stock of
Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron,
Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchas-
ed expressly for the country.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of
50 sacks coffee; 13 bales domestic;
300 sacks salt; 2 do shirting stripe;
1200 lbs assorted iron; 5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs sundries; 1739 yds. ass'd prints;
10 hds sundry; 1370 yds saltinets & jns;
45 bbls whisky; 13

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 10.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for a next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, throughout this place and St. Joseph, Mo.

PRESTON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

Elder JAMES MCGAW, Grimes county, Texas.

Dr. JOHN M. BARNHILL, Travelling Agent.

Mr. HENRY SANDER, Linden, Mo.

Mr. GRAHAM COLEMAN, Savannah, Mo.

Mr. VERNON H. BRICK, St. Joseph, Mo.

MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.

Dr. F. MEYERWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.

MEREDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.

BENJ. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

MOSES VINCE, Weston, Mo.

WM. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

From the Millennial Star.

The Earth—its Fall—Redemption, and Final Destiny—The eternal abode of the Righteous.

The earth was formed to be inhabited—it was designed to be the abode of animated existence—the dwelling place of beings capable of enjoying life and happiness.

At the time of its creation, it was pronounced by its "Author to be "very good." The term "very good," could have no meaning, unless spoken with reference to beings who should be capable of experiencing some benefit from its construction. However beautifully formed—however grand and magnificent its motions—however skillfully its elements are combined, or its parts proportioned to each other, yet, if not designed for perceptive beings, the earth could not be pronounced good. A mass of inanimate elements cannot be organized in any possible form or proportion so as to benefit or injure itself, and therefore cannot be good nor bad with reference to itself. Goodness and its opposite quality, when applied to unconscious matter, always have reference to conscious beings capable of deriving happiness or misery from these qualities. This was the meaning of the Creator, when he ascribed the quality of goodness to the earth; it contained every necessary ingredient to render happiness to the beings who were designed to occupy it.

After having made every necessary preparation, countless species of living, moving beings came from the spirit world to inhabit earthly bodies, and take up their abode upon this magnificent creation. Among the rest, man—the offspring of deity—left his ancient home—his brother and sister spirits, and came to a world most beautifully adapted to his future wants. Here he entered a tabernacle of flesh and bones, and received dominion and authority over all the lower orders of existence. Here immortality reigned, and death had no dominion. The elements were so wisely arranged and proportioned, that life was derived from all things ordained for the use of man or beast, fowl or fish. The nourishing element of life was diffused through the earth, the ocean, and the air. Life pervaded every vegetable and fruit not forbidden to man. Life reigned triumphantly throughout this vast creation. Death was unknown; it had not been seen, heard of, nor experienced in all the varied ranks of earthly beings.

Here then was a creation "very good," inhabited by beings capable of eternal existence, both body and spirit. Here was a creation adapted to the wants of all its inhabitants, calculated to preserve unchanged that immortality with which they were endowed. Here, then, was a creation worth possessing as an eternal abode. Such was the inheritance given to man with its vast treasures and sumptuous luxuries—such was the gift of heaven under certain restrictions. These restrictions were not complied with—man fell—a great change came over the fair face of creation—the earth was cursed—starkness, pain, and misery ensued—immortality yielded to mortality—death reigned triumphantly throughout the animal kingdom—the everlasting inheritance on the newly-formed earth was forfeited—all seemed to be lost—forever lost! While all creation groined in utter despair and death, a voice was heard, not a voice of wrath and indignation, but the voice of mercy and compassion—the voice of the Creator, proclaiming himself the Redeemer; love flowed through every sentence—man listened with eagerness—the door of hope was opened—despair fled away—all things again assumed a new aspect. The earth, though cursed, was to be redeemed—the body, though corruptible, was again to put on incorruption—all things lost by the first transgression were to be restored again in their primitive excellence and beauty. Though this great redemption was to be universal, yet the change was to be gradual or progressive, not immediate; the effects of

the fall were to continue for a season, until all the inhabitants of the spirit world, designed for this creation, should learn by bitter experience, the unhappy consequences of sin. Hence, the whole world still groans under the sad effects of the original transgression. Sorrow, mourning, death still prevail—the aged, middle-aged, an infant still feel the force of these evils—all are made partakers in a greater or less degree of the wretchedness and miseries of the fall—none escape—none can proclaim themselves immortal, or free from these direful effects.

The universal redemption of the posterity of Adam from the fall will be fully accomplished after the earth has been filled with its measure of inhabitants, and all men have been redeemed from the grave to immortality, and the earth itself has been changed and made entirely new.

But a universal redemption from the effects of original sin, has nothing to do with redemption from our personal sins; for the original sin of Adam and the personal sins of his children, are two different things. The first was committed by man in his immortal state; the second was committed by man in a mortal state; the former was committed in a state of ignorance of good or evil; the latter was committed by man, having a knowledge of both good and evil. As the sins are different, and committed entirely under different circumstances, so the penalties are different also. The penalty of the first transgression was an eternal separation of body and spirit, and eternal banishment from the presence of Jehovah; while the penalty of our own transgressions does not involve a division of body and spirit, but only eternal banishment. The first penalty not only shut man out from the presence of God, but deprived him eternally of a body; the second penalty permits him to retain his body, though in a banished condition. As the penalties are different, so also is the redemption. Redemption from the first penalty is unconditional on the part of man; redemption from the second penalty is conditional. Unconditional redemption is universal; it takes within its scope all mankind; it is as unlimited as the fall; it redeems men from all its effects; it restores to them their bodies; it restores them to the presence of God.

The children of Adam had no agency in the transgression of their first parents, and therefore they are not required to exercise any agency in their redemption from its penalty. They are redeemed from it without faith, repentance, baptism, or any other act, either of the mind or body.

Conditional redemption is also universal in its nature; it is offered to all, but not received by all; it is a universal gift, though not universally accepted; its benefits can be obtained only through faith, repentance, baptism, the laying on of the hands, and obedience to all other requirements of the gospel. Unconditional redemption is a gift forced upon mankind which they cannot reject, though they were disposed. Not so with conditional redemption; it can be received or rejected according to the will of the creature.

Redemption from the original sin is without faith or works; redemption from our own sins is given through faith and works. Both are the gifts of free grace; but while one is a gift forced upon us unconditionally, the other is a gift merely offered to us conditionally. The reception of the one is compulsory; the reception of the other is voluntary. Man cannot, by any possible act, prevent his redemption from the fall; but he can utterly refuse and prevent his redemption from the penalty of his own sins.

The earth, like the posterity of Adam, was cursed because of the original sin, and like them, it will be redeemed unconditionally, and restored again into the presence of God. So far as the original sin is concerned, mankind and the earth, keep pace with each other. When one falls the other falls also. When one is redeemed, the other is redeemed also.

Had there been no other sin but that of Adam's, the redeemed earth would have become the eternal abode of all the posterity of Adam, without one exception. But both man and the earth have been still further corrupted by other sins. The posterity of Adam have transgressed the code of laws given since the fall, and subjected themselves to its penalty. The penalty does not interfere with the first penalty. Man will be redeemed from the first before the second will be fully inflicted. When his redemption from the first death is completed, then comes the judgment, when his own sins will be enquired into, and not Adam's. As he stands before the judgment seat, he will find himself entirely innocent of Adam's transgression, and entirely redeemed from the effects of it, but he still finds himself guilty of his own individual sins the penalty of which is a second death, not a dissolution of body and spirit like that of the first death, but a banishment from the presence of God, and from the glory of his power.

Redemption from the second death, as we have already observed, is conditional. Man having voluntarily committed sin, must voluntarily comply with the conditions of redemption; otherwise, he must suffer the penalty. If any should feel disposed to doubt whether the second penalty will be inflicted, let them look at the infliction of the first, during the last 6,000 years. The first death, with all its attendant evils, has extended its ravages among all nations and generations since the first law was broken. If God, then, has fulfilled his word in the first provision made to the very letter, why should any one suppose that he will not inflict the second death as a penalty of the second provocation? All generations bear witness to the faithfulness of his word spoken in the garden of Eden; why, then, should we suppose that justice should be frustrated, and his word become null and void in regard to any future penalty?

with which the sinner is threatened? If the sin of one man brought the first death upon unnumbered millions, why not the sin of each man bring the second death upon himself? There is no escape for the sinner from the second death, only through the conditions of the gospel. All who believe in Christ, and repent of their sins, and be baptized by immersion for the remission of them, and receive the Holy Ghost through the ordinance of the laying on of hands, and continue faithful in all things unto the end, shall escape the penalty of the second death. All who reject these conditions must suffer it; for the word of God cannot become void, and justice be thwarted from its stern decrees.

Though all mankind are to be fully redeemed from the effects of the original sin, yet, we have great reason to fear, that but a few will be redeemed from their own sins.

Those few who are redeemed will receive the earth for an eternal inheritance; for the earth, as we have already observed, will be unconditionally redeemed from the curse of the original sin, and so far as that sin is concerned, it will be no obstacle to the earth's entering into the presence of God. But as the earth has been corrupted by other sins than the original, it must partake of the curses of the second death after it is redeemed from the curses of the first, unless God has provided a way for its sanctification and redemption therefrom. It has seemed good unto the great Redeemer to institute ordinances for the cleansing, sanctification, and eternal redemption of the earth, not from the original sin, but from the sins of the prosperity of Adam.

The first ordinance instituted for the cleansing of the earth, was that of immersion in water; it was buried in the liquid element, and all things sinful upon the face of it were washed away. As it came forth from the ocean flood, like the new-born child, it was innocent, it arose to newness of life; it was its second birth from the womb of mighty waters—a new world issuing from the ruins of the old, clothed with all the innocence of its first creation. As man cannot be born again of water, without an administrator, so the earth required an agency independent of itself, to administer this grand cleansing ordinance, and restore it to its infant purity. That administrator was the Redeemer himself.

The second ordinance instituted for the sanctification of the earth, is that of fire and the Holy Ghost. The day will come "when it shall burn as an oven, and all the proud, and all that do wickedly shall be as stubble;" after which "the glory of God shall cover the earth, as the waters cover the deep." Here, then, is a baptism of fire first, then of the Holy Spirit. As man receives the baptism of fire and the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands of a legal administrator, so the earth receives the same, not through its own agency, but through the agencies ordained of God. As man becomes a new creature by being born again, first of water, then of the spirit, so the earth becomes a new earth by being born again of these cleansing and purifying elements. As man becomes a righteous man by the new birth, so the earth becomes a righteous earth through the same process. Righteousness will abide upon its face, during a thousand years, and the Savior will bless it with his personal presence. After which the end soon comes, and the earth itself will die, and its elements be dissolved through the agency of fire. This death or dissolution of the earth is a penalty of the original sin. Infants and righteous men die, not as a penalty of their own sins, but because Adam sinned; so the earth dies or undergoes a similar change, not because of the transgression of the children of Adam, but because of the original transgression. But all mankind are made alive from the first death through the resurrection, so the earth will again be renewed; its elements will again be collected, they will again be recombined and reorganized as when it first issued from the womb of chaos. As the bodies of the righteous are made immortal, eternal, unchangeable, and glorious, so the earth itself will be so constructed as to be capable of everlasting endurance. Immortality will be indelibly stamped upon every department of this creation. It will be crowned with the presence of God the Father, and shine forth in all the splendors of celestial glory. But who will be its inhabitants? Those who have passed through the same process of purification, and none else. As all who partake of the second death, must be banished from the presence of God, it necessarily follows that they must be banished from the glorified earth; for that is redeemed into the presence of God, and enjoys the glory of his power; and no beings can inhabit it but those who are sanctified by the same ordinances and law.

As the earth passes through its great last change, two of its principal cities—the Old Jerusalem of the eastern continent, and the New Jerusalem of the western continent will be preserved from the general conflagration, being caught up into the heaven. These two cities, with all their glorified throng will descend upon the redeemed earth, being the great capitals of the New Creation. "Without," (or exterior to these holy cities, and upon other creations of an inferior order, far separated from the glorified earth,) "will be dogs and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." (Rev. xxii. 15.) These are they who are banished from the presence of God, and from the glory of a celestial earth.

It is the meek only who shall receive the promised inheritance—they are the lawful heirs. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth, was the promise of the Great Redeemer.

But who are the meek? By what peculiarities are they distinguished from other men? There must be some qualities about them far superior to the generality of mankind, or they would not become the exclusive heirs of the new earth. The law of meekness includes all the laws of the gospel with its ordinances and blessings, priesthood and powers, through obedience to which mankind become justified, sanctified, purified, and glorified. Such are the meek of the earth, and none others. And as the gospel has not been preached nor administered by authority on the eastern hemisphere for the last seventeen centuries, consequently, during that time, there have been none possessed of the requisite qualities of meekness sufficient to entitle them to the promised inheritance upon the new earth. A few only will be saved—a few only will receive the law of meekness and continue therein.

Different portions of the earth have been pointed out by the Almighty, from time to time, to his children, as their everlasting inheritance. As instances—Abraham and his posterity, that were worthy, were promised Palestine. Moab and Ammon—the children of righteous Lot—were promised a portion not far from the boundaries of the twelve tribes. The meek among the Jaredites, together with a remnant of the tribe of Joseph, were promised the great western continent. The righteous of all nations who shall in this dispensation be gathered to that land, will receive their inheritance in common with the meek who formerly sojourned upon the land. In the resurrection, the meek of all ages and nations will be restored to that portion of the earth previously promised to them. Thus, all the different portions of the earth have been and will be disposed of to the lawful heirs; while those who cannot prove their heirship to be legal, or who cannot prove that they have received any portion of the earth by promise, will be cast out into some other kingdom or world, where, if they ever get an inheritance, they will have to earn it by keeping the law of meekness, during another probation.

How great will be the disappointment to the rich—the high, and the noble, who have rejected the message of eternal truth, sent forth in different ages for the redemption of men, when they find that there is not a foot of the new earth that they can call their own; the whole of it having been lawfully disposed of to the poor and the meek. How, then, ye rich men, who reject the message of the servants of God; for your portion is in this life, and you have no claim upon the everlasting inheritance. God will rescue the earth from under your dominion, and give it to those unto whom it is promised. How, for the miseries that shall come upon you!

It has been conjectured by some, that the earth will not be sufficiently capacious to accommodate the nations of the righteous. But such a conjecture will appear erroneous to any one who will exercise his reasoning powers sufficient to calculate the superficial contents of our globe, and compare the same with the probable number of inhabitants who are destined for this creation.

In round numbers, the surface of our terrestrial spheroid contains one hundred and ninety-seven millions of square miles, or over one hundred and twenty-six thousand millions of acres. Now, if from the creation of the earth, to its final glorification, there should elapse a period of eight thousand years, or eighty centuries, and if we should suppose the population to average one thousand millions per century, (which is probably an average far too great) yet there would be an abundance of room upon the new earth, for all this vast multitude. There would be over one acre and a half for every soul. But when we reflect how few will be saved—how few have received the plan of redemption, even when it has been proclaimed by authority in their ears, any how many generations have passed away unto whom the Almighty has sent no message, we are compelled to believe that not one out of a hundred will receive an inheritance upon the new earth. But even though we suppose one per cent. of all this immensity of population shall through obedience to the gospel, become lawful heirs to the new earth, then there will be over one hundred and fifty acres for every soul. If the new earth contains only the same proportion of land as the old, there would still be about forty acres for every redeemed soul. But the new earth is represented by the apostle John, as being without any sea, which increases its capacity for inhabitants above the old four fold. The farmer who is looking forward to the new earth for his everlasting inheritance, need have no fears of being too much limited in his possessions. There will be ample room for the delightful pursuits of the agriculturist. He can have his pleasure grounds—his orchards of the most delicious fruits; his gardens decorated with the loveliest flowers; and still have land enough for the raising of the more staple articles, such as manna to eat, and flax for the making of fine robes, &c.

Who, in looking upon the earth as it ascends in the scale of the universe, does not desire to keep pace with it? that when it shall be classed in its turn, among the dazzling orbs of the blue vault of heaven, shining forth in all the splendors of celestial glory, he may find himself proportionably advanced in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence? Who, but the most abandoned, does not desire to be counted worthy to associate with those higher orders of being who have been redeemed, exalted, and glorified together with the worlds they inhabit, ages before the foundations of our earth was laid? O man, remember the future destiny and glory of the earth, and secure time everlasting inheritance upon the same, that when it shall be glorious, thou shalt be glorious also.

harities are they distinguished from other men? There must be some qualities about them far superior to the generality of mankind, or they would not become the exclusive heirs of the new earth. The law of meekness includes all the laws of the gospel with its ordinances and blessings, priesthood and powers, through obedience to which mankind become justified, sanctified, purified, and glorified. Such are the meek of the earth, and none others. And as the gospel has not been preached nor administered by authority on the eastern hemisphere for the last seventeen centuries, consequently, during that time, there have been none possessed of the requisite qualities of meekness sufficient to entitle them to the promised inheritance upon the new earth. A few only will be saved—a few only will receive the law of meekness and continue therein.

Different portions of the earth have been pointed out by the Almighty, from time to time, to his children, as their everlasting inheritance. As instances—Abraham and his posterity, that were worthy, were promised Palestine. Moab and Ammon—the children of righteous Lot—were promised a portion not far from the boundaries of the twelve tribes. The meek among the Jaredites, together with a remnant of the tribe of Joseph, were promised the great western continent. The righteous of all nations who shall in this dispensation be gathered to that land, will receive their inheritance in common with the meek who formerly sojourned upon the land. In the resurrection, the meek of all ages and nations will be restored to that portion of the earth previously promised to them. Thus, all the different portions of the earth have been and will be disposed of to the lawful heirs; while those who cannot prove their heirship to be legal, or who cannot prove that they have received any portion of the earth by promise, will be cast out into some other kingdom or world, where, if they ever get an inheritance, they will have to earn it by keeping the law of meekness, during another probation.

How great will be the disappointment to the rich—the high, and the noble, who have rejected the message of eternal truth, sent forth in different ages for the redemption of men, when they find that there is not a foot of the new earth that they can call their own; the whole of it having been lawfully disposed of to the poor and the meek. How, then, ye rich men, who reject the message of the servants of God; for your portion is in this life, and you have no claim upon the everlasting inheritance. God will rescue the earth from under your dominion, and give it to those unto whom it is promised. How, for the miseries that shall come upon you!

It has been conjectured by some, that the earth will not be sufficiently capacious to accommodate the nations of the righteous. But such a conjecture will appear erroneous to any one who will exercise his reasoning powers sufficient to calculate the superficial contents of our globe, and compare the same with the probable number of inhabitants who are destined for this creation.

In round numbers, the surface of our terrestrial spheroid contains one hundred and ninety-seven millions of square miles, or over one hundred and twenty-six thousand millions of acres. Now, if from the creation of the earth, to its final glorification, there should elapse a period of eight thousand years, or eighty centuries, and if we should suppose the population to average one thousand millions per century, (which is probably an average far too great) yet there would be an abundance of room upon the new earth, for all this vast multitude. There would be over one acre and a half for every soul. But when we reflect how few will be saved—how few have received the plan of redemption, even when it has been proclaimed by authority in their ears, any how many generations have passed away unto whom the Almighty has sent no message, we are compelled to believe that not one out of a hundred will receive an inheritance upon the new earth. But even though we suppose one per cent. of all this immensity of population shall through obedience to the gospel, become lawful heirs to the new earth, then there will be over one hundred and fifty acres for every soul. If the new earth contains only the same proportion of land as the old, there would still be about forty acres for every redeemed soul. But the new earth is represented by the apostle John, as being without any sea, which increases its capacity for inhabitants above the old four fold. The farmer who is looking forward to the new earth for his everlasting inheritance, need have no fears of being too much limited in his possessions. There will be ample room for the delightful pursuits of the agriculturist. He can have his pleasure grounds—his orchards of the most delicious fruits; his gardens decorated with the loveliest flowers; and still have land enough for the raising of the more staple articles, such as manna to eat, and flax for the making of fine robes, &c.

Who, in looking upon the earth as it ascends in the scale of the universe, does not desire to keep pace with it? that when it shall be classed in its turn, among the dazzling orbs of the blue vault of heaven, shining forth in all the splendors of celestial glory, he may find himself proportionably advanced in the scale of intellectual and moral excellence? Who, but the most abandoned, does not desire to be counted worthy to associate with those higher orders of being who have been redeemed, exalted, and glorified together with the worlds they inhabit, ages before the foundations of our earth was laid? O man, remember the future destiny and glory of the earth, and secure time everlasting inheritance upon the same, that when it shall be glorious, thou shalt be glorious also.

Song—The Mountain Debt.

We'll plow, and sow, and joyful reap,
The land our God has given;
To bless our friends, to bless our foes,
And make our names—our legacy.

Come!—Away, away to the mountain dell,
The valley of the free;
Where faith has broke the tyrant's yoke,
That bound fair liberty.

No famished children there shall pine,
Nor frantic mother wild;
Ere seek to take that life away,
She gave her infant child!

Away, away, &c.

We'll soothe and calm the widow's heart,
And dry the orphan's tear!
Till their bright, cheerful eyes impart,
A joy, devoid of fear!

Away, away, &c.

We'll nurse the bloom of maiden love,
In chastity when young;
There faithful hearts, shall never prove
A jest for ribald tongue.

Away, away, &c.

Where red men trail the buff lo's track,
O'er mountain's desert sand—
We'll tell them of their fathers' acts,
Who once possessed the land.

Away, away, &c.

Blest with the priesthood from above,
Where truth and love shall flow;
Till every land and every clime,
Beneath its mandates bow!

Away, away, &c.

Then while this hour of vengeance low's,
And sinners find no rest;
Then lie ye home, ye saints who roam,
Your hope is in the west.

Away, away, &c.

Reflections on Truth.

Truth is the great universal law, whose end is to effect the greatest good, to the greatest number, in the best and most economical manner.

It is humanity's compass o'er the ocean of eternity, it is light shining in a dark place.

Truth is eternal and unchangeable, its nature simple, its character progressive, its power almighty, its value inestimable. Its march onward, its path undeviating. Nothing preceded it, its priority is absolute; it had no origin, it will have no end; it was, and is, and is to be; the Alpha and Omega of all existence. It remains unchanged amid all the mutations of this ever-changing universe, the alone immovable, amid all moveable things. Empires may rise and fall, nations may flourish and pass away, thrones may totter and crumble to dust, yet diamonds truth still lives and reigns, its power unabated, its nature unchanged. The land and sea may change their places, and the foundations of the earth be restored to their primitive chaos and confusion, the sun and moon may be clothed in blackness, the stars in wild confusion start from their orbits, the heavens and the earth, "depart as a scroll," while "the elements melt with fervent heat," and the "crash of worlds" takes place; still truth retains its beauty and its brightness, unsullied and unimpaired as ever, while purity and perfection mark its path, and stamp its features with a bold relief.

Men may speculate and theorize, propound and plan, and heap up monuments of their impious folly, while the tide of human opinions may ebb and flow, grow stormy and tempestuous, spreading on shore of time its foam and filth; yet, truth, like a towering rock still braves its fury, and stands forth with a bold preminence, the fatal reef on which false systems wreck. As it was in the beginning, "when the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy," so it is now, and ever will be, even after the mighty angel hath declared that "time shall be no more."

Truth is so simple that "whoever runs may read," and a wayfaring man, though a fool in other respects, need not err in this; here the meanest capacity, and the mightiest intellect are placed upon a level, that no man may glory in himself. The beauty of romance, and the pleasures of imagination fade by contrast with the sublime simplicity of eternal truth. Through its simplicity are the privileges and responsibilities of all made equal, and the justice, wisdom and mercy of God magnified and greatly extolled. Nought can withstand the force of truth, for it is quick and powerful, sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing, even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart. "Like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces," "it is mighty and effectual, even to the pulling down of the strongholds of sin and Satan, and a spiritual wickedness in high places."

Darkness and doubt, ignorance and superstition flee before it, as morning mists before the orb of day. Despots and tyrants fall at its coming; the sceptre of dominion and the reins of government fall from their trembling hands, while the captive and the prisoner burst their bonds, rejoicing in the freedom of the sons of God. "It converteth the soul, it maketh wise the simple, it rejoiceth the heart, and enlighteneth the eyes."

When other things shall lose their value, and grow insipid to the minds of men, truth shall shine forth with redoubled splendor, its lustre and magnificence heightened by the contrast. Its price exceedeth that of rubies, and its glory surpasseth that of the diamond as light exceedeth darkness.

Its goeth forth conquering and to conquer, it runneth swiftly and its course is glorified; it turneth not to the right nor to the left, but persevereth in its onward path, its reward with it, and its work before it.

It is the highest interest of man to come in possession of truth, and his most bounden duty to act strictly in accordance with her golden rules, that by so doing he may become entitled to those blessings which are held in reversion for his faithful and obedient followers. Opposition to the truth has

been in all ages the prolific source of all our evils; while on the other hand, obedience thereto is the highway to holiness and peace, happiness and exaltation, knowledge, power and eternal life. Eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, the rewards she hath in store for them that love her; joys unspeakable and full of glory; treasures innumerable and undefiled, communion with Gods and angels; immortality and eternal life; thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, are among the number she hath been pleased to reveal.

Just in proportion to our knowledge of truth is our responsibility, and just in proportion to our obedience thereto is our righteousness, and according to our diligence in acting upon it, so is our exaltation in the scale of being and intelligence, for there is no righteousness apart from truth, nor honor apart from obedience.

Truth is brighter than the sun, fairer than the moon, and more terrible than an army with banners, its voice is a voice of majesty and power, mighty in operation.

Happy, yea, thrice happy is the man who is acquainted with truth, far happier he who authorized and sent, turns many to her paths, for he shall shine as the stars of heaven, and as the brightness of the firmament for ever.

"The enjoyment of truth is—liberty. Confidence in truth is—faith. Obedience to truth is—righteousness. The possession of truth is—knowledge. Submission to truth is—humility. The action of truth is—power. The effects of truth are—peace and assurance. The end of truth is—perfection."

JAMES BELL.

Was it Providence?

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

Take, for example, a young girl, bred delicately in town, shut up in a nursery during her childhood—in a boarding house through her youth, never accustomed to either air or exercise, two things that the law of God makes essential to health. She marries; her strength is not adequate to the demands made upon it. Her beauty fades away. She languishes through her hard offices of giving birth to children, suckling, and watching over them, and dies early.

"What a strange Providence," that a mother should be taken in the midst of life from her children!"

Was it Providence? No. Providence has assigned her three score years and ten; a term long enough to rear children, and see her children's children, but she did not obey the laws on which life depends, and of course she lost it.

A father, too, was cut off in the midst of his days. He is a useful and distinguished citizen, and eminent in his profession. A general buzz rises on every side.

"What a striking Providence!"

This man was in the habit of studying half the night, passing his days in his office and the courts, of eating luxurious dinners and drinking various wines. He has every day violated the laws on which health depends. Did Providence cut him off. The evil never ends here. The diseases of a father are often transmitted; and a feeble mother rarely leaves behind her vigorous children.

It has been customary, in some of our cities, for young ladies to walk in thin shoes and delicate stockings in mid-winter. A healthy, blooming young girl, thus dressed, in violation of Heaven's laws, pays the penalty; a checked circulation, cold, fever, and death.

"What a sad Providence!" exclaim her friends.

Was it Providence, or her own folly?

A beautiful young bride goes right after night to parties made in honor of her marriage. She has a slightly sore throat, perhaps, and the weather is inclement; but she must wear her neck and arms bare; for whoever saw a bride in a close evening dress? She is consequently seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and the grave receives her before her bridal days are over.

"What a Providence!" exclaims the world.

"Cut off in the midst of happiness and hope!"

Alas! did she not cut the thread of her own life herself?

A girl in the country, exposed to our changeable climate, gets a new bonnet instead of getting a flannel garment. A rheumatism is the consequence. Should the girl sit down tranquilly, with the idea that Providence has sent it upon her, or should she charge it to her vanity and avoid the folly in future?

Look, my friends, at the mass of diseases that are incurred by intemperance in eating, or in drinking, or in study, or in business; they are also being caused often by neglect of exercise, cleanliness, pure air; by indiscreet dressing, tight lacing, &c.; and all is quietly imputed to Providence! Is there not impiety as well as ignorance in this? Were the physical laws strictly observed from generation to generation, there would be an end to the frightful diseases that cut short life, and of the maladies that make life a torment or a trial.

Mr. Perkins, of Maine, has reached New York with his fifteen pound lump of California gold, in quartz; the gold is supposed to weigh thirteen pounds clear. The quartz, although crystallized and hard, has been rolled along till all its angular projections have been rounded and worn smooth in its descent from its original mountain locality. Another specimen of quartz has been received in New York, containing 440 pennyweights of gold—the quartz in this lump is also crystallized, and, like that of Mr. Perkins, of a smoky hue.

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THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1850.

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Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

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Minutes of the General Conference, held at Great Salt Lake City, Deseret, April 6th, 1850.

Present of the First Presidency—Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards.

Patriarch—John Smith.
Of the Twelve Apostles—P. P. Pratt, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson.

Presidency of the Seventies—Levi W. Hancock, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herriman, A. P. Rockwood.

Presidency of the Stake—Daniel Spencer, David Fullmer, Willard Snow.

High Priests Quorum—John Young, R. Cahoon.

Presiding Bishop—Newel K. Whitney.
Clerk of Conference—Thomas Bullock.

The Conference was called to order by Elder David Fullmer. The choir sang a hymn. Prayer by Elder Fullmer, and singing.

Elder P. P. Pratt then arose to present the business of the day, and without any preliminaries, on motion, President Brigham Young was sustained as the first President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by unanimous vote, and also Heber C. Kimball, as first, and Willard Richards, as second Counselor to President Young.

Moved that John Smith be sustained as Patriarch of the whole Church; carried.

Moved that Orson Hyde be the President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; carried; also P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, Willard Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, E. T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, as members of the same; carried.

Moved that Willard Richards be sustained as Historian, and General Church Recorder; carried.

Moved that John Young be sustained as the President of the High Priests' Quorum, also Reynolds Cahoon, and George B. Wallace as his Counselors; carried.

Moved that Joseph Young be sustained as the first President, Levi W. Hancock second, Henry Herriman third, Zera Pulsipher fourth, A. P. Rockwood fifth, Benjamin L. Clapp sixth, and Jedediah M. Grant seventh, Presidents of all the Quorums of the Seventies; carried.

Moved that Daniel Spencer be sustained as the President of this stake of Zion, also David Fullmer and Willard Snow, as his Counselors; carried.

Moved that Henry G. Sherwood be sustained as President of the High Council, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Lewis Abbott, W. W. Major, Levi Kuan, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Wooley and Thomas Grover, members of said Council; carried.

Moved that Newel K. Whitney be sustained as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; carried.

On motion, John Nefeker was sustained as President of the Elders' Quorum, also James H. Smith and Aaron Seava his Counselors.

On motion, Joseph Barker was sustained as President of the Priests' Quorum, also Simon Howd and James A. Chesney, his Counselors.

On motion, McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins his Counselors.

On motion, Wm. C. Smithson was sustained as President of the Deacons' Quorum, also Gehiel McConnell and Guburd Summe his Counselors.

Elder Pratt remarked that all are in duty bound, in covenant before God, to sustain these several men in their offices, and those who refuse to support them will be found

breaking their covenants.

President Heber C. Kimball preached a long and faithful discourse on the present situation of the Saints, comparing it with our former persecutions, drivings, sickness and poverty; he exhorted the Saints to faithfulness, and to be obedient to the counsel of these men, whom we have this day covenanted to obey; warned them of the danger of falling into the ways of the world, worshipping the God of Mammon, and forsaking the God of their salvation; exhorted them to faithfulness over our mortal bodies, that we may be rewarded with immortal bodies in the world to come, and expressed himself decidedly, that every individual may travel faster than they now do, if they will be obedient to what they are told, and concluded by blessing the people, that peace might rest in their hearts forever, and ever, amen.

The choir sang a hymn—Benediction by Elder Benson.

Half past one p. m.

Conference assembled and called to order by Daniel Spencer, choir sung a hymn prayer by Elder Orson Spencer, and singing.

Elder Parley P. Pratt, arose and noticed nearly two hours in bringing to the notice of the Saints, many scenes he had passed through, on the first establishment of this church on the earth, and several visible manifestations of the Providence of God, in the various movements of this Church for the past twenty years and of the manner in which they have been sustained. Enquired, for what purpose is this advancement of knowledge? to qualify the Saints for the great and marvelous work, the restoration of the whole house of Israel; and showed examples, from among the Jews and Lamanites.

He showed clearly that the scriptures had done him a great deal of good, and when he read them he wished to emulate the examples of Joseph, David and Sampson. He rejoiced in reading the doctrines and teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, and completely refuted the doctrine as taught by Moses Martin, that the five senses were the counselors of man. He said the great book of Nature has been open in all its sublime grandeur to the Utes, Shoshones and other Indians, and they had the five senses to lead them; compared their low situation with those who were cleanly and industrious, and who believe in the divine oracles of God; he exhorted the Saints to teach their children faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, repentance towards God, that they might be prepared to be baptized when eight years old; and exhorted them to meet often, and partake of the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our Lord and Savior.

Many persons are very anxious to hear preaching about the resurrection; he said he had not the keys of the resurrection, but he knew what was written about it, as he had been searching diligently for the last twenty years; and as he now sees more light upon it, he argued that he saw through a glass dimly, but twenty years hence he might have more light upon the subject; some persons have the idea, that when a Saint of God dies, when he rises from the dead he will go among the Gods, and do as they do—but, said he, I have not the idea that a man goes straight into celestial glory, but that he will come on the earth, and improve in the things of God, until he is perfected; he enquired what was the meaning of that scripture, which saith they are sown a mortal, but raised a spiritual body? they are natural, because they die, and it is right to call them spiritual, because they are quickened by the spirit of God; they are temporal, because they belong to things that are temporal; it is time, because the earth has not passed away. When the earth is purified time will be no more; what we call the end of time, is the winding up scene of this earth; it is made new and eternity commences; the earth passes away, and becomes celestialized. It is one thing to remove the curse from the earth, and another to purify it; and there is a great difference in being free from death, pain, and misery; and being restored to the glory and splendor of youth. He exhorted the faithful Saints to read their patriarchal blessings, claim the promises therein, and add all the good things they can think of, and that is not all they will have; for Jesus has promised, that whosoever forsakes father, mother, wife, or children, lands or possessions for his sake, shall receive in this time an hundred fold, and in the worlds to come life eternal. He said that death and resurrection was like going to sleep at night, and waking up in the morning, this opens that scripture which says, "I created all things, first spiritual then temporal; again, first temporal then spiritual; for to myself my work has no beginning or ending." We were firstly spiritual, then fell under the curse; then take a higher temporal degree, and finally a higher spiritual degree; I would like to rise and see things improve, see those mountains leveled, those barren sage plains turn out their pools of water, and all the swords, spears, and gun-barrels gathered into the blacksmith's shop, and made into implements to till the earth; have one thousand years of peace, gather up my poor scattered children, cheer up the hearts of the widow and the fatherless, and say, here is your hundred fold that you have suffered for the gospel's sake, when you were in the latter day on the earth. Not having seen these things twenty years ago, shows me, that I now only see through a glass dimly; but if I had a voice like a trumpet, I would say, repent and prepare for the great restitution of all Israel—Amen.

Choir sang, "Come let us anew."

President Young requested all the High Priests and Elders to meet in the Bowery at five o'clock, p. m., to transact some business with Samuel Russell and Moses Martin.

Half past five o'clock, p. m.

The Elders met, and were called to order by Elder Pratt, after singing a hymn, and prayer by Elder Carter; President Young called for Samuel Russell to come to the Stand and explain some remarks he had made, in regard to his faith in the gospel of salvation, when Russell said; "there may be some points of Mormonism, I believe; but as for believing in the principle of Revelation, as the Latter-day Saints do, I do not. I believe that Joseph Smith was as great a prophet as ever was on the earth; but I have no confidence in the Bible, or the Book of Mormon, or the Book of Revelations, as being revelations from the Almighty. I may have made light of the Holy Ghost; I have asked what was the Holy Ghost? and said that the only time the Holy Ghost was ever seen, was in the form of a pigeon, and it might be that I did ask, if it was good to eat? Gentlemen, I have spoken my sentiments; the brethren have all used me like gentlemen; I might have withdrawn, but did not think it would do any good."

Levi W. Hancock arose and said, I do know that Russell once enjoyed the spirit of God, and he has felt that this was the Church of God. I believe that the man has not prayed, but has been negligent; or he would know that Joseph was a prophet of God, and that Brigham Young is the prophet now. I move that Samuel Russell be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, seconded by A. P. Rockwood, and carried unanimously.

President B. Young, after some preliminaries said, Mr. Russell has tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, and now to forsake that God who has sustained him, and offered him eternal life, and now to turn away from God, and make light of those things, is detestable to my feelings, (turning to him, he said,) inasmuch as we have severed this branch from the tree, I say unto you, Samuel Russell, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth, you shall feel the heavy hand of God; I deliver you over into the hands of Satan; you have covenanted to serve your God; as you now forsake him, you shall feel the wrath of God, and shall know there is Revelation, and if it does not burn you up, you will wish it would.

I now call up the case of Moses Martin—when he came into the valley a year ago last fall, he had not the spirit of the Lord with him, that I could perceive; nothing was said to him, or about him, till last summer, when the Presidents of the Seventies called him in question; they examined his feelings, and I know that he lied in the name of the Lord; I said he was a wicked man; he is. I can prove he is guilty of adultery, and the Doctrine and Covenants says: a man who commits adultery, and does not speedily repent, will lose the spirit of the Lord, and will deny the faith; I would not sustain him were he my own father or brother; a year ago I asked him in Council, Br. Moses, I ask you in the name of the Lord, did you keep yourself virtuous and pure, until you returned to your family? After about five minutes' hesitation, and conversation, he said, yes. He lied, and that too, in the name of the Lord; he is a liar, and I know it; he has always been like a wild bull in the net; I am on hand to prove him guilty of adultery.

President H. C. Kimball moved that Moses Martin be cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for his wickedness; carried unanimously.

President Young said, there were many going to the mines; he would rather they would stay here and raise grain, and not run after the God of this world—I feel like some of the brethren going away. I feel like a mother seeing her darling child in the midst of the ocean, or in the roaring flames. He then requested the mechanics to commence working their labor tithing, and enquired what rate their wages should be; and appointed a meeting of all the mechanics, for the purpose of deciding what should be the standard of wages the coming season.

As I came here this morning—I said to my teams rest—to my family rest; while I go up to worship the Lord, in this comfortable tabernacle, and get the warming influence of His Holy Spirit, that we may be prepared to go to the nations of the earth, and build up the kingdom of our God. If you all felt as I do, you would want to come here, but not hurry to go away again; let us spend a few days and worship; the heavens are full of joys, and we have nothing to do but to enjoy them.

Benediction by John Murdock, when the congregation dispersed.

SUNDAY, April 7, 1850.

Conference convened at ten a. m., called to order by G. A. Smith.

Choir sung a hymn, prayer by Elder Benson, and singing.

The house was very crowded.

Elder Kimball said he hoped the brethren would begin to find out the inconvenience of building such small houses, and hoped the brethren would build larger, so as to accommodate all who came.

Elder George A. Smith requested the prayers of the Saints, as he did not expect to preach when he came here this morning. The intelligence we receive directly from our Heavenly Father, in answer to prayer, is calculated to guide, direct, and lead us in the path, that we have undertaken to travel. He compared the present improvement, in this valley, to the time when he first entered it as a pioneer, when it was inhabited with innumerable hosts of large black crickets, and a few half-starved Indians; it appeared to him a miracle; ancient history has no parallel to such an undertaking as we accomplished, and is something more than human

nature alone could accomplish. God has guided us, and sustained, and guarded us to the present time, and we are now in more prosperous circumstances than ever we were. It is in accordance with the revelations of our Savior Jesus Christ, through the prophet Joseph Smith, that his Saints should be tried in all things. This people has been driven from the State of New York, next from Jackson county, then from Clay; the same persecution drove us from Ohio, and the exterminating order of Governor Rogers drove us from Missouri; we left that State willingly, because we were obliged to, and we had the privilege of settling down in the most sickly, deathly swamps in Illinois, at Nauvoo; the Gentiles rejoiced, for they thought it would surely kill off the Saints; but when we had drained the swamps, and made it healthy, we must be driven from our improvements, and in a miraculous manner as the children of Israel were delivered from Pharaoh, we were led to this place. When a ship is at sea, running without the danger of shoals, rocks, or shallows, she can ride a boisterous sea in safety; the captain and officers all feel contented, but if a sudden squall rises and takes her in the bows, it would very likely dismast the vessel, or sink her. We have rode through a sea of poverty, sickness, disease and death; but the storm has always been in our rear, and we could sail through it safely; but here there is danger from a heavy head wind. One of my personal friends, Samuel Russell, came to this Stand yesterday, and pronounced himself an unbeliever in the revelations of God; we are now in a situation to be tried by a heavy head wind, and it may dismast some part of the vessel; while we were at school in Kirtland, it was the desire of every elder to qualify himself to be a messenger of peace to all nations, kingdoms, tongues, and people, until the Lord should say it is enough. We have had but little time to preach since then, having been continually broken up, and driven about from place to place, as vagabonds on the earth, which has made us look out a place where we could make our families comfortable for a season; some of those elders now want to make themselves rich; but I do not want to see any man having the Holy Spirit, have his heart set on farms, cattle, or gold. I say, just as soon as by the blessing of the Almighty, and the blessing of my brethren, I can provide a reasonable means of subsistence for my family, I am ready, and my heart beats high, to go and bear this gospel to some people who never heard it, where the gospel never was preached, and where they are in darkness altogether; then I am on hand, and I trust in the Almighty that I may fulfil the work which God requires at my hands. Elders of Israel, and Saints of God, should always consider what they are about! never do a thing, that the spirit of truth suggests is not right! Moses Martin was yesterday disfellowshipped, and I will warrant, that when he put forth his hand to do evil, the still small voice cried out, "Moses, that is not right." Never do a thing that you are not convinced is right; every elder must retain his integrity before the Lord, or they will be damned. Remember the words of the Savior: "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all things shall be added unto you;" consider all that we have, and are, is at the service of the Almighty; and all that we do, to his glory, and in his name, and every thing we put our hands to will prosper; but if we conclude we have suffered enough, and labored enough, and stick stakes as apostates do, that they will go thus far and no farther, they will go down swiftly to destruction, and be eternally ruined. I desire to bear testimony to the truth of this work. This people have got to be cultivated until they are governed by the will of the Almighty, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, organized twenty years ago yesterday, is the only true Church, and the only possible way of salvation, and I know it: if a man sacrifices his own talents to his own corruption, he seals himself up to ruin. This is the only Church that will lead you to celestial glory; I know it is so; Joseph has died for it; Hyrum, David, and many others died for it; I know it is the truth. I desire my brethren to treasure these remarks, for I know they are true, and may the Lord God of Hosts preserve us all, until we arrive in the celestial kingdom of God, which is my prayer, even so, amen.

Moved that George Pitkin, Alvarus Hanks, Thomas Tomkins, Julian Moses, and Joseph Buzby, go to the Society Islands, to the assistance of Addison Pratt, and preach the gospel—carried.

Moved that Robert Campbell, John O. Angus and James Works go to England, and preach the gospel, under the direction of the Presidency there; carried.

Moved that Hiram Clark and William D. Huntington, go to California, to assist Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich.

Moved that Jesse Molan go to the States on a mission; carried.

Benediction by Daniel Spencer.

Two o'clock, p. m.

Conference again assembled and called to order by Elder Benson, Choir sung a hymn, prayer by E. T. Benson, and singing.

President Young arose and said, with joy and gratitude to my Heavenly Father, I look upon this congregation with admiration; I rejoice to see my brethren and my sisters congregate together to worship the Lord. It is a feast to me to look upon the Saints. It is a joy and gladness to mingle in their society. I feel thankful for the goodly number that are safely landed in the mountains. I look forward to the day when scores of thousands will join us in our secluded retreat. It is a matter of consolation to me to have the privilege of looking at the Saints. I can truly say it is sweeter to me than the honey comb; the greatest luxury I can enjoy, is to

associate with those who delight to serve the Lord with all their hearts, and in the midst of all afflictions and privations, we have the privilege that we never before had, of assembling unmolested from our oppressors. I esteem the providences of God as a fresh manifestation of his kindness in removing the Saints to this place, to suffer the wickedness of the wicked to remove us to this place. I hope we will improve on the same; I would be thankful if I could have my feelings satisfied at this Conference; to a certain degree they are, and will be. When I realize what a struggle and labor we have undergone; I would rejoice at the privilege to look at my brethren for days and days. It is a place of happiness to me, the day I have long looked for, to enjoy the privileges now around me. I can truly say ten or fifteen years ago, I looked upon this people with an expectation that every man and woman would be worn into the grave, their lives spent in preaching, in watching their houses and protecting their families, before we could enjoy the present privilege. I expected it would be enjoyed by my children, but not by me, I am disappointed: it is all I could have anticipated; my life, my labor, all that I could anticipate eight or ten years ago, is now realized by me. The providences of the Almighty speak volumes to me, and says to Israel, be on the look out; Latter-day Saints be on the watch tower. The providences of God as they are dealt out to the earth speak to us, and should be realized as peals of thunder, that the Lord will cut short his work in righteousness, for a short work will he do on the earth.

I can say to all Israel, it is time we should awake from our lethargy, from our drowsy and sleepy feelings; awake to righteousness, and hasten the work that is upon us, for in a day and hour that we are not aware of, behold the Son of man cometh, as fast as the wheels of time roll round, to bring calamities, famine, fire, pestilence, sword, and the destroyer that walks abroad at noon day, or at midnight, and lays waste its thousands; nations are revolutionized, kingdoms are tottering and falling; a whole world is in commotion, what can we say? I can say, watch! watch! brethren! and be faithful! When I came here yesterday morning, my feelings were peculiar; I realized that for years we had been deprived of such a privilege to meet together to worship the Lord; this is the most comfortable place I have ever seen for the Saints to hold their meetings in at our gathering place: when I have been abroad in the world, we have had splendid halls, but at the gathering place, this is the best. What next brethren? some think I will go to conference, but if I do, I cannot stay there; I must go to the Kanyons or hunt my cattle; I would like to go to conference but I want to plough my lot, or fence my field, or go to mill, or to my farm. This I feel, I felt yesterday. I have the same cares that other men have, the care of my family, my daily labor is upon me, my business is before me, but I said to my flocks and herds and teams, now rest; workmen stop your business, all hands; my family prepare to entertain those who call upon us, do the best you can, prepare the best to feed them with; and to all around me I said rest, while I go and worship the Lord; it has been a great struggle, like two immense armies contending; the enemy of all righteousness contending by storms and thunder, that we should not prepare a place to meet; we have been fighting and struggling for years. I recollect four years last February, we left Nauvoo; from that time to this we have been struggling to build a place to assemble in, we were thwarted in getting a Council House, we have not got it yet; we have been two winters idle, and some of the elders have forgotten there is a God, they have forgotten their covenants, their vows, and their prayers, they have forgotten what they once remembered, as the first and foremost in their hearts. I will draw cuts with any man who would go and plough to-morrow, which grows the most wheat, by staying here to-morrow and getting our hearts warmed, or go ploughing; I have seen it tried, and proved, that when the Lord requires any thing of his Saints, and they do it, he can give the increase better, than if they served themselves; there is not the first man who has gained the first picaune by going to a Canyon on Sunday, or by laboring on the Sabbath day; necessity does not drive a man to do it, no such thing, but it is their own dispositions, and the spirit that is in them. There is no more necessity to go to the Kanyons or hunt your cattle on the Sabbath day, you might as well plough; but some feel that they cannot spend time on a week day. We have tried it in traveling since we left Nauvoo, and not one time having traveled on the Sabbath day have we gained by it, but we have lost a day or two the next week to pay for it. What is the harm? It proves that you treat lightly the rules of the God of nature, the God we serve. The Lord that organized the elements knows what they can endure, he said to man, when you have labored six days, rest one, to refresh your bodies; let your horses and cattle that labor rest, your men and women, let them rest; I don't mean to rest like Christians, ride ten miles to a meeting, and then ride twenty-five miles for pleasure; but I mean a Saints Sabbath: there is not a nation or a people that keep the Sabbath, not a christian from the Pope to the latest reformer, there is not one who keep it, no not one, unless sick, if there is one it is by mistake or by accident. Now you gain nothing by transforming the ordinances of nature to your own desires; let them all rest, and when the earth has brought forth six years let it rest the seventh; you will not make any thing by transgressing any rule of the God of nature, and if our eastern neighbors had done so, their land would have been as good as when they first saw it. I would as soon rest a whole week and

let every thing rest a week; for have we not worked more than six Sabbaths? If we tarry a whole week, it would not pay the debt, and the God of nature will bring it all back again. If I hurry this Conference, I have got to hurry every business transaction and every speech, and then the spirit would not abide with us. I want you to feel as I feel, stay right here and spend a week in Conference if necessary! A great many persons feel that they are so poor they have to go to the gold mines, they will be in such a hurry they will forget to pray; another cannot spend a week-day to go after wood or hunt his cattle, you can see the example, poor they are and poor they will be, and by and by they will wake up in hell. It is not a polite expression, but it is true doctrine, they will go down to hell poverty stricken and naked; are those who go to meeting every Sabbath going to get rich? not just yet! they will have more wheat, you may take economy and rest on the seventh day, and he will be the best off. I am not going to desire anything but the will of my Father in Heaven; if my Father makes me rich I will be contented, and if I am poor I will be contented still, and I will be content with all good men and good people. It is disgusting to me to see a person love this world in its present organization; look at kings on their thrones, their crowns fall at their feet, their almighty dollars do them no good, their wealth and opulence are gone, nation after nation are dethroned and crumble to ashes. Take the very youth of beauty; it is laid low in the grave!—Riches take the wings of the morning and fly away; it is beneath the heart of a man who loves God and His spirit.

I wish the brethren to listen to the principles this morning set forth on speculation, and their daily walk, we are here and it is our duty to sustain ourselves in this place and also, those who will come to us; we have a duty to perform to our brethren; we are under holy christian covenants to assist our brethren who are in the States, until they are gathered here; remember the poor who are yet in bondage and say what we can do for our poor brethren this season; it is one of the most important things that we can do, to raise grain to sustain ourselves and those who come here.

I have a few words to say on Mormonism as it is called, but to us, the doctrine of salvation, I can say I know it is true. I have known for years and years that Joseph was a prophet. I did not embrace Mormonism because I hoped it was true, but because it was that principle that would save all the human family, that would obey it, and it would make them righteous. Joseph Smith lived and died a prophet, and sealed his testimony with his blood; he lived a good man, and died a good man, and he was as good a man as ever lived, and the voice of the Lord is still heard for this people; for myself I am here just as I was in the days of Joseph. I never pretended to be Joseph Smith. I am not the man that brought forth the Book of Mormon, but I do testify to the truth of it. I am an apostle to bear testimony to the Gentiles of this last dispensation, and also to the Jews. I can say the heart of man is always eager for something, just like little children, we often see children when they have been feasted on pumpkin pie and sweet cake and other good things, eat until they are filled with pain and cry for more. The Elders have had so much revelation that it has put them in pain because they did not know how to digest it, and yet they cry for more. You live and see the time that kings and prophets have desired to see, but have died without the sight. It is your privilege, and it is mine, to receive revelation, and my privilege to dictate the church. Here are a cloud of witnesses from the death of Joseph to the return of the Twelve to Nauvoo, all things have been dictated by the Twelve with your humble servant at their head; could it have been better? was this people or any other people ever led, fed, or administered to more kindly and faithfully than this people have been by the Twelve and those who helped them? no! not even in the days of Joseph! From the day that I was baptized into this present time, I have felt as if I was in another world, in another existence. I never look back upon the old world but it is like looking into Heli. I have only one desire, and that is to do the will of my God, and that is all the will I ever had. I do chastise my brethren, find fault with them, and give them counsel, but the counsel I give, let any one say it is not right; I am at the defiance of any one to say I have not told them just right.

Next thing! Just as soon as any of the Twelve become dissatisfied, they lop off, they have not the boldness to go to the Council and say "good bye, I am going to hell my own road;" no not even John E. Page! I remember once at the commencement of this church, a neomancer embraced it, but he could not be satisfied, he came and said he had fingered and handled the perverted priesthood so much, the course I have taken is downwards, the devil has too fast hold of me, I cannot go with you: but the rest slide off.

Let me tell you it is the truth of the Lord God Almighty, and if a man will not do right, God will remove him out of his place forthwith.

I never was afraid of Joseph, although many would falter and feared Joseph would go astray. I did not serve Joseph, but I pattern after the doctrine the Lord has revealed through him! There was no possibility of Joseph leading the people astray! If I thought God would suffer a man to lead a righteous people astray, I would not serve him, I would leave him and seek another; I serve the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and Jacob, the God of our fathers; he has called Joseph and will never let him lead this people astray, but when he has done his work

he will take him to himself. I never was afraid of my friends! and you need not be; the Lord Almighty will never suffer his people to go astray unless they as a people want to follow iniquity, never! no never! no never!

Do you know the word of the Lord when you hear it? It is the will of the Lord that he wants his people to do! As for revelation, some say it has ceased; it has no such thing! I could give you revelation as fast as a man could run, I am in the midst of revelation! Do you want more revelation written? I wait till you obey what is already written.

The last two years of Joseph's life, Joseph laid out as much work as we can do for twenty years. I have no disposition to seek for more, until I see those we have, obeyed. I tell you one thing, if we obey the word of the Lord, this people have got to quit drinking whisky, and leave of using so much tobacco, tea and coffee. It is not religion to spend our time in light visits, or squandering your time as many have. When I look at the world and hear the blasts of the Devil, I say blow away. I trust that I shall live to accomplish my designs of fighting the Devil, and if I do not live, there are other men who will step into my place who are just as good for a hang on, as I am, or Joseph was.

My feelings are the same as they were when I was baptized, to do the will of my God! When we have the spirit of the Lord, we work together in oneness, and we shall accomplish the design sooner or later. Joseph used to say, "do not be scared, I have not apostatized yet!" and he did not! I say brethren I have not apostatized! and there are a good many who have not! We have got to gather Israel, and see the redemption of Israel, and if do not live to accomplish it, I shall come back to enjoy it. I say come on ye Elders of Israel and preach the mysteries of the Kingdom. When a principle comes to your understanding, it is no more a mystery, but behold the mystery has dawned and all things are easy to be comprehended: all is simple, all is childlike, and all is Godlike.

Moved that Claudius Spencer take a mission to England; carried.

Moved that Simon A. Dunn and Uriah B. Powell go to the Society Islands; carried.

The Band played a lively tune.

President H. C. Kimball inquired if it was the feelings of the people to continue the Conference another day, it was his feelings, that we should stay here a few days. On motion the Conference continues another day; carried.

The Choir sang a hymn. Benediction by G. A. Smith.

Monday, April 8th, 10 A. M.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment. Choir sang a hymn, prayer by W. W. Phelps, and singing.

Moved that Isaac C. Haight, Moses Clawson, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse Crosby, and William Burton, go on missions to England to preach the Gospel; carried.

Moved that Jonathan Crosby go on a mission to the Society Islands, and James Bay to Ohio; carried.

President Kimball gave them some instruction, and advised all the elders when they start on missions, to leave their families at home, and then their minds will be more free to serve the Lord.

A great deal of local business was attended to, and instructions given on various duties.

Afterwards President Young gave some instruction on the law of tithing. The Lord himself instituted the principle through Joseph the Prophet, and that is for all the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to pay one tenth of all they have, to begin with, and afterwards one tenth of their increase. After making some further observation, he said we want to build a large house and farm to place the poor on, as soon as they arrive here. We want only your tenth. I ask not that of my brethren, but what I am willing to give myself; and what I do as your leader, or president, you should be willing to do the same.

We want to build a large store house, and I trust I shall see the day, when we want a few teams or a few thousand bushels of grain, to send to the relief of the poor; all we shall have to do will be to go to the store house of the Lord, without calling on the brethren to contribute. We shall yet see the day that we have not a poor person in our midst and the invalids and indigent persons will be in a comfortable situation for food and raiment, &c.

He then made a few remarks on the subject of mesmerism, and witchcraft in the days of old, showing that the power of the mesmerizers are perfectly harmless to the faithful elders of Israel.

Elder G. A. Smith made some remarks on the severity of the weather in the mountains in the fall of the year, and the prospect of sending forth a great number of Elders; and in order to avoid a great deal of suffering by them, passing through the mountains. He moved that we adjourn this conference to the first Friday in September, then to meet at the Bowers, in Great Salt Lake City, at 10 A. M.; carried unanimously.

The Band played a lively tune.

Benediction by Elder David Fullmer, when the conference was adjourned by President Young, blessing the people in the name of the Lord.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk of Conference.

The Cuba Business.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington states the expectation that a proclamation will shortly appear that Sir Henry Bulwer has had a conference with Mr. Secretary Clayton, in which it is stated that there is a secret treaty between Spain and England, which will require the latter to interfere, even if the Island is liberated. It is apprehended that this will lead to a blockade of the whole coast by England, and that some chance of a collision with the American flag will end in war. It is supposed that this business will hurry on the compromise with the north, while the south will go for delay. — [Baltimore Clipper.]

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Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

Counsel.

We would advise and recommend our friends to sow all the wheat they can from the 15th of August to the 15th of September. Fall wheat is generally a sure and certain crop in this country. Break up the prairie in June and July—set the drags in operation in the fore part of August and break down the rough and uneven places, and let a mould soft and mellow be formed on the top, then sow your wheat and drag or harrow it in and you will be pretty certain to reap an hundred fold.

Cut and put up all the hay you can, from the 4th day of July to the 15th day of September. The prairies abound with it; and do not forget that it was worth twenty dollars per ton last year. Save all your corn fodder before frost, if consistent. Secure your crops in the best possible manner from rain, and from the depredations of animals. Let there be schools established in every branch of the Church, if in any way consistent. Employ the best teachers you can get, either male or female. The High Council will direct the affairs of the Church in our absence. The Bishop and his Counsellors will attend to the temporal concerns of the Church under the direction of the High Council; and Elder Lyman Stoddard will attend to the spiritual affairs of the same under the superintendence of that body. The High Council will continue to meet on every other Saturday to attend to all necessary business, and to review the condition and affairs of the Church.

Brs. Mackintosh and Gooch will conduct the Guardian while we are gone on a visit to the Valley, and to sit in counsel with our friends there. It is expected that the Saints will go diligently to work and mind their own business,—get the general tenor of advice from the High Council, and fill up the little vacancies by their own good judgment, and spend their time more in prayer and in thanksgiving and watchfulness, than in seeking counsel of the President—when they get, they too often violate.

With regard to politics we would say: attend punctually to your duty as American citizens on this important question. You will not forget that some poor silly tools,—hirelings of a dominant and oppressive party, charged us with selling the Mormon vote, and sought to turn you away from the counsel of your legitimate adviser. After bearing this false and wicked testimony, they salute us with the appellation of brother! Poor, miserable tools! They have neither the honor or manhood to apologise for their statements; and yet possess hypocrisy enough to say Br. Hyde. If such characters only knew with what sublime contempt we regarded them, they would enter their temple, (a grog-shop) and "go no more out;" but worship their idols.

You will remember that your votes have been cast out, and that every device and stratagem have been resorted to by the party in power to disfranchise you. You are called "aliens"—you are styled "roving gipsies!" In short, you are styled every thing that is base and dishonorable. Remember that the President of a Locofoco Senate, proposed to head a mob once and drive us away when we were poor, hungry, naked, and not a place to lay our head. While, therefore, we cherish no hostility to the Locofoco party, we do cherish a deep sympathy for our Whig friends, who, when the poisoned dagger grasped by the hand of revenge, aimed at our vitals, and ready to be driven by the nerve of vindictive hatred, a voice like one from above, cried: "Stay thy hand." Our Whig friends should thrust the thrust, and we were not sacrificed. Ye Saints of God, remember this! and return the compliment at the polls, in a manner that becomes you—that witnesses your gratitude, and that proves your devotion to your country's best good. Suffer not yourselves to be diverted from your course by any soft, smooth or plausible words. But remember your God, your country and yourselves. Act like freemen, and carry out your measures with a dignity and an independence that will make sycophants ashamed, and angels proud to own you as brethren.

Mormon Temple at Salt Lake.

Some of our exchanges affirm that a Mormon has declared in their section, that the Mormons at Salt Lake are building a wonderful Temple. They have collected a large amount of gold for that purpose, &c., and are collecting more. It is stated that we believe the gold of California was placed there on purpose to build our Temple. This is a mistake! We calculate to build our temple of agate and carbuncle, and take the gold of California to pave the streets of the city and for cow-bells. Poh! What next?

Salt Lake Mail.

Why is it that men have come through from the Salt Lake by express, and left our mail behind to come by ox teams? Are they so insensible to our interests that our wants are forgotten through an over anxiety to avail themselves of every advantage of trade? We are glad to see all good men supported; and if they are supported, we think they ought, in turn, to strengthen the props that sustain them. Every wise and good man will rise by considering the interests and welfare of others. On this principle, he rises no more to fall.

Public Documents.

Thanks to Hon. Truman Smith and Hon. Fitz Henry Warren for valuable Public Documents. Annual message, accompanying documents, and the report of the Secretary of War.

Gov. UNTER, and suite, from Hungary, left St. Louis on the 13th inst., for their new home in this State.

Emigration.

We feel highly gratified to see our emigrants so well fitted out as they are. They generally have two good yoke of oxen, and from one to three yoke of cows to each wagon. The average freight of each wagon is 1850 pounds. The average amount of bread stuffs to the person, old or young, is one hundred and twenty-five pounds—bacon, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried fruit, and other little necessities in proportion.

To see a people who, three or four years ago, had to sell their all to get bread to last till they could raise it; and now see them with from one to four wagons each, with plenty of good team, thousands of sheep and loose cattle, horses, mules, and machinery of various kinds; wagons all new, and stock all young and thrifty, is gratifying in the extreme.

This people are naturally industrious; necessity has forced them to acquire this habit. Public frown upon a poor miserable loafer in our streets is so severe, that he is compelled to go to work or clear out. This is just as it should be. A loafer should be served as drones are served in the hive, or the vagrant law put in force against them.

It has been our aim continually to encourage industry, and inspire every able person to labor steadily and faithfully, in the most advantageous way, pointing out a field for every man to labor in. And it affords us unbounded satisfaction to behold the result in part. Between seven and eight hundred wagons well fitted out for the mountains, are gone from this point this year. May the Guardian ever continue to encourage industry and economy—to suppress vice and promote virtue—to exalt the honest and industrious,—and to scourge and abase the vicious, the idle, and the quality as are too short of good and redeeming qualities! And may those who love this land which the Guardian has taken, subscribe for it themselves, and influence as many others to follow their example as they can. It is true that some have found fault with the strictness of our course, and pronounced us overbearing and tyrannical. But we have this consolation that such as find fault with us, are either idle and wish to live at the expense of others, that are always borrowing, begging, lounging, and never producing anything useful by their own industry and economy. They can sell whisky, and by it, corrupt the morals of society. They can gather pecuniary strength enough by this foul traffic to become very insolent and saucy, as least some of them; they can see every thing but the hook they are swallowing, which, one day, will pull them out of the water, and hold them up in the sun's rays to dry in the sight of all. All men living are now on the stage and are acting their part. Happy is he that chooses that part that will secure to himself the applause of woe and competent judges!

We received a communication from Elder N. H. Felt at a late hour, which will appear in our next.

It is expected that Elder Hyde will deliver his farewell address on Sunday next in this town, previous to his leaving for the Valley.

Estray Animals.

It has sometimes been the case that people have discovered animals that have strayed from their owners, and they neglect or refuse to give information as to where they can be found; until a reward is offered; then they are ready to turn out and hunt for them and find them. We do not say that some men have driven animals away and secreted them with the hope of getting a reward for finding them. Yet if we should say it, we might not greatly err.

This is only another way of stealing—it is too contemptible and mean to think about. The man who will refuse to give information of his neighbor's horse, ox, cow, mule, or any other animal that may have strayed away, if he knows where the animal is, the reward that he gets by this way of extorting it, shall be a curse on his house until the third generation. It is a crime akin to that of turning a blind man out of the path: And he that will intentionally secrete his neighbor's property with the design of extorting money for the recovery of the same, the people shall curse him, and if he repent and restore not, his name shall perish from the earth.

Learn to do as you would like others to do unto you. Take pains to give all useful information that may benefit your neighbor and that may do him good; and if you get no other reward, you will have the reward of a good conscience, and the assurance that you have done your duty. Let every man show himself kind, generous and noble in all these things, and it will yield the more lasting profit, joy and good-will. Life is made up of little favors and kindnesses, and he that will show the most of them, enjoys the greater portion of life, and a far superior quality.

Pay Attention.

The citizens of Pottawatomie County, and adjacent regions who have lost horses, mules, oxen or cows by the Indians living directly opposite us, on the West side of the Missouri river, are requested to register their names at this office, with the amount and kind of property they have lost, which they know and verily believe the Indians on the West side of the river have stolen.

We feel disposed to make a trial in behalf of the sufferers to have their losses made up. Those who are now residents of the Salt Lake Valley, who have suffered losses by the depredations of the Indians here, are requested to register their names with the kind and amount of property they have lost, at the Secretary's office, Salt Lake City, immediately on receiving this notice. We expect to be the bearer of this request to that country, and to be present to superintend the registry. If property has been stolen by white men, we want no account of that. Maj. John Miller, the former Indian Agent, at Council Bluffs, is very well acquainted with the depredations of the Indians on the property of the citizens of this section of country. Maj. Barrow, the present Agent, also has some knowledge of the history of the past, touching this matter, we presume.

Let no person say anything to the charge of the Indians except what he has good and substantial reason to believe them guilty of doing. If white men steal, they must be punished by law; if they can be caught. The owners of the property stolen in such cases can have no claim on the General Government for redress. But where men of other tribes or nations commit depredations upon the property of quiet and peaceable citizens, it is the right of those citizens to ask their government redress for losses, and for protection against future encroachments. There should be a small garrison and military post established on the West side of the river, opposite us, to keep things right. Old Fort Kearney is of little use where it is. It is an unnecessary expense to Government, and does the country no good by way of protection, because it is not where the trouble is.

August Election.

It should not be forgotten that on the 1st Monday of August next, an election for State and County officers, and for a representative in Congress takes place; and it is expected that every legal voter in the country will be found at the polls in good season in his respective precinct; and we think the good sense of this community will not allow them to force their votes upon that party that have resorted to such dishonorable measures to suppress them in a time gone by, and to prove them illegal. Remember that you are called "aliens!" foreigners! Not twenty-one years of age!" Will you endorse these sentiments uttered by one of the highest functionaries of the Locofoco party upon the floor of Congress from this State, by giving them your votes? No! not for a moment!! Rally to the standard from whose pennant streams the banner of your protection! When clouds dark and murky gathered thick over you heads, and the east winds bore on their angry pinions the dismal cry of "extermination!!" Remember! Yes, remember! that the breath of Whig oratory, and the "grape" shot of truth from the Whig ranks, carried consternation into the lines of the foe. Their nerve was unstrung, and the poor Mormons live to enjoy the sunshine of hope!

In times of prosperity, it is comfortable and pleasing to have friends, though they may not be particularly needed. But in the times of adversity, when wretchedness and woe stare us in the face, when threatened annihilation inspires despair, then the friendly hand held out,—the hand of protection and comfort, is an act that should be forever engrained on the heart of every grateful man. The Whigs extended their fostering hand at the very crisis when it was needed; and we wish our friends to remember this at the polls, when they reach out their hands to cast their votes; and you, who take no particular interest in politics, and often feel that you will not go to an election, we say; turn out and pay a debt of gratitude if no other motive will prompt you!

Legal voters are such as were born in the United States, or foreigners that have been duly naturalized according to law, provided they are not "minors," and are white male citizens who have resided six months in the State, and twenty days in the precinct where they vote next preceding the election. The regular Whig ticket for Candidates for State and County officers, and for a Representative to Congress, will appear in the next Guardian. We hope to be off for the Valley before another issue. Yet "Zion expects every man to do his duty." We hope to return by the 1st of October.

Think of These Things!

When the cares of the world, a little damp weather, or a sluggardly spirit keeps you from public meetings on the Sabbath day, then know that a scourge is preparing by an Almighty hand, to stir you up. Do you think to cheat the Lord by riding out and visiting on Sunday, because you cannot afford to take any other time for it? Suffer us to exhort you, dear friends, to faithfulness and diligence in all your religious duties. Be constant in prayer, in watching, in the assembling of yourselves together on the Lord's day, and at all other suitable times. Partake of the Sacrament as often as consistent, and neglect it not. Refrain from vice, and intemperance. Profane not the holy name by which we are called: do good unto one another: Be kind, forgiving, and generous. As far as is in your power, owe no man any thing but love and good-will. Remember that he whose name is written in heaven, never seeks to evade a just demand: neither seeks to make an unjust one. He that is faithful and true in dollars and cents, which may be called the "unrighteous mammon," is faithful in much: But if he is not faithful and true in this, can he be trusted with things of greater value? It is our unqualified opinion that every honest man will be saved! An honest man is one who will not reject the truth when he hears it. He will not run away and leave his neighbor in debt. If he cannot pay, he will say, "here I am, do with me as you will." This man will see many happier days, have a more honorable and interesting family, more "doings" and true hearts that beat with warmer friendship towards him, than he who meanly defrauds a just and honorable creditor, though he should gain hundreds or thousands by the operation: Wealth gotten by fraud and dishonesty, either takes wings and flies away, or leads its possessor or his children after him into the slough of dishonor and snare of wretchedness; and perhaps both. Instead of watching so diligently to see where you can get the advantage of your neighbor in a trade, suppose you watch with equal diligence to discover some place to benefit him and to do him good; and learn what the final result will be?

How beautiful it is to see all the inhabitants of a place zealous to go to the house of worship on the morning of the first day of the week. The very scene carries conviction to the stranger. But in common or ordinary times, to see men at labor, mechanics shops and stores open, and trade going on, on a Sunday, appears heathenish, selfish and unchristian. In times of emigration and heavy press of business, these things are more or less unavoidable: But when the press and rush are over, these habits are unnecessarily and criminally perpetuated.

When Moses went up upon the mountain to counsel with his Father and his God, Israel made a calf. Who, in Pottawatomie County, will make a calf while your brother and humble servant is gone to the mountains to sit in counsel with his superiors? We shall see!

Remember the Printer.

We shall regard it as a particular favor at this time if our friends who are in arrears will help us a little, and if such as intend to subscribe for the Guardian, will do it now and pay in advance; and if those who have not calculated to subscribe for it, will now alter their calculation and take it, they will help us to meet some liabilities which we have contracted in the shape of loans of money to help some of our merchants off to the Valley with their goods.

We have no fault to find with our subscribers. As a general thing, they cash over at the call, and even before very frequently; but we are now a little inclined towards the "hard up;" and we do not like to owe borrowed money. So we ask you again to subscribe for the Guardian, and we will again swing out clear.

The Mayor of St. Louis has memorialized Congress upon the necessity of some regulations to restrict the number of deck passengers on steamboats; and to require a registry of the passengers to be deposited at New Orleans and another to be brought to the Custom House in St. Louis, so that the law cannot be invaded, and that an accurate list of names may be presented in case of accident to the boat.

Schools.

It is to be hoped that vigorous efforts will be made through the county to establish schools in every neighborhood, with as little delay as possible. It is the positive command of Heaven that schools should be established, and that learning should be sought from the "best books." In vain may parents think to wear a celestial crown, while their representatives, "children" on earth, are suffered to grow up in ignorance.

Any person that will take away or secrete any horse, ox, mule or other animal with the design of extorting a reward for their recovery, shall be cursed and his house until he repents, confesses, and restores four fold: and let all Israel say, Amen!

Death of Franklin H. Ellmore.
WASHINGTON, May 30—5, P. M.

Franklin H. Ellmore, U. S. Senator, from South Carolina, died last night.

Private Despatches For the Republican.
Key West, May 21

The American steamer Creole, with six hundred men on board, this day ran into Key West, after having landed at Cardenas, in Cuba. She was chased into port by the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro. About fifteen Americans were left on shore, having, it is supposed, went to sleep from excessive fatigue. The people of the Creole made fast their vessel to the wharf, and delivered her and themselves over to the Naval authorities.

The collector has asked the Creole for violation of the revenue laws, and the people have been assigned to the vacant United States barracks for quarters. The Creole has had a very narrow escape; it was their intention to have her blown up rather than be taken. The Captain of the Spanish steamer Pizarro states that he captured the barque and brig which accompanied the Creole, and took possession of the letters and communications containing full plans of the expedition to Cardenas and other divisions of the expedition, not heard from. John Lay of the Cuban junta, and editor of the *La Verdad*, Spanish paper at N. York, was arrested under an order from Washington, charged with being the supporter and aider of Lopez's expedition.

New York, June 12, M.

Gen. Lopez arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, and was arrested by the United States authorities, and held to \$1,000 for trial before the United States commissioners. Seventeen of Lopez's men reached Savannah from Key West on Saturday, they express great anxiety to re-enlist in another expedition against Cuba.

The boy executed at Cardenas was named Wm. Kelly, from Cincinnati; he had embarked with the belief of going to California. The steamer or Isabel sailed from Havana on Friday and arrived at Charleston yesterday; she reports the prisoners, officers, and crew of Georgiana and S. Loud undergoing trial; the trial was not concluded when the Isabel sailed; it was thought that the Captains of the vessels would be punished and the crew cleared. The United States steamer Saranac arrived at Norfolk yesterday; her commander, Capt. Tatnall, passed through Baltimore this morning for Washington; he left Havana on the 6th; before leaving that city Capt. Tatnall received assurance from the Spanish authorities that the prisoners captured by them would be honorably dealt with until advice were received from Washington.

The report that the Saranac had been placed at the disposal of the authorities in Cuba, and that the American Consul had been arrested was entirely without foundation. The persons captured in the late invading expedition were treated with great kindness.

The report of the shooting five prisoners is incorrect. The prisoners are at Havana, and will be sent home.

NAVAL FORCE FOR CUBA.—The President's Action.
—The Government having ordered the home squadron and several other vessels to Cuba, it becomes interesting to know the amount of the force designated to be sent thither. The Philadelphia Bulletin states as follows:

Saranac, steamer, Capt. Tatnall,	6 guns.
Vixen, steamer, Lt. Comdr. Ward,	2 "
Water Witch, steamer, Lt. Comdr. Totten,	1 "
Raritan, Frigate, Capt. Page,	60 "
Congress " Capt. "	60 "
Albatross, sloop of war, Commr. Randolph,	24 "
Germania, do., Comr. Lowndes,	24 "
Flirt, schooner, Lt. Comdr. Farrand,	2 "
	179 "

This is a pretty formidable force, but the Bulletin says:

There will be some delay, however, in getting some of the vessels fitted out. The crew of the Raritan were paid off lately at Norfolk, and she, and perhaps others, will require time to make up their complement. Moreover, this force can only interfere with force and supplies under the American flag, and the invaders have doubtless been wary enough to sail under some other colors.

A Purse Lost.

Mr. Solon Foster, lost a few days since, in the streets or in some store in this town, a purse containing about twenty dollars cash, some foreign gold and some silver, we believe. Whoever will return said purse and contents at this office will be suitably rewarded.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since June 12, 1850.

Daniel R. Allen,	\$1 00	Wm O Parks,	2 00
Thos McKenzie,	30 00	Samuel J Burgess,	1 75
A C Hodge,	1 00	Joseph Young,	2 00
Wm Draper, Sen.,	1 00	John Powers,	50 "
C H Bassett,	20 00	Joseph P. Ballin,	1 00
John F. Tracy,	1 00	Edward Reides,	1 00
John S. Smith,	75 00	Paro Simons,	50 "
Wm Menery, Wis	1 00	Sam'l Woodcock,	1 00
Alonzo H Russell,	1 00	C P Woodcock,	1 00
Burgess Thomas,	1 00	Easton Keyes,	2 00
Wm Atchison,	1 50	Wm Bleasdel,	2 50
James W Bay,	2 00	David Manhard,	4 00
James Rodaback,	1 00	John Moon,	2 50
Wm Cowan,	1 00	Samuel Brown,	1 00
Wm A Beebe,	45 10	Tuttle & Bro 11 00	
Joshua Wright,	1 00	M. E. Fenwick,	1 00
David Clough,	85 00	J T Tanner,	2 00
John Hill,	1 00	Harmon Cutler,	1 00
D Ball,	1 00	Mrs Bartlett Brown,	2 00
E W Howell,	2 00	Moses C Nickerson,	1 00
Ann King,	1 00	Benj Waldron,	2 00
John Stevens,	1 00	John Wriston,	1 00
Thomas Harris,	2 00	Benoni Campbell,	50 "
Mrs John Hackel,	3 00	W B Marshall,	1 00
Mary Ann Merrill,	2 00	Lucy Yates,	50 "
Thomas Moss,	75 00	James W. Wilkins,	50 "
Miss Martha Spence,	50 00	Eliza Cook,	1 00
Benj L Clapp,	1 00	Elijah Allen,	1 00
Phineas H Young,	1 00	Ezra Carter, Me,	1 50
Mrs. Watson Fabur,	1 00	Wm. Manhard,	1 00
John Mills,	1 00		

MARRIED.

At Macedonia Camp, on Sunday, 16th inst., by Elder George Coulson, Mr. JAMES UDY, (late from England,) to Miss ISABELLA ANN COWLEY, both of this County.

Long may this couple in union be blended, And share of the blessing which from it doth flow; May virtue, forever, prove their dearest, And honor, sustain them wherever they go.

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday Morning, June 19th, of Cholera, Mrs. HANNAH MARTIN, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and wife of John Martin, aged 33 years.

Also, on board steamer Pocahontas, near Jefferson City, on the 10th ult., LOUISA, twin child of John and Hannah Martin, of St. Louis, aged 3 weeks.

At Kansasville, on the 15th inst., of Diarrhea and Teething, MARY, daughter of Elijah and Anna B. Fordham, aged 1 year 6 months and 15 days.

So fades the lovely blooming flower, Sweet smiling solace of an hour.

Slow Progress in the Methodist Protestant Churches.—It appears that in 31 Annual Conferences, of the Methodist Protestant Church, as reported at their Quadrennial Conference of the United States, held at Baltimore, the 16th ult., there is a ministerial connection of 1,471, and a membership of 63,303; a comparison with the returns of 1846, shows an increase in four years of only a small fraction over 3,000—not 3 to each minister within the church, or not 4 to each one belonging to the travelling connection. This "astounding fact," which presents an alarming aspect of the state of the church, they attribute "to the failure of the church to carry out the principle of Christ's teaching in reference to the down-trodden race. If you quit quarrelling about slavery it will have no effect in regard to the increase of your numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Post Office Department.
CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1851, inclusive, on the following route, and at the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, to Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year; Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, (October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, (October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, separate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct route, or by the route named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph's, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID
Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on [here state the route, or routes, as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed, for the annual sum of \$—]"

Dated _____

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guarantees that [here insert the name of the bidder or bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from _____ to _____ be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated _____

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of _____, certify that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated _____

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory,]" written on the face of the letter; and should be deposited in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, whether the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no mail running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not so altered. For extensions and alterations of the contract, and of the above conditions, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

June 26th, 4t.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM a pasture field, one a half miles South-west of Kansasville, on the night of the 14th inst. One sorrel horse, about 15 hands high—six years old and tail—barbed-out, and saddle, several pieces of harness, and a pair of blinkers of never having been shod—some of the appearance of never having been shod—some of the blinkers had a small jump on the near hind leg between the gable and pasture joints—had no very distinguished marks: Also one bay mare, blazed face, the blaze narrow at the top and grew wider down upon the nose, and a part of the nose white—had on a grass rope halter when she last round the neck and round one fore-limb barbed-out—about 14 hands high. Both animals had a white hind foot on the mare white—this man may will return said horses or give information where they can be found, shall be liberally rewarded by the owner. Enquire at this office.

WILLIAM R. COLE.

Kansasville, June 16, 1850.—1t

CORN! CORN MEAL!

2500 bushels Corn and Corn Meal, for sale by JONES & KERR, St. Joseph, Mo. June 26, 1850.—3t

D. BALLO.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for brass bands, and other ensembles. Any orders for music, or for the most reasonable terms, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

Kansasville, June 26, 1850.—6m

CHEST LOST.

THE Steamer Meloeon, on her last trip to this point, either lost, mislaid, or otherwise misplaced a chest, addressed "MR. GEO. F. HEWITT," written on a card, immediately under the key hole. Whoever has found this chest, or came in possession of it, by being carried with their own goods or chattels, will confer a lasting obligation upon the subscriber, by returning the same to the office of the Frontier Guardian, as he is entirely desirous of recovering the same.

GEORGE F. HEWITT.

Kansasville, June 26, 1850.—2t

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 12.

BY ORSON HYDE.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, " 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rate of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

W. M. GILMORE, is our traveling agent, between the place and St. Joseph, Mo.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.

PETER THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

EDWARD J. BURNHAM, Grimes county, Texas.

JOHN M. BURNHAM, Traveling Agent.

MR. HENRY SANDFORD, Linden, Mo.

MR. EUSTON KELLEY, Savannah, Mo.

MR. VERNON H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.

MATTHEW DICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.

DR. F. MCKINNEY, Vine street, Cincinnati.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.

MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.

BENJ. R. HENSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.

MISS VANCE, Weston, Mo.

W. M. MARTINDALE, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

From the Millennial Star.

The Gathering—Kingdom of God, &c.

BY ELI D. KELSEY.

"Come out of her, O my people."

The subject of the gathering is a great

stumbling stone and rock of offence to many

who make but a partial investigation of the

gospel as revealed through Joseph Smith.

Why (says the objector) cannot God save

me as well in my own native land as in the

land of America? Why is it necessary for

me to leave the land of my fathers, and take

my journey to the western wilds of a far dis-

tant continent? Nothing is impossible with

God, and he can save me in one place just

as well as another. With this consoling

reflection they quiet any feeling of uneasiness

that may arise in their breasts, from the

signs of the times or the declarations of the

angels of God. The Lord, no doubt, could

do many things that he never will do; and

one thing it is quite certain he never will

do, and that is, save a man who will not

first strive to save himself; by rendering

obedience to the principles laid down in the

gospel. The doctrine of the gathering has

been taught to a greater or less extent, in

every dispensation of the gospel that has

been given to man. Enoch preached the

gathering in his day; all that gave heed

unto his teaching were gathered together un-

to one place, where, no doubt, they united

their strength and reared up a temple to the

Lord, in which they were instructed in the

knowledge of heavenly things, until they

obtained such power with God through

faith, that they received translation and were

thus delivered from the evils that were com-

ing upon the earth, because the inhabitants

thereof had rejected the plan of salvation

offered them. All flesh had become corrup-

ted before God—the earth groaned and trav-

elled because of the dreadful abominations

committed upon the face of it; and that the

benignant purposes of the Lord towards

those who loved him and kept his command-

ments might be fulfilled—that it might not

be with the righteous as with the wicked.

Enoch and his city were translated to another

and fairer realm, where they could bask

in the sunshine of His favor, while at the

same time His wrath and indignation was

poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth,

assertion that the inhabitants of Enoch's city

accompanied him in his walk with God, and

that they were translated with him, from the

fact that no mention is made of it in the Bi-

ble. If there is no biblical testimony to sub-

stantiate the assertion, there is none against

it; and we have the most abundant evi-

dence of the fact in the revelations of God

given through his servant Joseph. Abra-

ham was commanded to go out from the

land of his nativity into a strange land. He

did so, and took with him as many as would

believe in the message he had received; he

obtained favor with God, and by contin-

uing in obedience he ultimately obtained the

promise that in his seed all nations of the

earth should be blessed—that he should be

the father of the faithful, and that all who

should come into the kingdom of God, from

that time forth, should be his children by

birth or adoption. Lot fled out of Sodom to

obtain salvation when the cities of the plain

were destroyed. Israel fled out of Egypt to

escape from bondage, and to enjoy the bless-

ings of a land of promise. God stirred up

the hearts of Pharaoh and the Egyptians to

oppress them with tasks grievous to be

borne, that they might be a willing people

when the day of his power should come. I

might refer to many examples recorded in

the scriptures, where the commandment to

"come out of her my people" was gladly

obeyed and great blessings obtained there-

by.

Jesus endeavored to establish the princi-

ple of the gathering among the Jews whilst

he was with them in the flesh:—"O Jerusa-

lem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the proph-

ets, and stonest them which are sent unto

thee, how often would I have gathered thy

children together, even as a hen gathereth her

chickens under her wings, and ye would

not."—Mat. xxiii. 37. We learn from the

above, that if the Jews had listened unto

Jesus, he would have set up a standard in

Jerusalem, unto which the dispersed of Ju-

dah would have gathered, and would have

been sheltered under its folds from all evil, as

the brood are sheltered under the wings of the

hen; and because they would not, a curse

was to come upon them, and the curse which

they prized themselves so much in having

built unto the Lord, should be left desolate.

He would no more enter into it:—"Behold,

your house is left unto you desolate, as a wit-

ness of which the veil of the HOLIEST OF

HOLIES was rent asunder. They were not to

behold him again, until they had gathered

themselves together."—For I say unto you, ye

shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say,

blessed is he that cometh in the name of the

Lord."—Mat. xxiii. 39. Having reference

to the time, when, having gathered in from

their long dispersion, and built up the waste

places of Judea, their enemies would come

upon them—their city be taken—and their

women ravished—to a time when destruc-

tion appeared inevitable; then would He

come to their rescue, and they be led to rejoice

with exceeding great joy, because of the

mighty deliverance they would at that time

receive. See Zechariah xiv.

The subject of the gathering of Israel in

the last days is of the most thrilling inter-

est to every Latter-day Saint, one upon which

the ancient Saints delighted to dwell. The

future glory of Zion was a theme which called

forth strains of poetic eloquence from

Isaiah's pen. Jeremiah ceased for a time

his mourning and lamentations over Israel's

sins, and broke forth in exclamations of

joy and gladness. Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea,

and their successors had a view of it given

them to comfort and console them after a

lengthy vision of the desolation and dire

calamities that were to come upon Israel, be-

cause of transgressions. Its influence up-

on their feelings was like that occasioned by

We find from reading the next verse, that

the kingdom spoken of was to take its rise

in a mountainous country, "forasmuch as

thou sawest that the stone was cut out of the

mountain without hands, and that it break

in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the sil-

ver, and the gold, the great God hath made

known to the King what shall come to pass

hereafter; and the dream is certain and the

interpretation thereof sure."

Inasmuch as space is essential to the ex-

istence of this kingdom, and we have proven

that the centre of this space, or at least that

portion from whence the kingdom takes its

rise is mountainous, it only remains to be

proven in what part of the earth's surface

this space is situated; to do this, it will be

necessary to take into consideration the lo-

cation of the various kingdoms forming the

great image spoken of by Daniel. 1st. The

Babylonian Empire, represented by the head

of gold. 2d. The Medo Persian Empire.

3d. The Grecian. And the 4th, represented

by the legs of iron was the Roman Empire.

The feet and toes, part of iron and part of clay,

represent the kingdoms of modern Europe,

into which this last great empire was divided.

Hence it appears, that the image lies ex-

tended from east to west—the head of gold,

and the breast and arms of silver, in Asia.

The belly and thighs of brass, extending to

the borders of Asia and Europe. The legs

of iron, and feet and toes, extending to the

western boundaries of Europe. Now the

stone or kingdom spoken of by Daniel, is to

smite the image on the feet, to do which it

must necessarily come in contact with them

from an opposite direction, or from the west.

Where will it come from? the midst of the

Atlantic Ocean? No; for as before shown,

it is to take its rise among mountains, con-

sequently we must of necessity cross to the

continent of America in search of it. Now,

that the portion of space in which the king-

dom is to take its rise has been traced to

the American continent, it remains to be

proven in what part of that land it is situ-

ated. Inasmuch as God is the King or head

of the government to be established in the

last days, it will only be necessary to prove

in what portion of the American continent

he will reign, to find where the seat of his

kingdom will be.—Micah iv. 7. "And I

will make her that halteth, a remnant, and

her that was cast off, a strong nation, and

the Lord shall reign over them in Mount

Zion from henceforth, even forever."

From the above we learn that the name of

the capital of His kingdom is to be called

Zion. Now let us seek for the location of

Zion. "Beautiful for situation, the joy of

the whole earth is Mount Zion, on the sides

of the north, the city of the Great King."—

Psalms lxxviii. 2. "I will not give sleep to

mine eyes, or slumber to mine eyelids, until

I find out a place for the Lord, an habitation

for the mighty God of Jacob. Lo, we

heard of it at Ephraim; we found it in the

fields of the wood."—Psalms cxxvii. 4-6

verses. By comparing these passages with

those before quoted, we find that Zion is lo-

cated in the fields of the wood (prairies of

the wilderness) in the northern part of Amer-

ica. Indeed we might with propriety con-

sider the Gentile nations of the New World

as forming a part of the feet and toes of the

image, from the fact that they are the de-

scendants of those inhabiting the kingdoms of

modern Europe, and have all the character-

istics pointed out by the prophet.—See Dan-

iel ii, 41-44.

The inhabitants of Zion are to be gather-

ed out of all nations.—See Jeremiah xxxi. 6,

7 and 8 verses.

"For there shall be a day, that the watch-

man upon Mount Ephraim shall cry, arise

ye, and let us go up to Zion, unto the Lord

our God. For thus saith the Lord, sing with

low of His hand, whilst His indignation is

being poured out upon the residue of man,

kind, who shall reject His offers of mercy

contained in the proclamation of the gather-

ing! In the days of Jesus the message of

salvation was first delivered to the Jews,

and when they had rejected it as a nation it

was given to the Gentiles; but in the last

days the gospel is to be preached to the

Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles, be

fulfilled. Until that time all that receive the

message of salvation, and gather to Zion,

shall become Israel by adoption, and be ad-

mitted into the family of God. But when the

"times of the Gentiles are fulfilled," they

shall be precluded from the rights and bless-

ings of the children of the covenant, and

shall become servants to ISRAEL. See Isa-

iah, 10-14. "And the sons of strangers

shall build up thy walls, and their kings

shall minister unto thee; for in my wrath I

smote thee, but in my favor have I had

mercy on thee. Therefore thy gates shall be

open continually: they shall not be shut

day nor night, that men may bring unto thee

the vessels of the Gentiles, and that their

kings may be brought. For the nation and

king that will not serve thee shall perish;

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk at all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

In appearing before you for a short season to conduct the Guardian, we cannot feel to do it in our own strength; but shall endeavor that the paper shall pursue the same independent course which has heretofore characterized it. It becomes our duty, now, to come before a sensitive and intelligent portion of community, which, if any are aware, they must know that it is a task to please all classes, and an editor's life is not one of the most desirable to lead; but we assume the responsibility which falls upon us with no little degree of interest, during the absence of the Editor. We shall not consider ourselves bound to any particular land marks; but shall always be ready to deplore vice and to promote virtue and truth. The doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will be one of the leading considerations, and we shall endeavor to lay before our readers that which may interest and edify. If we assume a position in the paper we hope in all cases that position will be one in strict accordance with truth and justice, and which in all cases we shall feel prepared to defend. In politics it will continue as heretofore. It is hoped that the citizens of Pottawatomie county will stand by the nominations which have been made at a public meeting in this town. They are all good men; men of moral and intellectual worth; men who are pledged to stand by the rights of the people; and we say to all our friends, turn out to the polls and by the regular nomination ticket. We hope that no true American will permit his name to be used on a split ticket, at the August election. In our next number we shall give full particulars regarding the election.

We hope that our readers will bear with us during the Editor's absence. We shall do the best we can, and confidently believe that we shall be able to furnish matter which will be both instructive and edifying.

The matter will be published by the mutual consent of each of the undersigned, and we will endeavor to do the duty cheerfully and willingly imposed upon us, and hope only to receive that merit which our labors will entitle us.

We are respectfully
your obedient servants,
DANIEL MACKINTOSH,
JOHN GOOCH, JR.

Sunday Visiting.

This growing and increasing evil merits a whole-some rebuke. Sunday is a day that people who wish to favor their religion and their God, find little time to entertain company. They wish to prepare and go to the place of worship without embarrassment or confusion. People who are fond of Sunday visiting, seldom find time to attend church; and those who indulge in this practice under common or ordinary circumstances, carry with them the marks of low breeding. We know of some families who are hardly able to go to meeting once a quarter in consequence of their domestic cares being so greatly increased by the influx of visitors on a Sunday morning. This is not right. Visiting keeps up a friendly and social intercourse; and when tempered with prudence and moderation, it is pleasing in society, and a means of mental improvement. But let it be on other days than Sunday, then the conscientious are not disturbed, neither an example set leading to the violation of moral obligation and Christian duty.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

To the brethren scattered throughout Pottawatomie county:—Whereas many of our brethren are traversing the plains to the West; and, whereas, the cholera is making its ravages and laying low numbers of the saints, we deem it expedient to recommend to the brethren to set apart next Sabbath, 14th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer, that the Lord may strengthen our brethren who have left, and especially Elder Hyde and company, in connection with us, who are left behind, and our brethren who are on the way to England on missions.

With our united effort, the Lord may rebuke the destroyer for our sake, and for the sake of our brethren who are gone.

A full attendance on that day, throughout all the branches in this county is requested, and union is expected among them all.

Done by order of the High Council.
JAMES ALLRED, President.
E. M. GARET, Secretary.
Kanesville, July 8th 1850.

From the Plains.

The following account of men, women, and children, &c., who have passed Fort Laramie prior to the 3d of June, was handed to our friend Elder Moses Clawson, who arrived at this place a few days ago: 11,433 men, 119 women, 99 children, 3,188 waggons, 10,900 horses, 3588 mules, 3428 oxen, and 233 cows. He further says, while on his way from the Fort, that he passed, for eight days, 500 waggons per day, on an average; and gives, as his unqualified opinion, that 40,000 persons and 10,000 waggons, must have passed that place before the 7th inst.

To Subscribers.

The next number (13) of the Guardian will close the first six months of the second Volume. All those who have not paid their subscription for said term, are requested to "cash over" as soon as convenient; and those who feel disposed to send liberal would do well to pay in advance for the next six months.

Cholera.

We learn by our latest exchanges from St. Louis, that cholera is on the increase in that city.

Let there be No Mistake.

We hear that the name of the Post office, at Trading Point, formerly called "Nebraska Post Office," has recently been altered to "Council Bluffs Post Office." As many letters and papers designed for this place, are often directed to Council Bluffs. By this alteration of the name of the Post office, many of our letters will be diverted from their proper destination. The same error may occur respecting the shipment of goods. To avoid all misunderstandings that may arise from the alteration of the name of said Post office, &c. We now inform and request all our friends abroad who write to their friends here, or that ship goods to this section, to address their letters, papers, packages, parcels and boxes of Goods, wares and merchandise to

"KANESVILLE, IOWA."

if they are designed for the Mormon community, unless it is in individual cases where there have been other instructions given.

Kanesville is a noted place—a place of more business, according to its size, than any other in the Union. Hundreds of business men from every State almost, have testified to this. And any letter, parcel, package, box, cask, tierce, bale or bundle, addressed to Kanesville, Iowa, will reach its destination as certainly as a letter addressed to Boston, Mass., will reach its destination. Kanesville is the great emporium of trade on the western frontier, and destined for many years to hold the pre-eminence. It has the capital, and the men who know how to use it—men of enterprise, skill and industry. Do not forget them, that all goods, wares and merchandise—letters, papers, pamphlets, documents, &c., &c., designed for the Mormon community, and for all our principle business men, are to be addressed to "Kanesville, Iowa." Our agents and friends abroad will take particular pains to diffuse this information. Leave "Council Bluffs," off from every thing designed for this place, or for the Mormon population; for this is the great business centre, and the main rallying point for the California and Salt Lake Emigrants. Kanesville Landing is at Council Point about four miles above Trading Point or St. Francis.

Thomson Defeated.

From the following special despatch to the New York Tribune, our readers will learn the result of the contested seat between Daniel F. Miller and Mr. Thompson. We were confident from the beginning who would come off triumphant. Now we are satisfied, that merit and justice have been rewarded in the halls of Congress, "although some of our pretended friends" have tried hard to destroy our sacred rights at the ballot box, and also to defame our character, with the unjust epithets of "Aliens, minors, and traveling gypsies." Sure enough the gentleman who tried to throw this unpleasant stigma on our character as a community is about to receive the compliment from Congress, which he so richly deserved, also, which he so kindly and feelingly tendered to the people of Pottawatomie county:

WASHINGTON, Monday June 3.

The Committee on Elections in the House has decided that Daniel F. Miller, Whig, the contestant in the Iowa disputed Election Case, is the rightful member from that State instead of Wm. Thomson, Loco, who has held the seat since the organization of the House. The vote in the Committee stood 5 to 4. The Report is delayed by the absence of Mr. McGaughey, who has gone home to Indiana, but is expected to be soon here again.

ATTENTIVE TO CONVERT THE POPE.—A letter from Rome to an English paper, dated May 24, says that Rev. Dr. Townsend, Canon of Durham, England, had an interview with the Pope, in which he endeavored to induce his Holiness to do away with bickerings, animosities, and polemical discords, which keep the various denominations of Christians at enmity, and by calling a general council to establish the basis of a universal creed.

The Pope seemed favorably impressed with the Dr's propositions and arguments, and has sent to request a second interview.

Latest From the Plains.

By the arrival of Messrs. Johnson and Hall, from the Indian country, we are informed that Elder Orson Hyde and company, of this place, left Platte River Camp on the morning of the 6th inst., on a visit to the Valley of Great Salt Lake. This is the last company of the season, all others being in advance. Bishop Hunter, with his company; also a small company of California emigrants from Michigan are a few miles in advance—all well. We are informed the Cholera followed the California and all other emigrants for several hundred miles out, which proved very fatal. Several hundred died with the epidemic. It has, however, nearly or quite subsided and all are moving forward.

Articles Lost on the Fourth.

Several articles belonging to some of the citizens of this town, were either mislaid or lost on the 4th inst.; such as plates and various other articles. Whoever has found any such property, or came in possession of it through mistake, will please return the same to this office forthwith.

We have received per mail, several valuable communications from the Valley which we are unable to publish in this number, but they will appear in due time. The saints in that region have been prospered beyond their expectation, and the cry there is, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few."

The officers of the steamer Robert Fulton will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

To complete our outfit for the Valley, we have received a nice present from Dr. Clark and Mr. Francis J. Wheeling, of St. Francis, in the shape of a double harness, brass mounted. They will please accept our thanks for this token of good-will.

Caution.

We have reason to fear that Land Warrant No. 67764 forwarded from the department about the 1st of February last to the care of Mr. Butts, Linden Missouri, belonging to Lorenzo Babcock, of the Mormon Battalion, has been fraudulently taken and conveyed, or it has been mis-carried. We purchased of Mr. Babcock his warrant, wrote to the department for it, and received from Mr. Edwards, the intelligence that it was sent as above, about the 1st of February last. If the warrant is mis-carried, it may come to light, but if it has been taken and conveyed away, it has been fraudulently done. Mr. Babcock is in the country, and has never received it.

Also Land Warrant No. 67766 issued to Edward Martin, we have reason to believe is in the same fix. Mr. Martin has been a year or two in the Valley, and his business has been left in our charge. If any person has either of these warrants conveyed to them previous to the date of this paper, a deception and fraud have been practiced upon them. They are warned to re-trace their steps.

The Fourth of July.

The day ushered in a memorable event, the 4th birthday of our American Independence, and our citizens were not slow. Early in the morning, about daybreak, our ears were saluted with the firing of guns, and the heavens seemed to partake an interest in this eventful day commenced by some of the heaviest peals of thunder that we ever heard, and after a delightful shower which laid the dust, and soon the clouds dispersed, and made every thing delightful, and as fine a day as ever dawned. At about 9 o'clock, the carriages, waggons, and others from the county began to pour into town, and at about 10 o'clock, the people that had assembled amounted to about 5000, and all seeming to feel an interest on this memorable occasion. And to the surprise of many the Committee of arrangements, had a handsome flag prepared for the occasion, which was hoisted on the Liberty pole in Public Square, with its stars and stripes unfurled to the breeze.

At 10 o'clock, a. m., according to previous appointment. Mr. John Gooch, President of the day, Messrs. Jacob G. Bigler and Erasmus H. Derby Vice Presidents were on the ground, also A. C. Hoag, Grand Marshal, Assistants, and Committee of arrangements in full costume, with banners waving and colors flying.

The numerous assemblage of people collected from all parts of the county were called to order by President Gooch, in a most eloquent and patriotic speech, suited to the occasion, at the close of which three cheers were given in honor of the day.

At 10:30 o'clock, the Chief Marshal commenced forming the procession in the following order:

At 10:30 o'clock, the Chief Marshal commenced forming the procession in the following order:
Aids. Chief Marshal. Aids.
St. Louis Branch Brass Band, Dr. Ballo, Leader.
President of the day and Vice Presidents.
Committee of Arrangements.
Orator, Reader of Declaration of Independence and Reporter.
Invited Guests.
Ladies.
Standard.
Citizens.
Music.
Citizens Mounted.
Carriages.

The procession then marched up Pleasant street, and counter-marched, crossing main street and proceeding down Hyde and Race streets, they crossed to Main Street, and came up to the bowery erected for the purpose of shielding the assembled multitude from the scorching rays of the sun.

The President, Vice Presidents, Committee of Arrangements, Orator, &c., took their seats on the stand. The Band played "Hail Columbia," after which Elder Geo. Coulton, opened the services by prayer, the President then called upon George P. Styles, Esq., to read the Declaration of Independence which was done, preceded by a few patriotic remarks, in a very able and eloquent manner, as followed by Mr. David Candland, orator of the day, whose powerful eloquence on the subject of "Liberty and Independence," brought forth from the audience a hearty applause.

Elder Orson Hyde then arose, and said: Mr. President, gentlemen and ladies, you see me as I am, here is my "Rough and Ready" hat (waving his hat in his hand). I am now prepared to leave for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake and I hope in my absence, that every one of you who are entitled to vote, will feel interested in the coming August Election, and be at the polls in due time, so as to secure your lawful and just rights as American citizens; thereby preserving your elective franchise, unsullied and unstained.

The procession then formed again and marched to the dinner table, which was covered with an abundance of food, calculated to please the eye, gladden the heart, and cheer the soul of man, after partaking of the sumptuous fare, arrangements were entered into by the officers of the day to escort Elder Orson Hyde a few miles as the mark of respect due him.

Accordingly the company formed at 3 o'clock, p. m., and marched with him as far as the Welsh Tabernacle, accompanied by the Band, playing at intervals some excellent tunes, until their arrival at the ground.

The escort then formed into a line and Mr. David Candland arose and bid Elder Hyde farewell, after a few remarks in behalf of the numerous assemblage of friends, when Elder Hyde replied in a short but pathetic address, which drew tears from the eyes of the stoutest heart; the scene is one which the pen cannot describe, it was like parting with a mother, a brother or a sister. He then bade his devoted friends and brethren farewell, who had shown on this, as on all previous occasions their attachment to him as a devoted friend, citizen and brother. The land then played a favorite air, and returned followed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The scene from beginning to end was truly imposing. Three cheers each were given for the President of the Day, Orator, Chief Marshal, and Band, after which the assembled multitude dispersed to their various homes without a jar or the shadow of a quarrel.

Harmony, magnanimity and order prevailed throughout the whole, and praise is certainly due the officers on this occasion, for their department, wisdom, energy and skill, and also to the leader of the band, Mr. D. Ballo, whose professional services are duly appreciated in this section of country.

O that I was Out of this Place!

We have sometimes heard the above exclamation from persons who have created such an unenviable set of circumstances around them that their home has ceased to charm. The doctrine is true to a certain extent, that we create our own heaven or our own hell; and it is pretty certain evidence that the man himself has created unhappy circumstances around him when he utters an exclamation similar to the above. A just and good man commonly has good neighbors. There are some exceptions to this rule, it is true, yet where there is one exception, it will hold good ninety-nine times out of a hundred. For a person to complain of having bad neighbors and of living in a bad place, is not a very favorable sign for him. We ought so to live that the moral atmosphere around us will possess vitality enough to favorably effect those who come within its influence; but if we do not, we have reason to fear that the Salt has lost its savor. The crucifixion of the Savior, the killing and driving of the Saints and prophets of ancient and modern times, are exceptions to this.

New York Police.

The New York City Police Department is composed of 839 men, at an annual cost of \$412,205. The chief of Police gets a salary of \$1600, his clerk \$1,000, each captain \$700, there being 18 of them, 36 assistant captains \$600 each, 746 policemen \$500 each, and 37 doormen, \$125 per day. In answer to a resolution of the common council, the Mayor has stated that the services of all these men are absolutely necessary.

Arrival of the Mail from the Valley.

On Friday the 5th ult, the mail arrived at this point from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in charge of Elder Robert Campbell who is on his way as a missionary to his native land, Scotland, accompanied by Elder John O. Angus.

The following named brethren, have also arrived and destined for England on missions: Isaac C. Haight, Captain of the Company, Wm. Barton, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse W. Crosby, James Works, Claudius V. Spencer, and Moses Clawson. Br. Clawson left the company at the Upper Platte Ferry, and came in two days ahead of the mail. He states that on the 16th ult, 10 miles below the Lower Ford of the South Fork of Platte, Captain Daniel C. Davis, was seized with the cholera at 2 o'clock, a. m., and died at 1 o'clock, p. m., same day, after suffering considerable agony; although the greatest care and attention was paid him during his sickness.

From letters which we have received from our emigrating companies, who left this spring for the Valley, and from the news brought by the mail the tidings from the plains assume rather a dreary aspect. Sixty-two is reported to have died out of our emigrating camps. The following is a list of all those who were able to learn the names of:

Arion Johnson's wife and son, (Willie K.) David Evan's daughter, Amanda Herrick, John Smith, Perry Kyes, John Carns, Elizabeth Maier, Mary Dams, (wife C. R. Dana), Zenos Keyes, J. Leaney, Dillie's wife, Luther Warner, five of the Spafford family, R. Griffith's wife, David Lamerax's daughter, Howell Rast, son of Dr. Rust, Kemp's child, John Campbell, Wm. Fox, Joseph Klug, Elmeda Catlin, two of Mr. Brown's children, John Swett, Dr. J. C. Braley, Widow Norris and her daughter, Mary, Mary Campbell, Rosannah Binger, Thomas Green's wife and two children, Abel M. Sargeant, Margaret McDugall, wife of Charles Jameson, John Shipley, Thos Kirk, Charlotte Thornton, one of Harlow Reifeld's children.

About 500 of those destined for the gold regions, prior to the 24th ult, had died of the cholera. They met the first sickness at Scott's Bluffs, about sixty miles this side of Fort Laramie, and they say that the graves along the road were too near to serve for mile posts, besides many who were buried at Camping places a little off from the road. Most of those who died, belonging to this section are said to be children.

Notwithstanding the fatality of this dreadful disease this season on the Plains, we have received very cheering accounts from some of the companies of Saints as to health, unity and good spirits.

The news from the California emigrants going the North side of the Platte, is good; there has scarcely any sickness or deaths occurred that we can learn. Those who started from this place had nearly passed those going on the South side of the Platte. The teams were in good condition. The first teams have fared the best. When the mail passed the junction of the two roads, the trains from the North and South side were mixing.

The first emigrants were met on the 15th day of May about twenty miles beyond the South Pass, and were somewhat short of provisions. It cannot be expected that our friends in Salt Lake can supply them with a great amount of provisions; but they will do the best they can. Nevertheless many of the emigrants must suffer for want of breadstuffs.

Request.

Perhaps there are some of our subscribers who have gone to the Valley or elsewhere, that neglected to notify a discontinuation of their paper, and the result may be, that their paper is still continued to their former address, and none to receive it, or pay for it. If our friends, knowing of any such cases, will have the goodness to inform us, they will greatly oblige us.

Cherokee Nation.

John Ross, the principal chief, has requested the Cherokee agent to remove every white man out of the nation, not legally entitled to remain, and an order has been issued for their removal.

We have noticed the following advertisement in one of our exchanges from Lee County, this State, with a request to copy.

"It affords us no gratification to publish a man in the manner of the following. But it is a charge brought against the Church, and in some instances with too much truth—that broken down scoundrels and villains fly to the Mormons for shelter. The charity and good feeling of the Saints have been imposed upon about long enough in this way; and while we owe Dr. Dresser no ill will, we owe the character and reputation of the Church much good-will, and feel to guard and defend by all proper and constant means.

Dr. Dresser disclaims the charges published against him; yet we are told that the men who have signed the notice, are responsible men, and if they have subscribed to falsehoods, they are amenable to the law; and Dr. Dresser would do well to avail himself of the protection which the law affords in cases of libel and slander, before he attempts to make this his place of aloof. If he does this, he will act consistently with his protestations of innocence; but if he does not, it will prove that he does not consider his character worth defending, or that he is unable to do it successfully.

We would here say to our community once for all: extend citizen fellowship to all people who come among you and conduct themselves with propriety and decorum whether they be Jew or Gentile—Mormon or Anti-Mormon! But if a scoundrel, a loose, reckless and intemperate man comes among you for shelter, because he cannot well stay in another place, whether he be Jew or Gentile just give him passport and let him move on.

Notice to the Public.

The undersigned deem it their duty in this day and age of the world, when our western country has been and now is populated with scoundrels and villains, who are daily disturbing the peace and quiet of good citizens, to publish all such persons that they have a knowledge of. We therefore caution all persons to beware of one Dr. Oliver Dresser, who ran away from this place on or about the 18th or 20th of May last. When he left he owed G. H. Hamilton fifteen dollars, and stole a coat from the said Hamilton; also swindled Dr. Millard, of Keokuk, out of a horse, took a dress pattern worth four dollars from a lady, and a book belonging to the Sons of Temperance. There is many other things that could be mentioned, but we do not deem it necessary; but that the public may not be deceived by him, we do hereby pronounce the said Dr. Oliver Dresser a notorious scoundrel, and unfit to live in any moral community; all of which we hold ourselves responsibly for.

JAMES BRIERLEY.
GOWEN HAMILTON.

Nashville, Lee Co., [Iowa Statesman

For the Guardian.

Letter G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
April 17th, 1850.

We beg leave through the columns of your valuable paper to communicate to our friends and brethren who so kindly came forward to our assistance and furnished us with teams and waggons, and other necessary means, thereby enabling us to remove our families to this place; and in consequence of the severity of the winter which commenced with us at the South Pass on the 2d of October by a severe snow storm, the particulars of which we gave you in our last letter, and recommended in this Valley about the middle of November, continued more or less severe until the 1st of April: the ground being covered with snow the greater part of the time and the weather the most severe that ever has been since the Valley has been settled, and for the want of feed we lost the greater portion of our cattle, and those that are left, are in such a reduced state as to be unfit for market, and if sold at present it must be at a great sacrifice and would also throw us out of team to put in Spring crops, the mass of the gold which was brought here had left for the States before our arrival. We consulted with President Young, on the propriety of sending funds back to help out the Spring emigration he told us it would be impossible for the express to arrive there so that the means would be of any material assistance to spring companies, in consequence of the lateness of the spring and large quantities of snow in the mountains and the reduced condition of animals, and advised us to say to the brethren to whom we are indebted to come on if they possibly can and we intend to be ready to settle with them when they arrive, if any should remain in Pottawatomie we will endeavor to forward it to them next fall as we are determined by the blessing of the Lord to pay every man the uttermost farthing, as for the general news of the day we would refer you to the general epistle. And beloved brethren and friends we assure you that our hearts are warm towards you, and our daily prayers are that you may speedily be gathered to this peaceful Valley, and we feel confident in saying to you that by the blessing of the Almighty you shall not be the loser in the end for anything you have done for us. We remain your Brethren in the bonds of the everlasting Gospel.

GEORGE A. SMITH,
EZRA T. BENSON.

Farewell to Kanesville.

BY PICCOLA.

Farewell to thee Kanesville! I leave with regret, Thine infantile struggles, nor will ever forget; Thine kindly friends, who a stranger has cheer'd; Thy sympathy sweet, which makes them kinder; Thy sorrow when shut'd with another grows light; Breaks up the dark clouds, with a ray that is bright. Oh Friendship! you wanton! the oft you deceive In your magical influence, I still will believe; And ever will court thee! thou syren of old, And hold thee more precious than coffers of gold. Let me go where I will—let me travel yet on, I'll seek the fair nymph, to be built by song. I found thee in Kanesville, and of you beguiled, The throbbings of anguish, of sorrows you child. Yet blest is my lot, (whenever bright as I view, And onward I move, the right course to pursue; To gather my kindred and friends who are dear, Impels me thus forward, nor danger I fear, Then fare thee well, Kanesville! to the Valley I go.

The bright end in view around me doth throw, A halo of glory and impulse divine, The knowledge of "Truth," and salvation for mine. Farewell to you friends! you follow my track, Forward; our motto—we will not go back, To traditions cur'd forms, and "Secretaries" God, We know we've laid hold on the fam'd "iron rod." Bethlehem Camp, July 1850.

Health of the Town.

Although the atmosphere for several days past has been very oppressive and weakening, and the heat almost beyond endurance, the health of the citizens, comparatively speaking, is good. Neither cholera, nor any other prevailing disease, is in our midst at present.

We have seen it reported in some of our exchanges, that the small pox, to a great extent, prevailed in this place during the emigration season; but we can safely say that but few, if any cases have been here this season, and at present none at all.

W. McLennan, Esq.

This gentleman is now in our town and says that it was a mistake about his representing in Nauvoo that he did not find the stolen buggy here. He did find it and sold it to Mr. Kelling and paid the owner in Nauvoo for it after deducting the expense of finding it, he positively asserts. This may be very likely, as there were too buggies in this place somewhat involved in mystery, the particulars of which it is not necessary to name. One was, quite likely, taken for the other.

Idleness.

Idleness is a crime next akin to stealing, for it will lead men to steal; therefore when healthy men are idling away their time about the streets in the character of loafers, they should be dealt with in the church if they are members of the same; and if they reform not they should be excluded. Men will live and must live, while they do live; and if they have no visible means of a living but are idle, and bringing nothing to pass; as a general thing, you may know that they will steal for a living, or cheat and defraud some other persons out of it. An idle man is a dangerous character in society. Honest and industrious people must suffer by them. As a moderate drinker is laying the foundation of drunkenness, so an idle man is laying the foundation of theft and other crimes. Like the beast of prey, he is idle in the day time, but active at night, yet never gets fat by his stealthy operations. It should be said of every idle loafer or lounge, "he is about to become a thief."

Harvest.

The wheat harvest has commenced in earnest, the farmers are all busily engaged in securing it. We hope that the farmers will study their interest enough to secure their crops in the best possible manner. The wheat crop as a general thing is light, and flour will evidently command a high price throughout the year. Corn looks healthy and is growing finely. This county is capable of producing a vast amount of supplies for the emigrants.

August Election.

Remember that the 1st Monday in August is the day which every American citizen over twenty years of age is expected to be at the polls, in their respective precincts. You will find the regularly nominated ticket at the head of our columns. We shall print tickets for the different precincts, which can be had at this office and at the polls on the day of election.

Council Bluffs.

Some people have been at a loss to know what point on the Missouri River was originally designated "Council Bluffs." According to the information which we get, it is the point where Lewis and Clark held their council with the Indians and made their first treaty. We believe that the early explorers of this western country gave the name, "Council Bluffs" to the place where they met in council with the Indians which point is situated in latitude 41 deg. 25 min. 55 sec, north, about eighteen miles north of the place, directly on the west bank of the Missouri River, where subsequently a military post was established, but soon after abandoned in consequence of the Scurry or Black-leg among the Soldiers. Particular attention should be given to the article in this paper, headed: "Let there be no mistake," written by Mr. Hyde before he left for the Valley.

Olive Oil.

Just received and for sale, at this office, a superior article of Olive Oil. Warranted genuine.

It is stated in a dispatch from Washington, of the 19th, that our Government had received official intelligence, of the full sanction of the Nicaragua Treaty by the British Government.

Further Severance has been confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Disfellowshipped.

Mr. John Holmes, and Thomas his son, were expelled from the Council Point Branch of the Church, for riotous and disgraceful conduct, unworthy the character of Saints. The case was presented to the High Council, and they endorsed the proceedings of the Branch.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since June 26, 1850.

V H Bruce,	\$2 00	Talman's Rogers,	1 00
Richard Bentley,	1 00	Orson G. Beach,	2 50
Dan M. Burbank,	1 00	E H Loomis,	2 00
James C. Powell,	1 00	A D Boren,	75
David Wood,	1 00	Bedford & Craig,	2 00
Samuel Smith,	50	Joshua Parker,	1 00
Sam'l C. Catlin,	1 00	Wm M Alford,	1 00
Alfred B. Ellis,	25	Lorenzo Pond,	1 00
Abraham Shaw,	2 00	Isaac Lasse,	1 00
T B Parker,	1 00	John Martin,	2 00
Abraham Ross,	1 00	Samuel Leach,	50
W Lemon,	2 00	Thomas Jones,	50
James Davenport,	1 00	Wm Morgan,	1 25
Wm Lewis,	2 00	James Newberry,	1 00
John R Blanchard,	1 00	S E Wicks,	2 25
Corneilus Durium,	1 00	Jacob E Terry,	50
John Horn,	1 00	Abes Clough,	50
Samuel Holmes,	1 00	John Zundell,	1 00
Ezekiel Hopkins,	1 00	Jefferson Hunt,	1 00
John Richards,	1 00	Levi Alford,	1 00
Michael Katt,	1 00	James Adams,	1 00
Thos Stevens,	50	Robert Campbell,	2 50
W McLennan,	1 00	Daniel Spencer,	2 00
Henry Oaks,	1 00	Livingston & Co.,	2 00

MARRIED.

In this town

POETRY.

The Popular Creed.

BY CHARLES SKIRAS.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!
If a man is down, give him a thrust—
Trample the beggar into the dust!
Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—
Knock him over: kick him for falling!
If a man is up, oh! lift him higher!
Your soul's for sale, and he's the buyer—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a poor, but worthy youth,
Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,
But a maiden will break her vows with ease,
For a wooer cometh whose claims are these:
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with a brandy red,
A soul well trained in villany's school—
And cash, sweet cash—he knows the rule:
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

I know a bold and an honest man,
Who strives to live on the Christian's plan,
But poor he is, and poor will be,
A scorned, a hated, wretched he;
At home he meeteth a starving wife,
Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—
They struggle against a fearful odds!
Who will not bow to the people's gods!
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

So get ye wealth, no matter how!
"No questions asked" of the rich, I trow—
Steal by night and steal by day,
(Doing it all in a legal way)
Join the Church, and never forsake her;
Learn to cant and flout your maker;
Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,
But don't be poor—remember the rule:
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes!
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes!

Fading.

"WE ALL DO FADE AS A LEAF."
Fading, fading, all are fading—
No substantial thing is here;
Loved ones leave us—we are passing,
Passing to another sphere.

Beauty, with her customary smiling,
And her love inspiring eye,
Fadeth, like the day-god dying
In the twilight summer sky.

Like to pilgrims, worn and weary,
Toll we on our weary way,
Through this night of life while gazing
For the dawning of the day.

Like a stately pageant moving,
Slowly o'er the trembling earth
Pass the ages dim and hoary,
Bending all to sceptered death.

And the tread of valiant nations,
Thundering on in mighty line,
Leaves a faint and fainter echo,
In the crumbling hall of time.

Yes, these bright majestic heavens,
In this mighty march proclaim,
We are passing, we are passing
Unto nothing, whence we came.

But when like a baseless vision,
All have faded thus away,
There is built a home eternal
For the weary pilgrim's stay.

On the hill of God it standeth:
Rearing high its golden dome,
And the song comes swelling from it,
"Welcome, pilgrim, welcome home."

MISCELLANY.

A Chapter on Courtship.

A courting expedition is certainly one of the most delightful episodes in the monotonous uniformity of human life. Happy in anticipation, and highly excited as regards the results, which are expected, the young heart expands with thrilling emotions, and the imagination flies on the wings of refulgent hope, long before the reality has either annihilated these exalted feelings by timely fruition, or disappointed the golden dreams of the love-stricken.

Indeed it cannot be denied, that hope and anticipation are the salt of tasteless life, they are light amidst the dreary darkness of human vicissitude. Hope is like the Phoenix, ever destroyed by the fire of chance and casualty, ever reviving in beautified form, created anew from the remnants of its own ashes. Thus it stands the eternal watchtower to cheer us onward upon the surging wave of the endless ocean of time; and like a beacon light, to spread its luster over the briny level of earthly sorrows and earthly tears.

Hope and anticipation are clustering around us, like the winding tendrils of the young vine, enclasp us, with vigorous grasp till death has cut down the parent stem, or insane despair has withered the intellect, that gave life and motion to that beautiful form, which is the image of divinity, the master piece of Creative Power.

When friends abandon us, when fortune frowns with bitter scorn at our mishaps, hope is still faithful at its post, encouraging us to march forward upon the rugged path of our tiresome pilgrimage making life supportable, and dispersing the sombre clouds of sorrow which obscure the bright prospects of our future destiny. Hope or resignation are the paramount alternatives of humanity, possession never gratifies us, disappointment ought never consign us to inactivity or disconsolate despair.

But involuntary have we entered into these desultory remarks which seem to be a eulogy on hope, but the subject is worthy of the few lines, which we have just written, and must certainly be of some interest to the reader, who has ever bestowed one thought upon human life.

The mind of man is so constituted, that although he has sufficient self-love to make life agreeable, he nevertheless feels a necessity of loving a being, similar to his own organization, admiring himself in the admiration of others.

This feeling, often sneered at by the middle-aged and the heartless, is the most admirable feature of humanity: it is the most attractive charm, that binds us to the world, it is the characteristic evidence, that sympathy and intellect are indissolubly united, and that the man who thinks must necessarily love.

It is true, that many are ashamed of confessing, that they are touched by the magic wand of affection, because they pretend, that weak minds only are affected by the fickle toy of love, but this is a great error.

Great minds are always moved by great passions and the intellect, that is capable of appreciating the excellencies and virtues of others, must necessarily, even without voluntary acquiescence, participate of that inexplicable feeling of an attractive force, which links us to some individuality without us.

But it is not sufficient to feel this sympathetic something, this does not entirely gratify the inclination of our heart, there is something still wanting which alone makes our happiness complete. It is necessary, that this affectionate sympathy should be mutual in order to become permanent and be an indispensable part of our existence.

We feel an unabating desire to communicate our thoughts to give utterance to the imprisoned conceptions of our love by a look, by a smile, by a single word of approbation.

Usage has given the privilege to the man, as being more bold and less modest, to take the lead in this inter-communication of sympathetic thought which is the most eloquent page in the history of human life, changing the aspect of our destiny and producing a complete metamorphosis in our existence. The young coxcomb, who like the butterfly is sipping the sweets from every flower, may consider this interesting part of a young man's life, as a passing incident of an agreeable conversation, unworthy of farther consideration, after the light hearted words have been uttered. These sort of lovers may please for a moment, they may cheat away some weary hours, but they are entirely inadequate to meet the realities of life and enter into the serious duties of conjugal relations.

The first words, which convey in audible sounds to the ear the unmistakable evidence of the reality of our hopeful desires, may bring us lasting happiness, or lasting misery.

A trial at serious courting is an ominous undertaking; it may frustrate our brightest wishes; one single word may strike down our hope and may have a destructive influence over our feelings.

But if success be the result of our anxiety to give expression to our thoughts, if we become convinced, that our love is returned and that there is a second SKEL, who is interested in our future welfare, then life has reached the zenith of earthly bliss, and humanity is crowned with the most exquisite joy which reality can give and possession afford.

This is the Spring-time in the history of human life, the reviving sun, which enlivens the cheerless solitude, develops the lovely flower and matures the fruit of practical usefulness during the active summer-time of riper years.

Advice to Young Ladies.

BY MRS. LYDIA JANE PEARSON.

Do not, as you value life and its comforts, marry a man who is naturally cruel. If he will wantonly torture a poor dumb dog, a cat, or even a snake, fly from him as you would from the cholera. We would sooner see our daughter dying of cholera, than married to a cruel hearted man. If his nature delights to torture, he will not spare his wife, or his helpless children.

When we see a man practicing cruelty on any poor, helpless creature, or beating a fractious horse unmercifully, we write over against his name—devil, and shun him accordingly.

We once knew a man, aye, a gentleman, who, during a ride for pleasure, became so demoniacally enraged at his horse, which refused to go, that he sprang from his carriage, drew his knife, and cut out an eye of the poor brute. The lady who accompanied him fainted, suffered a long nervous illness, and will never recover from the horror the outrage gave. And we knew the young lady who, knowing this of him, was foolishly enough to become his wife. And we know how he tortured her. How he outraged all her feelings, how he delighted to destroy whatever she prized, or took pleasure in. How in his fits of passion he broke up her furniture, seized her by the shoulder and shook her till she could not crawl to bed; how he beat her; how he kept her poor babe black and blue with blows and pinches, until her parents took her home, and sheltered her from his cruelty.

If you have a suitor whom you feel inclined to favor, look narrowly into the temper and disposition of the man. Love may soften it for a while, or it may induce him to restrain, or disguise it, but, be assured, the natural temper will remain, and the time will come when your presence will be no restraint upon him. We have heard wives complain, "I was so deceived in my husband; men are so deceitful," &c. But we believe in nine cases out of ten, these women deceived themselves. They suffered the romance of their own foolish hearts to adorn their lover with all the excellencies which their fancy attributed to a perfect manly character, and to draw a veil over all his vices and defects, which if it did not conceal them, greatly softened or disguised their features.

Men are not perfect—women are not perfect. In all cases, there must exist a necessity to bear and forbear, but it does not therefore follow that you should marry a bad man. If you do so, you deserve chastisement; but a life-long misery is a terrible punishment. A bad man's wife must live in a continual torment of fear, apprehension, and the bitter disappointment of her fruitless efforts to please; or she must become callous, cold, insensible to pain, and consequently to pleasure. Will you take upon yourselves either of these bitter alternatives? We hope not.

"Every hour that a man is in debt is a year spent in slavery." According to this, what an everlasting long life some people must live! Methuselah's wasn't a circumstance.

Search out the wisdom of nature.

To commit murder quietly—Take a young lady and tell her she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch cold—and cold will bring on a fever and she will die in a month.

Another Wonder.

Wonders will never cease in Paris. A discovery which has lately been made of an extraordinary individual living at the Barrière d'Enfer, and who proclaims himself to be the world as the heir and successor to Jesus Christ, has created the greatest curiosity among the miracle hunters of our capital. This man is a peasant of the name of Piermond, about five and forty years of age, of simple and unpretending manners and homely speech. He is however, manifestly under some extraordinary magnetic influence, for he has cured by the effect of his touch alone many hundreds of persons who have been to visit him. He receives all strangers who seek him with the greatest simplicity, disclaims any credit for the wondrous miracles he performed, merely repeating the assurance of his appointment by our Savior, who appeared to him in a dream, to go forth to the world and testify to the truth of the Gospel. He is of short stature, and of full expressive countenance. His hair, parted on the forehead, descends on either side of his temples. There would be nothing remarkable about the person of the man were it not for the circumstance which has given rise to the wilful lie or the unhappy delusion, which ever it may be, that he thus openly assumes—were it not for the extraordinary stigmas on his hands and feet, and the deep cicatrice in his side, whence during the whole of Passion Week have issued large drops of blood!

Many people worthy of belief have told me that there is no delusion about this. The hands and feet are pierced through and through, and the wound in the side is about two inches long and very deep; and they have seen the blood ooze from these wounds slowly and drop by drop for hours together during the past week; and that during all this time Piermond remains exhausted on his bed, lying as it were in a trance, without food or nourishment, and to all appearance dead. After sunset he revives; the bleeding ceases; he recovers his senses, partakes of some slight refreshment, and passes the whole night in prayer! His dress consists of a short tunic of white linen, reaching the knee, with long full trousers of the same. On his head he wears a white linen turban of the Jewish form. He carries no ornament on his person save a gold clasp which fastens the band to which his waist is confined. The police has been most active in causing the strictest investigations to be made into the history and antecedents of the man; but as yet nothing has been discovered which can in any way serve as excuse for molesting him.

All that is known is the fact that he has recently arrived from Grenoble, where he had lived a holy and religious life, much beloved by the old peasant woman who had reared him, and who, even to the hour of her death, declared to have found him one morning lying beneath a hedge near her cottage. No trace of his parentage has ever been discovered. He never stirs abroad, and discourages all meetings or assemblies at his house; therefore the authorities of Paris have sought to do in his case. Several physicians of eminence have already been to visit him, but none as yet have been able to solve the mystery of the long fast and bleeding. Dr. C., the great anatomist, after remaining two hours in his room last Friday, left in despair, declaring with an oath, that the juggle was too well managed for discovery; and therefore the mystery, like that of the ecstatic virgins of the Tyrol, remains a mystery still.—[Paris correspondence London Atlas.

A Yankee Title.

A Yankee who found it up-hill work to support himself and family on a small gravel knoll, which he hired in old Connecticut, turned his face a little more than a year ago, to the land of gold, exhorting his wife to be of good courage in his absence, and leaving his landlord minus a small amount of rent. After working his passage to San Francisco, he "footed it" up to the mines, and commenced a course of digging, for which his previous experience on the aforesaid farm abundantly qualified him. But he soon found that the stream of gold flowed steadily from the mines to the sea coast, and that he could fill his bucket the easiest, and probably the soonest, by tapping the current at San Francisco. He accordingly returned to the latter place, where he looked about for a location. Finding an unoccupied piece of ground, he put down stakes, stretched a rope around it, and pitched his tent in the enclosure, commenced trade. Presently an old settler came along, and accosted him rather roughly, as follows:

"Hallo, stranger! what are you on this ground for?"

"Selling licker and small notions. Anything you want buy?"

"Well, you take it mighty coolly; this is my property, and you must leave it."

"We'll see about that," replied the Yankee. "I've heard that 'possession is nine parts of the law.' Now, I've got my title in that way, and unless you can show a better, yew may be 'good lookin', but yew can't come in," as the circus folks say.

The property owner attempted to argue the case, but the Yankee stuck to his text, and carried the day, being allowed to remain in "possession" until the rights of real estate proprietors should be better vindicated by public legislation. Three or four months ago, finding himself the owner of a handsome fortune, he began to feel longings for home and family, and having settled up his other business, he sold the right to his location for \$7000. When the new tenant came to take possession, he asked for a deed of the property.

"Never yew mind a deed," said the Yankee; "possession is nine parts of the law," and a good title enough hereabouts."

His family were rejoiced by his return a few days ago; and the landlord has been paid his rent, with interest; but we believe there has been no attempt made to introduce the new real estate practice into the neighborhood where he now resides.

Cultivate Energy.

Many of the physical evils, the inaction of system, the languor and hysterical affections which are so prevalent among the delicate young women of the present day, may be traced to a want of a well-trained mental power and well exercised self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of the intellect, earnest exercise of the moral powers, the enlargement of the mind by acquirement of knowledge, and the strengthening of its capabilities for effort, the firmness for endurance of evils, and for energy in combating so as to overcome, are the ends which education has to attain; weakness, but becomes infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. Let that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, vigor, both of mind and body, will be the result. There is a healthy unpolished saying, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out," but it tells a plain truth, rust consumes faster than use. Better, a million times better, to work hard even to the shortening of existence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving no other cognizance of its possession. By work, or industry, of whatever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgment of the value of life, and of our high intentions, of our manifold duties. Earnest, active industry is a living hymn of praise, a never-failing source of happiness; it is obedience, for it is God's great law for moral existence.—[Madame de Wilde.

Never Get Angry.

It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation of apology, a present gratification of some sort, but anger has none. A man feels no better for it. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared away, it leaves one to see that he has been a fool.

And he has made himself a fool in the eyes of others too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured, churlish man, who has to be approached in the most guarded and cautious way? Who wishes him for a neighbor, or a partner in business? He keeps all about him in nearly the same state of mind as if they were living next door to a hornet's nest or a rabid animal.

And as to prosperity in business, one gets along no better for being angry. What if business is perplexing, and everything goes "by contraries?" Will a fit of passion make the winds more propitious, the ground more productive, the markets more favorable? Will a bad temper draw customers, pay notes, and make creditors better natured? If men, animals, or senseless matter cause trouble, will getting "mad" help matters—make men more subservient, brutes more docile, wood and stone more tractable?

Answer to the Charade in our Last.

With Amicus, I can't agree
That traveling three miles on the sea,
Is distance neither long nor short,
Especially if done on foot.
But agree I confess sustain
By turns, a stage of ills and pains.
The first four letters, if reversed
Will not spell gale, as was rehearsed.
Amicus your word intended
Is "LEAGUE." I hope yew not offended,
As things which I have herein said,
For 'tis the way which I have read.
W. W. M.

Answer to the Enigma of Amicus in our last.

"Abolition of Slavery." Received by W. W. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Reg. leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.
One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

If a large large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission business.
Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.
TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

BOOKS—1000 volumes Times and Seasons (bound), 1000 Vols of Warnings; Books Devotional; and Coranah; 50 vols. Literary Museum.
For sale low by
Kaneville, Nov. 20, 1849. J. E. JOHNSON.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
C. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Pr. Office.
Kaneville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

SEE TO IT.
ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account, are requested to forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kaneville, April 16th, 1850.

NEW GOODS.
At the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them.
CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kaneville, April 16th, 1850.

STEAM FERRY.
We learn by the Capt. of the "St. Ange," that the steam ferry boat, owned by California City, below the Platte, is on its way from St. Louis to its destined point, where emigrants may be crossed by the wholesale—California, come down below the Mouth of the Platte and try us. We already have a good flat boat in operation.
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Platte City, April 17th, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.
Kaneville, June 12, 1850.

EPICURES ATTENTION.
GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours), at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. After tea or three courses accommodated on reasonable terms.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kaneville, March 6, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!
TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kaneville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Twedes, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linings, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Map totes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Brillas, Belts, Sheaths and every thing in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dry Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Eclectic, all Agents and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure), and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that art to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kaneville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCLE HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEFORE REPORT.

Legal Documents.
JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.
Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.
Kaneville, March 6, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!
Just received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kaneville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " " London Mixture;
70 " " Inks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Selditz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream; hair tonic; embrocations; lavender water; Beuties Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowan's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; linaumum; paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoe; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds; salicy nitre; hartshorn; syrup will cherry and tar; salicy nitre; hartshorn; Cullins remedies; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capicaine; general mixture; castor oil; sweet oil; turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.
DO COME AND SEE.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kaneville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as
Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.
Kaneville, Sept. 5, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and every thing that can be supplied in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kaneville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

Give us a call when you come to St. Joseph and see if all these things are not true.

Remember the "Mammoth Blue and Gold Mortar."
St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 17, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Residence—Savannah, Mo.
Claims on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.
Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849.—ly

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.
J. & J. O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.
J. & J. O'NEILL.
St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS
OFFICE, McGUIFF'S 1st, 2d, 3d,
4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Carmichael's Sacred
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;
Steel pens at various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Waxes and seal wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Motives;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.
Kaneville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL
AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Saranak") upwards of 50 tons Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c., making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Arkansas, Iowa and Iowa Territory Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE!
S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo., April 3, 1850.—3m

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH.
10 lbs Imp. & G. P. tea; 7 lbs molasses, S. H.
3 half chests do; 10 lbs herring;
36 lbs green Rio coffee; 600 lbs codfish;
10 lbs crushed sugar; 24 lbs powder, 6 1/2 lbs each;
40 lbs G. A. Salt; 50 cans do 1 do;
15 lbs W. R. cheese; 30 lbs tar;
8 lbs pilot bread; 4 doz tar buckets;
8 lbs butter crackers; 10 coils Manila rope;
5 lbs vinegar; 15 lbs boots and shoes;
40 lbs rectified whiskey; 12 cook stoves;
10 lb lbs do; 4 doz camp kettles;
2 lbs mackerel; 600 gal. stoneware.
S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—3m

St. Joseph, Mo.
DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

HAYCRAFT & HOWARD,
On Main Street, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BLUE & GOLD MORTAR.
Are receiving and opening the LARGEST and BEST assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., &c., ever offered for sale in the Platte Country, which they offer at wholesale and retail at lower prices than any establishment in this part of the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Kaneville and vicinity, assuring them that their articles and prices shall be such as to give general satisfaction.

N. B. We wish it distinctly understood that if any article sold by us fails to be such as recommended by us, we will refund the purchase money, or exchange it, at the option of the purchaser.

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THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 13.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.
One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " " 1 00
Single number, " " 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Advertisements in the Guardian.
One square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment received accordingly.
It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAYE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
JESSE THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the western States.
JAMES McFARLANE, Grimes county, Texas.
JOHN M. BEANS, Traveling Agent.
MR. HENRY SAWYER, London, Mo.
MR. HENRY KELLEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VERNON H. BUCH, St. Joseph, Mo.
MAYNARD HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MONROE McKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BENJ. R. HAYSE, Oregon, Hot co., Mo.
JOHN VANCE, Weston, Mo.
Wm. MANTON, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

From the Hancock Patriot.
Dreadful Tornado—Destruction of the Temple Walls.

The dreadful tornado on May 27th, which invaded the city of Nauvoo and the neighboring places has been for us IOWANS, (little accustomed to such revolutions in the atmosphere,) a spectacle of frightful sublimity, and also a source of mortal anguish, on account of the disasters and catastrophes which have resulted from it, to the inhabitants of this country, and to us.

We do not know, what calamities have happened those we like to consider as our compatriots and fellow citizens: we wish with all our heart, they have not suffered so much havoc and loss as we, and that they may have no more individual accidents to deplore, than in our colony, for, with the exception of some who were very badly frightened, our great family have sustained no personal injury.

Here are some particulars of what has happened to us during that storm: in its first blow which has been the most fatal to us, and every body will certainly think so when they know, that part of the temple walls was immediately blown to the ground;—The Temple, which we were preparing so actively and resolutely to rebuild; the temple which we hoped to cover this year; and in which we were to settle our refectories, our halls of reunion, and our schools; that it is the temple that gigantic monument, which has become the first victim of the tornado.

How many projects are buried under those heaps of rubbish! How much outlay, and days of hard labor has been lost to us! It was for that magnificent edifice—to again give a soul to that great body, that one of our agents in the north pines has just bought all the great beams necessary for its rebuilding; it is for it, that we were adding a saw machine to the mill, and establishing a vast shed, to shelter our laborers; in a word, it was for it, that all our efforts and strength has been employed; and now, one gale of the tempest, brings to naught all our endeavors; has violently ended what incendiary had begun in October 1848, and what UNION FRATERNITY tried to repair in 1850. We resign without murmuring to that catastrophe.

Our mansions occupied in the interior part of the temple, and who had sought refuge in one of the lateral cells at the moment of the storm, were spectators in peril, of that terrible drama. They had scarce entered the shelter they had chosen as the nearest, when a whirl of wind, rain and hail, rushed with impetuosity against the north side of the edifice with overwhelming force; it detached the materials, shakes, moves that mighty mass of stone the height of which furnish so much hold to its efforts and the resistance of which is as nothing, but to augment its strength and fury; and our brothers, sheltered against the south wall, see the north wall yielding under the powerful pressure of the tempest, tremble and incline before it. "Friends, we are lost!" exclaimed one of them, and at the same moment the immense wall ran down under their eyes with a horrid crash!

However, by a sort of miracle those eight men, who thought themselves certainly allashed, see enormous wrecks falling at their feet without being struck by them. But the wall which has fallen was considered with that of the west, as the most solid; bereft of support, shaken by its falling, the two others doubtless are also going to fall. "Let us get out of this, let us run," and our brothers, leaving their dangerous shelter, flee through dust, rubbish and dreadful whirlwinds, which causes the walls to reel above their heads: from wreck to wreck they attain at length the exterior, they are in safety. One who had not followed his comrades, caused to us and especially his wife,

a moment of cruel anguish; but many of us, notwithstanding the violence of the storm, went to his research, and he was soon discovered safe and sound.

After the temple, the roof of one of our habitations was taken off, and a part of the outer walls fell into the first story where lodged one of our families composed of eight members.

One of the members of the gerance, who during the storm had departed on horseback to go and see in all our establishments if any accidents had happened that required immediate assistance, soon returned to announce that the wash-house had almost instantaneously overthrown by the waters of the creek, and those engaged inside were obliged to go out through the windows; also at the schools, the mill, the flatboats, the farms &c. more or less damage and loss, had been sustained, but no personal injury was to be deplored; and it was a great consolation for us all, and particularly for our president, Mr. CAYE, whose paternal solicitude, and presence of mind on that day, was submitted to a hard experiment.

In the evening, the special men having been consulted about the firmness of what remained of the temple, and their opinion being, that the walls yet standing did not offer sufficient security to rebuild, the next morning the gerance submitted the following questions to the general Assembly.

Must we expect the spontaneous falling of the east and south walls, which are threatening to tumble? No! unanimously, for their fall happening accidentally might cause some accident, probably among the curious strangers.

Must we demolish stone by stone, to have them good for future use? No! was the unanimous response, for that operation would offer almost certain danger to the demolishers; and Community, esteems the life of her members more than pecuniary profits.

Two questions being decided, it was discussed which would be the safest, and quickest way of taking down. A proposition being made, the work was immediately commenced, and in a few hours, by the intelligent and courageous endeavors of our laborers, the walls of the east and south, went to join that of the north.

And now, there remains nothing of that gigantic work of the Mormons, except the west face strongly united by its sides to another wall in the interior part, and surrounded by an arch; between the two walls at the north and south are the two towers or seats of the staircases.

Though the 27th of May is to us a day of disaster, as the inundation and devastation of our lodgments; the waste of our crops; and above all, the irreparable fall of the temple which changes our plans for this year, nevertheless, this day of misfortune that would cause the ruin and despair of a particular man reduced to his own strength, has not shaken our courage or hopes. It is that our association which by its system of solidarity renders the losses less sensible by dividing them, increases a hundred times by its collective power, the way of repairing or softening the calamities.

To our little community colony—strong by its organization—by the confidence of its members; by the benevolent support of the surrounding inhabitants—our little colony, directed by the high intelligence and the devotion of its venerable President, Caye; will not proceed, by it, less resolutely, to the accomplishment of her great work—the reign of Universal Fraternity.

In regard to the re-construction of the Temple, the colony have come to no definite determination, as yet—whether they will use the old foundation or adopt an entirely new plan. But be that plan what it may, they will take immediate steps for the erection of a new building on the same square, that will be an ornament to Nauvoo, and one that will call forth the admiration of those who glide by on the "Father of waters."—[Icaria.]

MAN.—Mankind, through all ages have been the same. The first times beheld first the present vices. Yet who could imagine that there is such a contrariety, even in the same character? It was Nero, who signing a sentence against a criminal, wished to the gods he could not write.

Cyphonom is a species of punishment frequently resorted to by the Ancients, which consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects. This punishment was carried into effect in various ways, but chiefly by fastening the sufferer to a stake, or extending him on the ground with his arms pinioned.

Light and Heat from Water.

ASOTHER DISCOVERY.—While Mr. Paine has been talking about producing light and heat, by decomposing water, a Frenchman, Joseph Pierre Gallard, has taken out a patent in France, dated Nov. 22, 1849, which, as described in the London Patent Journal, is an improvement similar to Paine's alleged great discovery, of producing, mechanical means, pure oxygen and hydrogen at opposite poles, in separate gasometers. Mr. G's discovery seems rather, indeed, to go ahead of Mr. Paine's. Here is a description: The patentee's invention consists in certain apparatus and processes for producing hydrogen gas by the decomposition of water, and its application to heat and light. The means and processes by which he obtains this gas, are: By the incandescence (incandescence) of iron. 2. By carbon. 3. By magnets.

There is also a lengthy specification given, which contains descriptions of processes which are not claimed, and claims of processes which are not described.

A Poem.

BY FICCOLA.

Ave! trials will, and must arise;
To every human breast,
And oft they claim what most we prize;
But in the loss we're blest.
Say! What can scourge the human mind,
So lately fraught with pride—
Nor self-gained knowledge can we find,
From ought on earth beside.
"My brethren count it joy that you,
Are tempted diversely;
Knowing 'tis but if you endure,
With patience perfectly.
"That she her work can perfect make,
And nothing wanting be—
Thus 'tis written, and for whose sake,
True wisdom in it see.
When o'er the earth, the torrents pour;
And lightning snap the trees;
Perhaps that our poor human soul,
As victim—it may seize.
But should the earth appear—
The scene looks not so wild.
New clothing vegetation wears,
And all around is mild.
Nor would the Lord unwittingly,
His indignation pour;
But to chastise most suitably,
That man to him might soar.
An earthly parent watches o'er,
His offspring constantly,
And evil passions cheeks before,
They taint its purity.
So doth the Lord more lovingly,
Our forward nature scourge,
By trials keen—thus savingly
From gold the dross doth purge.
Kanessville, June, 1850.

Circular of the Chancellor of the University of the State of Deseret.

PATRONS OF LEARNING: The citizens of the State of Deseret having established a University at Great Salt Lake City, the Chancellor and Board of Regents appointed to superintend the same, do hereby issue the following circular to you. Hear us and then judge. We do not ask your aid, unless we can give you good reasons why you should patronize our object.

We should despair of any assistance whatever, if we were not assured that our young Institution has greater claims than any other. We know that you are constantly assailed with the pretended claims of new things appealing to your sympathies, your prejudices, your hopes and your fears. It is only wise men that can discriminate the true from the false. To them we appeal whether they are few or many. Here, is an Institution like the founding babe of the Hebrews: It is the child of providence and destined to live and flourish. However obscure its parentage in the valley of the wild and lofty mountains, however many the perils it has to encounter, it will live and shine in nature's simplest, brightest livery, and teach all nations all useful arts and sciences. This Institution is needed to meet the wants of thousands that annually emigrate to this Great Basin. Multitudes of all ages come from under the heavy hand of oppression, and desire instruction in order to be free, useful and happy. This boon must be given them without respect to age or means. The emigrants and outcasts of all nations will here find an asylum of safety, and a nursery of arts and sciences, available upon the cheapest terms. Here, instruction by means of lectures or otherwise, will be brought to the level of the laboring classes of every grade, of every religious faith, of every political or social creed, and of every living language. It is neither arrogant or extravagant to say that this Institution is forthwith prepared to teach more living languages practically, than any other University on the face of the earth; and as to the matter of dead languages, we leave them mostly to the dead. The known industry of this people in rearing up cities and temples, with almost magic celerity, is not least visible in their system of diffusing a knowledge of the sciences throughout the popular mass. It is interwoven in the very fabric of this people's organization and progress to educate the mass and elevate all the people to the fullest extent of their capacity.

Board can soon be furnished in private families speaking the mother tongue of more than twenty living languages of Europe, India, and the Islands of the Pacific, and Western America. Facilities for acquiring accurate intelligence from every portion of the Globe will be more perfectly secured to this Institution than to any other of our acquaintance. Correspondence will be kept up with persons in the service of the University living at London, Edinburgh, Paris, Rome, Copenhagen, and Calcutta.

Whatever is valuable in the laws and usages of Nations, or in their antiquities, whatever in the structure of diversified languages, or in practical mechanism, whatever in the fabric of Governments, or in domestic sociality, or in morals, or in Pagan or Christian ethics, or whatever in physical laws, or in laws regulating the communication of spirits, through cunning arts, of angels good or bad, can be gleaned, that is valuable, we venture to say unhesitatingly, will be copiously poured into the lap of this Institution.

The greater part of the capital requisite to secure these great and diversified objects are already in our possession. We possess the men, the master spirits of the nineteenth century, already on hand, panting for the enterprise. A suitable fan is in our hand to cleanse the wheat, or in other words, we have an infallible detector by the aid of which we can save the good and cast the bad away. Do any doubt. What they do not believe shall be seen. The harvest is ripe. The painful throes and volcanic convulsions of mighty nations, forewarn all men to be on their watch-tower, and use a scrutinizing eye, lest they entertain the best system of education and the richest nursery of truth unawares. This is the Institution and heir of promise. Do not slight it, or cast it away to perish like the beautiful founding of the

Hebrews, but nurse it with a few thousands, seeing it is a Heavily born infant, and you will not loose your wages. In so doing the blessings of thousands that now cannot read or write will come upon you. This Institution is not national or local. It is designed for all nations without partiality or hypocrisy. Its only locality is the focal point of the Universal World, where all good men must see that it is the only point of retirement and rest from revolutionary convulsions now known; and the only Institution of the kind that is got up for all nations, and is generous like the sun that shines upon the just and unjust.

Let Christians, Sceptics, Pagans, Jews, Mahometans, remember this institution with favor, for some of their brethren will be beneficiaries among us. A little surplus, invested here will bring you an hundred fold and show favor to the Lord. Giving sometimes enriches the giver.

Kings, Princes, and Potentates, look at this circular; at this Institution; and this healthy and hiding place; and then look at the little cloud that is gathering over your thrones and consider.

Even you may yet want a safe home, and a hiding place from the storm of anarchy. Your sons and your daughters may here want culture, freedom and retirement. Like Solomon you may yet want the opportunity, which this locality furnishes to trace the paths of nature up to nature's God. The salutary and retirement of this locality, the expansive generosity any unity of this people, which is a portion of your former loyal subjects; all invite you most assuredly to send your names before your approaching flight, accompanied with gifts, incense, and precious treasures, to this new born infant of the mountains.

As the patriarch Joseph was sent as a pioneer into Egypt, in order to save his father's house in a day of famine and calamity, so is this great gathering from all nations to this vast Basin of the Rocky Mountains, designed to prepare a retreat and resting place for rulers and subjects out of every nation. Religion, politics, literature, discordant prejudices, private and public rights of individuals and large communities, all, can here meet on this loftiest platform of nature's heights, and enjoy the highest order of Freedom, of individuality, and of community, that have been so long sort after by the great and good of all ages. The rim of this wonderful Basin descends from the snowy heights of the clouds almost to the level of tropical heat in time of summer. The composition of the soil surpasses in strength that of the Nile. The elements need only to be modified and compounded by the hand of art, in order to become productive beyond the conception of the most credulous. Ye rich men of every nation; and chiefs of untutored tribes; send this institution a portion of your treasures before revolutionary whirlwinds shall sweep it from you, and the poor will pay you fourfold in the resurrection of the just; rich bachelors and maidens, adopt it as your offspring, and the gratitude of thousands now groveling in ignorance, will be a sweet and everlasting memorial of your honored and blessed deed.

Graduates of colleges, and students of law medicine and theology, may here receive weekly lectures gratis. No persons will be denied the benefits of the university for want of pecuniary means. Donations may be paid over to Orson Pratt, Liverpool, England; to John Taylor, Paris, France; to Lorenzo Snow, Rome, Italy; to Erasmus Snow, Copenhagen, Denmark; and to Orson Hyde, United States.

Done by order, and in behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of Deseret.

ORSON SPENCER, Chancellor.
Great Salt Lake City, April 17, 1850.

From the Literary American.
Circumstances.

Man has not without reason been styled the creature of circumstances. History confirms the assertion that the most extraordinary intellects of every age have been distinctly marked by the character of their own times. And it is equally true that periods of great moral excitement have ever been distinguished by the display of exalted talents. There are minds whose springs are so deep and strong, that they are affected by nothing less than events which rake the souls of ordinary men to the bottom, and lash into commotion every element of the moral or natural world. And with such minds exciting causes are not of momentary effect. Their results upon these are as widely different as meanness and sublimity. The one is the strong, proud, continued tossings of the ocean—the other, the bubbles that are seen on the lake's small service when the storm has subsided. But for the agitation which made all Europe tremble, the giant mind of Napoleon might have confined itself to the recreations of some petty employment on the Island of Corsica; and but for the events which wrought the mind of Milton into a commotion, he might have remained "mute and inglorious." Do we not now look in vain for these splendid displays of genius which were once made in our own times and country? Where is our Patrick Henry of the present day? Where is Fisher Ames? Where is Alexander Hamilton? and where is the whole glorious constellation that be-spangled our political heavens in the days of the Revolution, and shone brighter and brighter as things around it wore a darker and more gloomy aspect?

To establish arbitrary rules for human action is in vain. Every true system of mental philosophy must conform to man as he is, and not to what we imagine he should be. And what is there in his nature that should lead to the opinion that he is not designed to be affected and to act when important events are at work around him? What that his

feelings should not be aroused, his conceptions enlarged, and his soul inflamed, when Nature is tasking her powers to awaken his energies, and call into practice "virtues which shun the day and lie concealed in the smooth seasons, and calms of life." It is true that man may benumb his sensibilities by cold and paralyzing theories, until the highest conceptions of genius may cease to charm, and the ennobling stir of nature may fail to excite in his bosom a corresponding emotion. But let him not forget that these are moments which decide intellectual character, and that springs are struck which will vibrate forever. In a word, what is man that he should be indifferent to things around him? Has he an existence separate, and one independent of the rest of creation? Are not the mountains, the waves and skies a part of him as he of them? Does not the same Almighty Spirit pervade the whole? Oh! there are times when the powers of the soul should not be confined to its dark and contracted prison; and duller must be he, than "the fat weed that rots itself on Lethe's wharf," who will not stir when the intellectual or natural world is instinct with motion, and whose spirit sleeps when Nature and Nature's God cries—awake. It was, however, a true notion of the ancients that the Gods would not do for men, unless men would do for themselves. A man to be benefitted by fortuitous circumstances must have his sails unfurled and everything ready to catch the lightest, prosperous breeze. Circumstances cannot alone make men, but men may be made by the aid of circumstances. Their effect is to put in motion the powers of the soul, to give him a knowledge of himself, and then leave him to profit by it or not. They give to him the pinions of the eagle, and he may flap them idly on the ground, or wing his way among the clouds. They light his soul into a flame which if fed may astonish the world with its splendor, or if not run to waste with its idle flickerings. Before the time of Napoleon, other men had felt the strong tide of circumstances, heaven and hell beneath them, but few like him had risen steadily on its agitated bosom, and at last seized from the genius of the troubled elements his sceptre and his throne. Like Milton, other bards have struck the lyre, while the hurricane that had swept over it was "still with lightning warm," but few like him, by one mighty effort, could have wrought the world of mind into a tempest. Like Young, others have mightily met the ghosts of "departed joys," and

"Punctual as lovers to the moment sworn,
Have held an assignation with their woe."

But few like him have invested with a visible tangible form every affection of the soul, and every pang that plants daggers deepest in the bosom. Like Byron, others have wandered among the ruins of the East, and mused over broken arches and prostrate columns, but none like him have told us their story. Like him, others have stood among the Alps, while the spirits of the place were holding their festivals, and heard "the rattling crags among which leaps the live thunder," but none like him have prolonged its tremendous roar through the music of their song. Like him, others have beheld "the storm spirits fling their thunderbolts from hand to hand," but none like him have transferred them, still burning and flashing, to their pages.

The alleged discovery of Mr. HENRY M. PAINE, of Worcester, Mass.,—by which a brilliant inflammable gas is produced from water, at a mere nominal cost—is strongly doubted by some. The Boston Journal speaking of it, says:

This discovery is so remarkable in its character, and embraces such important results, that we must be pardoned for doubting the entire correctness of the statements, until we have received stronger demonstrative proof than have yet been laid before the public. It is true that the light has been exhibited, and it is highly satisfactory but the mode of producing it has hitherto been studiously concealed; nor is it known, excepting from the statements of the discoverer, that there is no other agent in its production than water. Nor is there anything in the previous history of Mr. Paine, which should excite us in these days of humbug and morbid thirst for notoriety, to give full credence to his account for the astounding nature of this discovery, unsupported by testimony from persons well qualified to test its merits, and who have been allowed an opportunity of so doing.

The New York Express says:

Our Gas Company here have but little faith in the improvement, and have offered \$1,000,000 for evidence of its success, which they say cannot be given.

LATE PLEAS.—Plants that receive only the evening sun, never grow so high as those that enjoy the rays of morning. So is it with those men, whose hearts were not turned to divine things till the evening of their days, compared with those who, in early youth, began to drink in the rays of truth, and ripen their fruit in due season.

OLD AGE.—The souls of the just, like flowers, more abundantly give out their fragrance in the evening of their days.

PROF. WEBSTER.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts have overruled the motion for a new trial of Prof. Webster, under sentence of death, for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

The Emperor of China is dead—and Queen Victoria has named her seventh "Arthur Patrick Albert." This it is stated is in compliment to Ireland.

Every fault's condemned ere it be done.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Interesting News from the Plains.
Kanessville, July 7, 1850.

Misses Editors: Having just arrived from Great Salt Lake City, the home of the saints, with the mail, and being requested to give a brief synopsis of the news from the West, while waiting for conveyance further East, I cheerfully do so.

The last of the mail company left Great Salt Lake City on the morning of the 20th of April. Weather in the Valley mild and agreeable. Gardening and putting in spring crops, was the principle employment of the people. Grass was beginning to be plentiful. Early Pea Vines were up. Some fall wheat was jointed, though the spring was called a late one in the Valley of the Mountains.

On the same day we found ourselves over the first mountain and safely encamped on Kanyon Creek, 12 1/2 miles from the city.

After beating a track through the snow to the summit of the second mountain and seeing the Platte River Ferry Company shoe their wagons; at day dawn of the 24th we descended the mountain and succeeded in getting 2 miles down the East side, coming over snow (on the crust) drifted about 20 feet deep, on the East side of the summit. After other two days wallowing in the snow and shovelling a track upwards of a mile, we got to the mouth of Kanyon creek, four miles from the summit of the second mountain. Some were snow blind, and others with swollen faces, most of the company having bad colds.

We found Kanyon Creek crossing very deep. The last crossing—three inches depth of water ran through our wagon beds. At Yellow Creek—two rods wide—the water so deep that it ran over our wagon beds into our wagons. Weber and Bear rivers were low; easy fording.

On the evening of the 8th of May, we found ourselves comfortably encamped at Fort Bridger, 113 1/2 miles from our city in eighteen days. Here we heard, from the Snake Indians, the welcome news that there had been but little snow East this winter; though there had been so much West of Bridger, even in the months of March.

Our cattle, while in the snow, and afterwards in the mud, were sustained by the dry and green grass on the South side of the mountains, which were generally bare and free from snow. We were informed at Bridger, cattle had wintered well in the vicinity of Hams Fork, about twenty miles east of Bridger. Mr. Bridger, Batteez, and other traders, had two or three hundred head of horses for sale. The Fort Hall express had just passed and bought two suitable for their trip at \$50 each.

On the 11th we forded Hams Fork—four rods wide—swam our cattle over; put our effects &c., on boards laid across our projections, and by connecting chains reached our cattle on the East side; drew our wagons across in safety, and in very little time, having a harriet fastened to the ends of the chain to draw back again.

On the 13th we forded Green River—sixteen rods wide—in one place, for about a rod, swimming our cattle and wagons. The ferry company had not their boats ready.

On the 14th we passed Snake (Indian) village on the move. They had wintered on the Wind river; had much fur, peltry, skins &c., which they were taking to Bridger to exchange for ammunition, blankets, &c. &c.; all were on horseback, young and old; coats unable to travel, packed; dogs and eagles, packed; and we espied a rooster (which now they had packed up) and that had got so used to Indian life that we thought he seemed as graceful and dignified on horseback as if setting on the old barn yard fence at home.

On the 15th we met S. B. Craw's company, of Kendall county Ill., within 14 miles of Dry Sandy, over the South pass eleven miles. They were well and hearty; their animals were in good travelling order, much to our astonishment. But they had fed them grain and when that was exhausted they had fed their food, depending on supplies at Salt Lake, which no doubt they would receive, being the first gold diggers on the road, and which would pass through Salt Lake this season. When our company left the city flour was plenty at \$10 per hundred.

On the evening of the 16th, we encamped at the last crossing (to us the first crossing) of Sweetwater; found Capt. Denison, from Ohio, with a company of two hundred, who had just encamped; and in a few minutes a small company rolls up, crosses the river and encamps on the other side. The animals in Denison's company were much used up and not to be at all compared with those in Craw's company.

On the 21st we passed a few ox teams that had wintered at Laramie; also a man with a wheelbarrow (said to be a Scotchman). He had been asked by several to join their company and they would haul his provisions and bedding. He thanked them kindly, but wished to be excused, as he could not wait on the tardy movements of a camp. He never was afraid of the Indians stealing his horses, and he never lost any rest dreading a stampede. One of our company, Bro. John O. Angus told him he had in beholding him, seen the fulfillment of a Mormon prophecy. Three years ago he had heard a Mormon prophet declare that they would travel the plains with wheelbarrows. Many camps now pass us daily—roads thronged three hundred miles from Great Salt Lake City; seven hundred and thirty one miles from Council Bluffs. Crossing of Sweetwater tolerable high; but wagon beds blocked three or four inches go over safe.

On the 25th we reached Upper Platte Ferry and forded. The road now was completely covered with wagons and emigrants for the Diggins. We found here some harness laying on camp grounds; some casks,

axes, augurs, axes, etc., but nothing at all in comparison to the amount of articles left and thrown away by the emigrants last season. We found the emigrants had learned wisdom by the things their friends last year had suffered, and come on in quite a different style. Light wagons, first rate horses and mules; in short, light loads and good teams, without any surplus property or clothing to leave for destruction on the plains. Here we found a Mr. Hickman and others from Missouri, who had succeeded in establishing a ferry boat at the old Mormon Ferry. Twenty of our company turned in and helped the old pioneers (Jerrymen) to build and launch a couple of good substantial boats, while we traded our oxen for horses and recruited up a little for the journey. The last two weeks after being out of the snow and mud, we travelled with our ox teams two hundred and twenty six miles.

We started from the ferry on the 3rd of May. Passing a continual train of emigration, we reached Fort Laramie on the 10th. We avoided most of the Black Hills and came the river road from the La Bonte, which, although the longest way, we preferred on account of the better road. The travel generally this season has been the river road, for three successive years. I feel safe in saying it was much better than the two previous seasons; though the emigrants could hardly be made to believe they were on good feet, not being acquainted with mountain grasses. Here Mr. Somerville, the Clerk at Laramie, appointed to keep the statistics relative to emigration, presented us with the following schedule:

"Total number of emigrants passed this post up to June 10th, 1850, inclusive. Sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifteen, men; two hundred and thirty-five, women; two hundred and forty-two, children; four thousand six hundred and seventy-two, wagons; fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-four, horses; four thousand six hundred and forty-four, mules; seven thousand four hundred and seventy-five, oxen; one thousand six hundred and fifty-three, cows."

CALVIN C. SOMMERVILLE Clerk.

On the 12th of June we encamped at Robidou's Trading Point, by Scotts Bluffs. Here we came into the cholera. Robidou says the Sioux Indians have all gone over to White River, afraid that the white men would bring cholera among them this year as they had last. From this point to the South Fork of the Platte, which we reached on the 18th, we passed mostly ox teams with several hundred head of loose stock, (oxen, cows, heifers, and yearlings,) en route for California. We forded with our horses and wagons with little difficulty, having to boat our effects about four miles below what is called the Upper Crossing. We felt thankful indeed to get over so easily our effects secure, and passing down nearly one half mile through camps with many cases of cholera, we encamped on the East bank by sunset, having spent the day profitably in finding so convenient a ford and a kind welchman, (Mr. Pritchett) who volunteered the services of his boys and his tight wagon bed for our convenience. Several of our company were attacked with the disease; but feeling unskillful in using medicine prepared by strangers, and realizing that God had not changed, and, furthermore, believing the scriptures which read thus: "Is any sick among you let him call for the Elders of the church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick." They had hands laid on them and all recovered, though we were daily meeting, and passing right through cholera in its most fearful stages. Graves by the wayside were common; sometimes two side by side, and three, yes five; and as many as seven have we seen side by side, right by the road. Two cases did we see of bodies, we believe, not interred two feet deep, which the wolves had dug up, and their bones were bleaching in the sun. We noticed it was mostly from Missouri, and some from Illinois, (who were late and generally with oxen) in whose camps cholera had made its most direful ravages. We soon came into camps which we now (20th) met much more scattering, who called themselves Oregon emigrants; however many of them were unsettled as to their destination; but anticipated they could go to Oregon this season easier than California and winter their stock better; then in the spring have their choice whether to continue there or proceed to California and settle. The cholera had proved fatal among them. We could not refrain sometimes from sympathizing with some of the sufferers. Captain Haight bought some tea from a woman who said she had just seen her father, mother, and sister interred within a few days. We saw a wagon alone on the river bank—mess all reported to have died. The road here runs a couple of miles from the river. Bought some sugar of a gentleman who said he was alone in his mess, his two friends had died. The emigrants had called this, or somewhere in this vicinity, "the valley of death." Graves by the wayside were reckoned at an average of one per mile; and who can tell the number on camping spots along down on the river banks!

On the 21st musketos and horseflies became numerous; and to give a correct account of the annoyance they gratuitously bestowed upon us and our horses, I feel inadequate to the task.

On the evening of the 24th, we camped with Bro's. Lorenzo Young and Charles Decker, having passed an unorganized company of saints in the morning, gathered from St. Louis and other places.

On the 25th we reached Fort Kearney, where Livingston & Kinkade's train were encamped, and also Capt. Lake's Fifty.

From this Fort, we have met, we may say, all the "Mormon" emigration, numbering about eight hundred wagons. They were generally in good health and spirits, though cholera, or, in other words, death, had penetrated their camps also. Bro. Apperton Harmon believes that sixty two were reported to him to have died; the names of many of them he has in his journal.

When we came to the camps of our brethren we had an alphabetically arranged list of

our letters, which we read to the camps, and in a few minutes were able to hand them out, as they were also arranged and tied up alphabetically.

We were just in time to deliver to President Hyde his despatches and letters, at Hyde Park, on the evening of the 4th of July, and to accompany him to Mr. Brownings, on the morning of the 5th, where his company were waiting his arrival, and to bid him good bye and wish him good luck on his mountain trip.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I have had but a couple of hours to sit down and comply with your requisition; but what I have written I have written in my own style. If you think it will do you any good, be interesting to the saints, or instructing to mankind, you can use it, and I'll back it all up by signing my name under it all.

What has first come to my mind you have, and as to my heart, it's filled with good will and kindness towards my brethren of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOUGH, Jr., Printer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1850.

UNION TICKET.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, JAMES L. THOMPSON, Of Johnson County.
For Secretary of State, ISAAC COOK, Of Linn County.
For Attorney, WM. H. SEEVERS, Of Malheur County.
For Treasurer, EVAN JAY, Of Henry County.
For Treasurer of Board of Public Works, DR. JAMES NOSLER, Of Wapello County.
For Congress, 1st District, GEORGE G. WRIGHT, Of Van Buren County.

County Officers.

For Sheriff, ALEXANDER MORAE.
For County Commissioner, CALVIN C. PENDELTON.
For District Clerk, JAMES SLOAN.
For Judge of Probate, JACOB G. BIGLER.
For Coroner, ISAAC BULLOCK.
For Recorder, Treasurer and Collector, DR. LUKE JOHNSON.
For Prosecuting Attorney, JAMES SLOAN.
For County Surveyor, THOMAS BURDICK.
For Sealer of Weights and Measures, CALVIN C. PENDELTON.
For Representative, HENRY W. MILLER.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

Monday, August 4th, is Election Day.

It is expected that every legal voter will be at the polls early in the day and cast his vote. We have printed tickets for each precinct, and hope that every true American citizen will act in accordance with law and order, and stand firm and undaunted by the regularly nominated ticket, and use their influence against any split tickets, for nine chances out of ten they will be either grog-shop nominations, or votaries of the god of "bauchla." What person is there in this community who regards his rights will vote for such men? None, we hope.

The men on the regular ticket are worthy of your support, and are fully approved by the Presidency of the Church here, and the High Council as good and upright men, and who is there that would not abide the advice of these men? None, but those who are opposed to the true interests of this county, and those "who are not for us are against us."

It may be well to observe that there are some who are Democrats in principle, who belong to this community, and feel like voting for the Locooco ticket. Let us ask them a few simple questions:

1st.—Are you willing to cast your votes for men who have been guilty of robbing you and your friends of their most sacred rights at the ballot box? We answer, No!

2d.—Are you willing to cast your votes for men who perhaps in the Halls of Legislation will declare themselves prepared to lead a band of outlaws to drive you from your peaceful homes? (as Dr. Selman, Speaker of the Senate of the Legislature of Iowa did last winter.) We answer, again, No!

3d.—Are you willing to vote for men, who in the Halls of Congress declare you to be "Aliens and foreigners, roving glories, outlaws, minors, and not twenty-one years of age." We answer, no!

4th.—Are you willing to vote for men who are willing that you should be taxed (and do tax you) for the benefit of the State, without granting you the right which is conferred upon every American citizen, the right of representation? Read the above and ponder. It is the very cause which your forefathers fought bled and died for. "The right of representation." Let every voter reflect and consider well before he casts his vote for any other than the one which has been regularly nominated, for if you do you will regret it.

Don't forget that the First Monday in August is the day! Every legal voter is expected to be on hand.

Departed.

Elders James Works, John O. Angus, Robert Campbell, Isaac C. Haight, Wm. Barton, Appleton M. Harmon, Jesse W. Crosby, Claudius V. Spencer, left this town on the 15th inst., in good health and spirits, Elder Moses Clawson left a few days previous. These brethren are destined for England, to help the servants of the Lord there, under the direction of Elder Orson Pratt, one of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, and President of the Church in the British Islands. From the short interview that we have had with the above named brethren during their stay here, we have concluded that they are good men, and hope that their labors in England will be duly appreciated by the President and the Saints there. We wish them success.

Legal Voters.

To constitute a legal voter, you must be in the State and county six months previous to the election, to be over twenty-one years of age, American born, or duly naturalized according to law.

Watch.

We have had a day of fasting and prayer, and now it becomes our duty to watch. From the spirit of the times, we are impressed that an effort will be made by some to throw our citizens into confusion about election time, and thereby divert their attention from the duty which they owe to God, their country and themselves. Brethren and friends be on your guard, and act like men, and let not the cunning craftiness of the Devil, or of men persuade you from your line of duty. This is an old scheme of the adversary, which if not guarded against may throw you off your watch tower, and cheat you out of your most sacred rights, viz: "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Officers, upon you rests the greatest responsibility and care, and the citizens (not only of this town, but throughout the county, also,) look to you, as watchmen, ready to guard their interests against any encroachment of the enemy. Be one, and we fear no danger, but if you get divided for selfish interest, and your own aggrandizement, you may rest assured you cannot prosper, neither can your most dear on any subject, that you may undertake to advocate, and peradventure you may fall a victim to the cunning of those who may appear to be your most firm supporters.

We have not been much in the habit of prophesying; but it seems to us, as if we were pressed in the spirit to offer the foregoing in our own name. The Savior said on one occasion to the Jews, "The light of the body is the eye. If thy eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." What we say to you, we say to all, "Watch," and by all means avoid making the contents of a demagogic your counselor, or a grog-shop your sanctuary.

Educations.

It is of the utmost importance, that parents should direct their immediate attention to establishing schools in the different branches of the Church in this county, under the supervision of efficient teachers—unless they desire to bring up their children in ignorance, which has ever been a curse to mankind when permitted. It is an imperative duty devolving upon parents to send their children to school, as soon as they are capable of being taught, so that their young and innocent minds may be instructed in every good, virtuous and upright principle, moral and intellectual, that is calculated to adorn and ennoble the human character; and that they may not prove in riper years to be a burden and disgrace to society.

Sound education, selected from the best authors, has ever been productive of strengthening and elevating the mind above the heterogeneous mass of nonsense often employed by the ignorant, and of throwing a mantle of protection over it, which has often proved a bulwark of defence against the many corroding evils, which infest society; and even, if the pupil does not seem to appreciate the blessing conferred, the parent is liberated by fulfilling the moral obligation which he owes to his posterity and to his God.

In times past our facilities on this western frontier, were not so favorable, but at present we are persuaded that no reasonable excuse can be found for neglecting this important duty. Intelligence, or truth proceedeth from the great I AM, and those professing to be his children, and receiving from the eternal fountain the living water, ought to have as much charity, at least, as to convey the same to their children. This would be *Godlike*.

To Whom it may Concern.

The period has now arrived to show your turn of seed, to cut hay, &c. Remember the scarcity of the latter this spring. We hope that our friends and brethren will pay particular attention to El-Hyde's counsel in the 11th No. of the Guardian, respecting this, and other matters in connection equally important.

Every farmer ought to appreciate the products of the soil: "the boon of heaven to him," as a reward for his diligence, perseverance and care, in attending to the minor duties belonging to that sphere; at the same time realizing the import of the maxim, that "Paul may plant, and Apollus water, but it is God that giveth the increase." Consequently the greatest care should be exercised when the increase is given, that none of it be lost by neglect or indolence, but to secure it is season, and have it laid up in a safe place, with as much care as you would so much gold, and liberally bestow (not grudgingly) the tenth to the giver, for the benefit of his kingdom on earth.

The Bishop says: that he is ready to receive your offerings and tithings whenever you feel disposed to place them within his reach. Would it not appear like the commencement of the Millennium, to see every man bringing his tithing to the store house, shuked down, pressed together and running over. The Lord both promised to such, that he will open the windows of heaven, and pour out blessings, even to abundance. The Lord's acts are liberal, and he takes delight to see his saints follow his example.

Mortality on the Increase.

It affords us no little degree of pleasure and satisfaction to learn that our neighbors at Council Bluffs, or Trading Point, have lately resolved to clear their town of escape graces, &c., and that they are about to enforce the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest, a day on which no business is to be transacted unless in cases of emergency. We are glad to see that our neighbors have taken such a decided stand in favor of morality, and hope that they may be able to maintain their position, not only in this but in every other laudable undertaking, calculated in its nature to exalt virtue, and deprecate vice in whatever shape her odious head may present itself.

Here is an example set which would be praiseworthy if some of the merchants in this town would follow.

The following resolution was sent to us by one of the citizens from the above named place, for publication:

The citizens of Council Bluffs have determined to have no grog-shop and business houses closed on the Sabbath day, unless very urgent business prevents. The owners of groceries to their credit be it said, very cheerfully complied with the wishes of the citizens.

Major J. E. Barrow, Indian agent, will please accept our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

Remember

That this county is legally organized and been acknowledged so by the State authorities, and also by Congress, and therefore do not let any ambitious men divert you from the exercise of your legal rights at the ballot-box, by telling you that the County is not organized; but go to the polls and cast your vote and it will all be right, if you do not assert your rights there will be none to assert them for you. Let every legal voter cast his vote, and they will be bound to respect your voice through the ballot box.

Horse Thieves.

This county has been infested with a gang of horse thieves, and many horses have been run off, and others threatened. A few days since one of them was arrested calling himself Andrew Jackson Cassner, who says that he is connected with a gang of eleven thieves, who are scattered throughout this county, the Des Moines country, and the upper part of Missouri. Their depredations have, of late, been directed to this and the adjoining counties, and many horses have been stolen by them and run off and sold. Cassner was arrested on Keg Creek, by L. T. Coons and Mr. Gagnier. When he was arrested he had in his possession two horses belonging to Mr. Findley, of Fremont county, who was notified that the horses were at this place, and also the thief, and he came up after his horses. He thought he could forgive the fellow if he only got his horses. It seems that this thief has been harbored by the old man Findley, and that the thief was intimate with his daughter, and expected to be married shortly. This may account for the old man's lenity towards him. Cassner has implicated some men of standing in this affair; but he is not to be believed in all particulars. He has been engaged in the business of horse stealing several years; his father before him was a notorious horse thief, and also his brother. He also gives the names of some who are known to be horse thieves; the two Kilgore, who have roved these prairies for several years; also one family and Martin, have been connected with him. In regard to the men who he implicates, he knows nothing of himself, but it is what others have said. We have seen both the gentlemen alluded to, and there cannot be the least suspicion rest upon them that they are any way concerned with the gang. Mr. Findley, after proving his horses, had them delivered over to him. The thief early on Sunday morning last, made an effectual escape from the constable. There cannot be so much blame attached to the constable as some think, in his escaping. The jail in this county not being fully completed, they had no place to keep him, and he was placed under the charge of the constable. After this affair of a known horse thief escaping from the hands of justice, we hope that the officers of the county will immediately fit up the jail in good order for the immediate reception of all such scoundrels, and not permit them to run at large as a curse to community. We say fit up the jail. Cassner is a person who stands about five feet four inches in his shoes; has a red face and black hair; about twenty years of age; rather thick set.

We would suggest to any person or persons that have harbored any of this gang of thieves, or fed them, to stop it, if they do not wish themselves to be any way identified with this gang of scoundrels. Persons who have horses had better keep their fire arms in good order, and if they see a thief taking off their horses to check him by shooting him down. We learn that a party of men are organizing to protect the county against the depredations of this numerous gang.

The constable is expected, when he gets another villain in his possession, that he will have him chained so that there will be no possible danger of his getting loose.

Trading Point Expedition.

We sincerely hope that all those who were engaged in the late expedition to Trading Point may hereafter observe more strictly the "Mormon Creed"; viz: "To mind their own business," and let others do the same. We believe that the late expedition was entered into, by those who went, with a view to benefit both places, and see justice administered to the party concerned. However, we think had the parties drank less whiskey, before starting and on the way, they would have been able to accomplish their object much better, and with less noise.

We are not in favor of horse thieves going at large in this county, when known to be such, neither are we in favor of Lynch law being enforced; but that such characters should be treated as the law directs. We must say (with due deference toward the Legislature of Iowa) that the law in this county is in a very crippled condition; and we hope that the wise men in the Legislature, will consider our case, and see the necessity of establishing a Circuit Court in this county, for the benefit of its inhabitants, so that thieves, and other desperadoes, may receive that punishment which they so richly deserve. We are daily pestered, on the frontier with vagabonds, who are too lazy to work, and too thievish to want, and too wicked to do any good, except guarding grog shops, and in the performance of that duty, they slip in, and get drunk and then some person, has to take care of them. Look out for such public men, and let the scorn and contempt of an injured people make their hell so hot that they cannot stand it.

From the Presidency.

We clip the following extract from a letter written at Great Salt Lake City, April 13, 1850, by the Presidency of the Church, to Elder Orson Hyde. The extract is brief, but it comprehends a great deal, and our brethren and friends would do well to read it and treasure it up:

"We have not much to say, or not much time to add to what we have written. It is a very busy time with us. The weather is fine and the brethren are very busy putting in the wheat, and from present appearances, we shall need double the hands at harvest we now have. We anticipate a visit from you (Elder Hyde), * * * this summer, and hope you will bring a great many reapers along, for we shall need them. The public works are languishing for help, and we want the Saints at home."

"Push the Saints to Zion, and persuade all good brethren to come, who have a wheelbarrow, and faith enough to roll it over the mountains, &c."

Signed, BRIGHAM YOUNG, HEBER C. KIMBALL, WILLARD RICHARDS.

The foregoing clearly shows the duty devolving upon the Saints to gather to the Valley as soon as circumstances will permit to assist in building up Zion, and comply with the advice of those who are placed to take the oversight of the church, and to counsel for the general good and benefit of the Saints and all upright people, that love righteousness and hate iniquity. We presume the wise will understand, and act accordingly.

Look out for Spurious Tickets.

There will probably be many spurious tickets in circulation on the day of the election—none genuine unless "Frontier Guardian Print," can be found at the bottom of them, to keep your eyes open.

Whisky.

We hope no person of respectability will permit himself to visit the doggeries on the day of election, which always breed confusion and misery. Keep away, inasmuch as you regard your character worth anything.

Mad Dogs.

We have reason to believe that it is with dogs as it is with men in one respect: who are they collected in great numbers, they breed disease. Kansasville streets are thronged with dogs; and we were credibly informed that a rabid one passed by the Kane Hotel a few days since. It stands every good citizen in hand to protect himself against those rabid animals. If three out of four were killed off, we should be less liable to hydrophobia, and have an abundant supply of the canine race still left among the citizens. Dogs are not profitable stock to keep. We never knew any one get rich by them; but more generally it happens where families can hand; supply themselves with the necessities of life, they keep often two or three dogs about them. They are sometimes useful on a farm in a new place, and teamsters can often find use for them, but citizens of a thickly settled town have little use for dogs.

We received by mail from the Valley, a copy of the weather table kept at that place, last winter, by L. Smith, but from the length of it, we postpone publishing it at present to give place to other matter.

Remember that Israel Kister, the Democratic nominee for Treasurer, was present at the time the poll books were stolen. So look out for the public funds.

Death of General Taylor.

We learn, by Gen. Joseph Meigs, of Louisville, Mo., that Gen. Taylor, President of the United States, died at Washington about the 5th inst. of Cholera Morbus. Particulars unknown. We hope that it is not so, but it comes from a most reliable source, and when Gen. Meigs passed the Fort, they were firing minute guns.

Precincts.

The polls will be opened at the following places, on the morning of August 4th, and continue open during the day:

Kanesville, Council, Rockeyford, Indian Town, and at Silver Creek. We wish our friends would forward as the result of the election, as soon as practicable, for the Guardian. It is expected that every man will vote in his respective precinct.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 6th inst., that the Hon. Truman Smith is confined to his house with a dangerous attack of erysipels in the head and face. It is feared that the attack will prove fatal.

WANTED.

Flour, Meal, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Chickens, Meat, Honey, Tallow, Wool, Country produce of all kinds, lumber, and in fact every thing the farmer can raise, wanted constantly at the Guardian office in exchange for the Frontier Guardian, to keep the printers from going hungry. Don't forget the cash to buy clothing, &c.

Market.

We would make a suggestion to our farmers that they have a regular day for bringing in produce and articles for sale. The increase of the inhabitants of this town, and the scarcity of all kinds of produce in the market, makes it necessary that our farmers should commence bringing in their produce, such as butter, eggs, flour, vegetables of all kinds which will meet with ready sales at fair prices. We have a large and commodious square that could be used for that purpose. We suggest that Saturday be adopted as a regular market day, when farmers should make it a point to bring in their surplus produce.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, July 31, 1850.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN, SIR: A note written by me to you, June 25th, 1849, was never designed for the public eye. It was written on the spur of the moment, being excited through what I am now satisfied were incorrect statements, made to me by an irresponsible man, at that time comparative-ly a stranger.

I am satisfied that I had no just reasons for making the statements that I did; and though I differ from you in politics, I consider this apology due to you in a personal matter between us.

Respectfully, &c.

M. H. CLARK.

MT. PLEASANT, July 3d, 1850.

ORSON HYDE:

Dear Sir: As Chairman of the Whig State Executive Committee, I have the honor of informing you that the Whig State Convention, after corresponding with each other, and the friends in different parts of the State, have selected James L. Thompson, of Johnson county, as the candidate for Governor, in place of James Harlan, declined. Mr. Thompson is a man of undoubted ability and energy; is a prudent, correct business man; and well known throughout the State as a gentleman of unblemished moral character.

Yours truly,

A. B. PORTER, Chairman.

Whig State Com.

The following we clip from the St. Louis Union of the 24 inst., and learn that President Taylor has appointed President B. Young, as agent to take the census of Deseret:

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Eliza C. Coffey, to be receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, Illinois. John W. Ashmead, to be Attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. James M. Clark, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island. William Halsted, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of New Jersey.

By the President—Charles H. Merritt, as agent to take the census of New York.

Brigham Young, as agent to take the census of Deseret. J. N. Johnson, as agent to take the census of California.

Deseret Hotel.

The above named Hotel has just been opened, by William Milgate, whose card is placed in one of our columns. The situation of the building is central, and in the healthiest part of the town; and another advantage his establishment has over any other here, is, that no grog shop is attached to it.

To Subscribers and Others.

The second six months of the second volume of the Guardian will commence with next No. (14.) Terms \$2 a year or \$1 for six months. Payable in advance.

Split Ticket.

We shall, as our whole influence against any person or persons, who shall have anything to do with a split ticket. We do not consider them endowed with the spirit of union and harmony, or willing to sustain those who are willing to sustain them. We understand that they are awaiting to hear what we have to say in regard to a split ticket in this number of the Guardian. We say to them, that we are opposed to them, and the ticket, in every shape and form. We go against any split whatever. The men on the regular ticket are all acknowledged to be good men, and fully capable for the office. We hope no one will go to the polls without voting for the "Union Ticket," entire.

George G. Wright, the nominee for Congress, is the person who defended our rights in the last Iowa Legislature. Remember this when you go to the polls.

Our friend, Dr. S. M. Ballard, of the Iowa Republic, is determined that the Locooco shall not forget about the stolen Poll Books. He has something on the wrappers of each like the following: "Keep your eye on the stolen Poll Books." "Look out for the stolen Poll Books." This is as it should be, to let the world know it.

Hon. John Robbins has our thanks for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Good News.

We refer our readers to an advertisement in this column of Messrs. Parish & Dibble's "Meat Market." The long looked for, has come at last, a regular meat market in Kanesville. Meat is good, when used with prudence and thanksgiving, but moderate in the use of all kinds of flesh meat during this hot weather.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian,

since June 26, 1850.

Aaron Benson,	\$1.00	D. Bartholomew,	1.00
Joseph Beardsley,	1.00	John C. Standard,	1.00
Levi North,	1.00	John C. Hall,	1.00
J. W. Webb,	1.00	John Pettigill,	1.00
Henry Jackson,	1.00	James Nicholas,	1.00
Jeremiah Bingham,	1.00	Samuel Bigham,	2.00
E. P. Cromley,	1.00	William Box,	1.00
David Devel,	1.00	Charles Layworth,	1.00
Orson G. Beach,	1.00	Samuel Henderson,	1.00
Geo. W. Taggart,	1.00	Frederick North,	2.00
Joseph Brown,	1.00	Geo. W. Brady,	2.00
A. H. Argyle, Esq.,	3.00	Orin Mansfield,	1.00
J. B. Stetson,	1.50	Geo. W. Oman,	1.00
Elijah Shaw,	50	Gen. J. Meigs,	1.00

DIED.

At Pleasant Valley Branch, on Tuesday the 18th ult., Mr. WILLIAM COTTRELL, aged 65 years.

On the 7th of May last, on board of Steamer Kanesville, Mrs. EDWARD JARVIS, youngest son of Geo. W. and JULIA ANN ARMSTRONG, formerly of Philadelphia, aged three years and six months.

At Council Point, on Monday July 15th, 1850, JAMES MUIR, aged 21 years and 4 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

PARISH & DIBBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—Sm

BEDFORD & CRAIG.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue to keep on hand, a good and select assortment of Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kind notice and patronage, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can

POETRY.

For the Guardian.

Hail to the Land, &c., 4th July, 1850.
Hail to the land, where our fathers are laid,
To our native soil.
Where in childhood we have strayed,
And in manhood's riper years, we have toiled.
Hail to the land where freedom first reigned:
And whence anarchy fled;
Where oppression and priestcraft were slayed,
And tyranny wept for her dead.
Hail to the land where righteousness reigns,
And truth spreads her wings;
Where Saints shall inherit the blessings in full,
That Faith, Hope and Charity bring.
EVER MONT.

Slender.

"Tis wondrous strange, and yet 'tis true,
That some folks take delight
The deeds of other men to view,
As if their own were right.
And if a piece of news comes out,
They'll eagerly pursue it;
Then hand the charming dish about,
And add a little to it.
Each fault they'll try to magnify,
Yet seeming to bewail;
The mote within a brother's eye,
Are blinded to their own.
And if a brother chance to stray,
Or fortune on his brow frown;
The humble in the dust he lay,
The text is "keep him down."
They'll preach up penance with a sigh,
Or fortune on his brow frown;
The humble in the dust he lay,
The text is "keep him down."
Each worthy deed is now forgot,
As if not worth retaining;
But O! let fallings fill the pot,
And slanders suck the draining.
Unto the dogs she draws it out,
Delighted with her labors,
Then bear the charming will about,
To treat her thirsty neighbors.
Neath friendship's mask she often lurks,
And smiling, fawns around you;
Concealed, she more securely works,
And kisses, but to wound you.
Detested sort of social joy,
Thou spoiler of life's pleasures;
Like Sampson's foxes would destroy,
What's more than all our treasures.

The True Man.

I love the man that dare to lift
His voice for the struggling poor;
The man that will open his heart, not close
Against the beggar his door.
Oh! give me the hand that firmly stands,
Where the firm begins to lower;
A hand that will never shrink, if grasped
In misfortune's darkest hour.

MISCELLANY.

Adam Crotch, Or, a Married Philosopher's Crotchets.

When a philosopher marries, all the people of his acquaintance combine to laugh at him. Why? Is there anything incompatible in philosophy with matrimony; in the love of wisdom with the love of woman? "The wisest man the world ever saw," appears to have thought otherwise; and Socrates, as well as Solomon, was a husband. When Adam Crotch, finding, like his first father and namesake, that it was no good to be alone, contracted matrimony with Amelia Smith, was that any reason why all the other Smiths—Amelia's kinsfolk excepted—and Joneses, and Browns, and Tompkinses, comprising the world he moved in, should, simply because Adam was reputed a philosopher, make merry at the expense of his father's son? It is true that the marriage of Adam was a step inconsistent with that philosophy which placed the *summa bonum* in the main chance. He married purely for those reasons that, according to Uncle Toby, are "written in the Common-Prayer-Book;" which include, we believe, no reference to the Three Per Cents. As we have styled Crotch a philosopher, it behooves us to explain what were his pretensions to that character. They consisted theoretically in a considerable amount of literary, scientific, metaphysical knowledge, and practically in a systematic course of life, based mainly on the principle of enjoying himself to the extent of his means, and repressing all desires that would exceed their limits. Thus Adam, who, like many other philosophers, was rather fond of smoking, though in the abstract he preferred Havana cigars to the common weed, was wont, adapting his taste to his finances, to content himself with a clay pipe. It was further a maxim with Adam Crotch, in economizing, to sacrifice the lesser enjoyment to the greater, and always to deny himself what he could best spare.

Now there are two words to every bargain; and Adam Crotch did not plunge into matrimony without first having inquired what Amelia would say to the plan of life which he had chalked out. Her answers were most satisfactory. When Adam explained to her the difference between a real and a fictitious gratification, and asked whether, content with true happiness, she could despise its illusory phantom, she would reply, "Oh yes!" with an enthusiasm which none but young ladies who are in love can pronounce these words with. Their marriage took place, but not altogether quietly. There are two matters connected with the event, on which they had a slight difference of opinion at the onset. All other preliminaries having been settled, "Adam, dear," said the betrothed, "where shall we order our wedding cake, and whom shall we send cards to?" "A wedding cake!" exclaimed Crotch, astonished. "Cards! my dear girl, what do you want with either?" "Oh! we must have them, of course," she replied. "Why of course?" asked the philosopher. "You are not fond of sweets, neither am I, and the very few friends we are going to visit we can write to?" "But they will expect," urged the young lady, our cards and a piece of cake. We should consider others, you know, Adam." "Yes, my dear," said Crotch, "of course we should; but what benefit will anybody derive from our sending them a mouthful of plum-cake? What is it to eat? There would be something in a large lump; but

that is out of the question. As to cards, they are wholly unnecessary. I object to them on principle, as conventional humbug, dictated by the mere caprice of society."

"Still," pleaded Amelia, "we had better do what is usual."
"Granted," he returned, "when there is no particular reason to the contrary, I admit your abstract proposition. But, in this instance, we shall lose money. It will cost us two or three guineas at least; and for what? No pleasure to ourselves or anybody else; but surely we can afford it, dear."

"Nobody can, that is, ought, to afford mere waste. Not a farthing ought to be so squandered. It had better be given away in charity."

"But people will be offended, dearest, if we don't send them what they will expect."
"Then let them be offended my girl!" exclaimed Adam Crotch; why should we regard unreasonable people?"

"Oh, you know, Adam," she answered, "it isn't everybody that's like you; and it is best not to make enemies, isn't it?"
"Humph!" ejaculated the philosopher, musing, as if this last consideration had some weight with him. "There's something in that. Well—come—we'll even follow the ways of this absurd world for once. But Amelia, mind one thing; we'll have none of this silly silver twist about our cards. That is a piece of fiddle-faddle, not only imbecile, but, to be disgustingly vulgar."

"Do you think so?" was Amelia's answer, in a tone which rather inclined her lover to doubt whether her advocacy of cards and bride-cake arose from motives strictly of policy. Bride-cake and cards, however, though by no means with the good will of Crotch, were ordered.

The paradise to which Adam Crotch led his wife was the second heaven of a decent lodging-house, otherwise called a two-pair back. This, however, was to be merely a temporary abode, to serve until they could find a small house, commensurate with their circumstances, in one of the suburbs of the town. With such a dwelling they were soon provided; and now arose the question of furnishing it, wherein the philosopher discoursed as follows:

"The essential points, my dear, to look to in choosing furniture are, comfort and utility. We cannot sit comfortably in an inconvenient chair; but so long as the chair is convenient, its material matters little. We may apply the same principle to beds, tables, and fire-irons."

"Certainly," answered Mrs. Crotch.
"Not but that," continued Adam, "there is a certain pleasure derived by the sense of vision from handsome furniture, and if this can be obtained without financial embarrassment, well and good; but the annoyance at being hampered in circumstances is much more than equivalent to that gratification."

"There is no doubt about that, dear," said she.

"Well, now you see love," he pursued, "we can get a set of deal chairs and tables for a comparative trifle; we can cover the chairs with what-d'ye-call-it, and make cushions for them ourselves. We can put oil cloths on the tables and paint their legs, which will make them look quite well enough; and a floor-cloth of green baize will be just as good as the best Turkey carpet."

"My dear, what are you talking about?" demanded his wife in amazement.

"Why that instead of mahogany and rosewood, and fine carpets, in which there is no essential advantage, we will have deal chairs and tables, and green baize."

"I never heard of such a thing!" exclaimed the lady.

"Don't you see that by so doing we shall have the money to eat and drink, love, and to be enabled to save some over in case of a rainy day?"

"Oh! you're joking, Adam," she answered.

"Joking!" he repeated. "Not at all."

"Deal chairs and tables, and green baize carpet?" she exclaimed. "Horrible!"

"What is the matter? You admitted my proposition with regard to the furniture in the abstract," said the philosopher.

"Oh, nonsense," she retorted. "Bother the abstracts."

"Amelia! My dear!" exclaimed the astonished husband.

"I have no patience with you!" she cried. Adam first started, then whistled, and then sat himself down biting his nails, whilst his irritated spouse overwhelmed him with upbraids.

The philosopher was fain to make his peace by conceding the point as to the upholstery, and the house, amid his suppressed groans, was furnished in fashionable style.

Among other domestic exigencies that soon arose was that of a set of dinner-plates. Adam, this time without consulting Amelia, went and ordered a service of pewter. The plates were sent home. No sooner did Mrs. Crotch behold them than, seizing one, she dashed it indignantly on the ground. It was unbroken.

"See," observed the philosopher, with mild equanimity, "the advantage of pewter over china."

"Oh, nonsense!" exclaimed Amelia.

"It is not nonsense," returned Adam.

"What is there in a plate? Nothing—but food upon it—that is of any consequence. What objection is there in dining off pewter?"

"I can't bear it," she replied.

"But why?"

"Because I can't."

"Now don't you see," reasoned Adam, "how absurdly you talk. You can't bear it because you can't. Does it hurt your eyes or make your head ache? Does it pain you in any way?"

"No, no, no!"—and that's enough."

"No, my good girl, urged Crotch. It is not enough. When we say that we can't bear a thing, we mean that it produces an intolerable sensation. What intolerable sensation does a pewter plate produce in you?"

Such were the scenes that were enacted almost daily between Adam Crotch and his helpmate. He wanted her to wear stuff dresses; she would have silk. One of their most serious disputes arose on the subject of cotton pocket handkerchiefs.

"What earthly reason," he demanded, "could there exist for having any other?" She answered, "Every reason," but gave none.

Reasons, however, she did give, occasionally for her wishes. She wanted a white bonnet. Why? Because Mrs. Wilson had one. She desired to have venetian blinds for the parlor window. Wherefore? Such an embellishment had been added to Mrs. Blake's.

In the course of time Adam had sons and daughters. His philosophy encountered trials. Disquiet and doctor's bills he was prepared for; but he was not prepared for the requisition of monthly nurses. He had not counted on supernumerary napkins, bibs, caps, pinafores, ribbons, feathers, frocks and trousers. Occasional disturbances at his studies he expected, but he never thought he should be called from his books to rock a cradle. An expedient which he adopted to lighten this especial burthen should be recorded. It consisted in the adaptation of a smoke-jack to produce the required motion; but this arrangement was continually interfered with by the cook.

His calculations thus confounded, the system thus upset, his scheme of domestic happiness thus baffled, what was the philosopher to do? He had no alternative but to cut down his own expenses to the lowest possible mark. He relinquished the solace of his pipe—he drank his tea without milk or sugar—he lived on the smallest amount of food that would sustain nature!

Our latest account of Adam Crotch represents him as meditating some scheme for the enlargement of his means. He intends to devote those faculties heretofore employed on speculation to business. Would that he could discover that stone, whose acquisition has so long been the philosopher's object! In the mean time, let philosophers in general, and those of the Crotch school in particular, about to marry, study attentively that chapter in the book of human nature whose special subject is woman.—[Douglass Jerrold's Magazine.

Love Letter.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, for the benefit of any of our readers who may happen to be placed in a situation with that of the unfortunate swain herein mentioned:

DEAR SWEET:—Oh, my love of love, clarified honey and oil of citrop, white loaf sugar of my hopes, and molasses of my expectations! you have been absent from me three whole days. The sun is dark at mid-day—the moon and stars are black when thou art absent. Thy step is the music of the sphere! and the wind of thy gown when you pass by, is a zephyr from the garden of paradise in the spring time of early flowers! I kissed you when we last met, and my whole frame was filled with sweetness! One of your curls touched me on the nose, and that organ was transmuted into loaf sugar. Oh, spice of spices—garden of delights! send me a lock of your hair—send me anything that your blessed fingers have touched, and I will go raving mad with ecstasy! One look from thy bright eyes would transmute me incontinently into the third heaven! Your words are molten pearl dropping from your mouth! My heart blazes at the thought of thee! My brain is an everlasting fire. The blood burns and scorches my veins and vitals as it passes through them. Oh, come, most delightful of delights, and with your seraphic breath, breathe upon me! When you do come, be sure and bring that two sillings which you borrowed of me, as I want to buy some tobacco.

A VALUABLE CARGO.—The whale ship Coral, Capt. Seabury, from the Pacific Ocean, arrived at New Bedford on the 12th inst., with a cargo of 3,000 barrels of sperm oil, which, at the present prices, is valued at about \$113,000. The Coral has been absent from port about three years and a half. This is said to be the most valuable cargo of sperm oil ever entered in one vessel at any port in the world.

A CHURCH BLOWN UP.—A very singular piece of incendiaryism occurred in the town of Greenwich, Mass., last week. A meeting-house was blown up by a mine of powder underneath; the whole interior of the building being destroyed. The hearse house was burnt, also, with the hearse within it. These outrages are supposed to have been perpetrated in revenge for temperance movements by the church, or persons connected with it.

PHONOGRAPHY.—A lazy boy out in Indiana spells Andrew Jackson thus:—&ru Jaxn.

"A correspondent" of the Boston Post, wishes to know whether the body that Mr. Gliddon unrolled, was not that of *Spurias Mammus*, a distinguished Roman, who flourished in the time of Cicero?

The Emperor of China died on the 25th of February. He is succeeded by his fourth son, the eldest survivor, a youth nineteen years old, who will reign under the title of Szehing. It is said that this change will be of advantage to English interests, by bringing Keking into a more influential position. The Overland Register remarks, in anticipation, that the legalization of the sale of opium both as a source of revenue in helping the new government through its formidable financial difficulties, and towards settling a long vexed and dangerous question, will probably be one of the first measures submitted to the new sovereign.

Another incident mentioned, is the capture of three piratical vessels by Her Majesty's steamer Reynard on the 23d inst. It occurred at the entrance of the bay, and within sight of the western point of the city of Victoria. Three junks and fourteen prisoners were brought in.

Two trading steamers, one English the other American, have been prohibited from carrying cargo into Canton river. This is looked upon by the representatives of both powers as a breach of treaty on the part of the Chinese authorities; and pending the settlement of the question the two steamers are lying on demurrage.—[N. Y. Courier.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J. & J. O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.
J. & J. O'NEILL.
St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris Grove, plenty of good water and timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH, Kanessville, June 12, 1850.

Post Office Department.

CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.
PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1851, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder specifying the mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M. of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and The Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year; Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.; Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M.; Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.;

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, separate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct route, or by the route named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake, and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twelve times a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kano, Iowa, or at Keno, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.
For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on No. — from — to — as often as the advertisement requires, in the time stated in the schedules, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,] for the annual sum of \$—."

Dated ———

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors; guarantees that they insert the name of the bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from — to — is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of August next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated ———

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated ———

The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in [name the State and Territory,]" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no mail connecting time is asked, and is obvious that no mail connecting time or other public accommodation is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extraordinary cases, and where a bid contains any of the above alterations the disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

June 26th, 41. J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop at the North of the Printing Office. Kanessville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS.

Needham & Ferguson, OF THE DESERET HOUSE.

OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,
SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.

N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanessville, May 31, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

At the old stand I am now receiving my new stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for the citizen and emigrant. Call and see them.
CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanessville, April 16th, 1850.

SEE TO IT.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to C. Voorhis & Co., either by note or book account must come forward immediately and settle the same as I am determined to have the old business closed up.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Agent.
Kanessville, April 16th, 1850.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.
Claims on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Awards of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo.
Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanessville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Caseinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, &c. ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaccas, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c. and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mottoes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Saps, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dry Goods—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanessville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS.
JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.
Kanessville, March 6, 1850.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,
Kanessville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Iodine, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
13 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Colicase, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Selditz, also tooth paste; balsam;

shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beattie's Remedies; antimonial wine; Roush's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; lundunum; pargoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils; opobalme; bears oil; ex marrow; hair oils, all kinds; spirits nitre; marshmash; sweet wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Collins remedies; hair dyes; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicum; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil; turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians.

COME AND SEE.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanessville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanessville, Sept. 5, 1849.

NEW GOODS!

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invincible cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must lose on time. Therefore, I will sell to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 14.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single number, " 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprised of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANCIS THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
ELDER JAMES MCGRAW, Grimes county, Texas.
DR. JOHN M. DUNSMITH, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SAUNDERS, London, Mo.
MR. EDWARD KELLEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. EDWARD H. BRUCE, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. MERRILL, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Monroe, Iowa.
MR. MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
MR. R. HILL, Oregon, Hot Springs, Mo.
MR. W. W. WESTON, Mo.
W. W. WESTON, traveling agent, throughout the United States.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

A few years ago, ascending the Upper Mississippi in the Autumn, when its waters were low, I was compelled to travel by land past the region of the Rapids. My road lay through the Half-Breed Tract, a fine section of Iowa, which the unsettled state of its land-titles had appropriated as a sanctuary for corner, horse thieves, and other outlaws. I had left my steamer at Keokuk, at the foot of the Lower Fall, to hire a carriage, and to contend for some fragments of a dirty meal with the swarming flies, the only scavengers of the locality. From this place to where the deep water of the river returns, my eye wandered to see everywhere sordid, vagabond and idle settlers; and a country marred, without being improved, by their careless hands.

I was descending the last hillside upon my journey, when a landscape in delightful contrast broke upon my view. Half encircled by a bend of the river, a beautiful city lay glittering in the fresh morning sun; its bright new dwellings, set in cool green gardens, ranging up around a stately domed hill, which was crowned by a noble marble edifice, whose high tapering spire was radiant with white and gold. The city appeared to cover several miles; and beyond it, in the back ground, there rolled off a fair country, chequered by the careful lines of fruitful husbandry. The unmistakable marks of industry, enterprise and educated wealth, everywhere, made the scene one of singular and most striking beauty.

It was a natural impulse to visit this inviting region. I procured a skiff, and rowing across the river, landed at the chief wharf of the city. No one met me there. I looked, and saw no one. I could hear no one move; though the quiet everywhere was such that I heard the flies buzz, and the water-ripples break against the shallow of the beach. I walked through the solitary streets. The town lay as in a dream, under some deadening spell of loneliness, from which I almost feared to wake it. For plainly it had not slept long. There was no grass growing up in the paved ways. Rains had not entirely washed away the prints of dusty footsteps.

Yet I went about unchecked. I went into empty workshops, ropewalks and smithies. The spinner's wheel was idle; the carpenter had gone from his work-bench and shavings, his unfinished sash and casing. Fresh bark was in the tanner's vat, and the fresh-chopped lightwood stood piled against the baker's oven. The blacksmith's shop was cold; but his coal heap and ladling pool and crooked waterhorn were all there, as if he had just gone off for a holiday. No work people anywhere looked to know my errand. If I went into the gardens, clinking the wicket-latch loudly after me, to pull the marjorals, heart's-ease and lady-slippers, and draw a drink with the water sodden well-bucket and its noisy chain; or, knocking off with my stick the tall heavy-headed dahlias and sunflowers, hunted over the beds for cucumbers and love-apples,—no one called out to me from any opened window, or dog sprang forward to bark an alarm. I could have supposed the people hidden in the houses, but the doors were unfastened; and when at last I timidly entered a room, I found dead ashes white upon the hearths, and had to tread a tiptoe, as if walking down the aisle of a country church, to avoid rousing irrelevant echoes from the naked floors.

On the outskirts of the town was the city grave yard. But there was no record of Plague there, nor did it in anywise differ

much from other Protestant American cemeteries. Some of the mounds were not long sodded; some of the stones were newly set, their dates recent, and their black inscriptions glossy in the mason's hardly dried lettering ink. Beyond the graveyard, out in the fields, I saw, in one spot hard-by where the fruited boughs of a young orchard had been roughly torn down, the still smouldering embers of a barbeque fire, that had been constructed of rails from the fencing round it. It was the latest sign of life there. Fields upon fields of heavy-headed yellow grain lay rotting ungathered upon the ground. No one was at hand to take in their rich harvest. As far as the eye could reach, they stretched away—they, sleeping too in the hazy air of Autumn.

Only two portions of the city seemed to suggest the import of this mysterious solitude. On the southern suburb, the houses looking out upon the country showed, by their splintered woodwork and walls battered to the foundation, that they had lately been the mark of a destructive cannonade. And in and around the splendid Temple, which had been the chief object of my admiration, armed men were barracked, surrounded by their stacks of musketry and pieces of heavy ordnance. These challenged me to render an account of myself, and why I had had the temerity to cross the water without a written permit from a leader of their band.

Though these men were generally more or less under the influence of ardent spirits; after I had explained myself as a passing stranger, they seemed anxious to gain my good opinion. They told me the story of the Dead City: that it had been a notable manufacturing and commercial mart, sheltering over 20,000 persons; that they had waged war with its inhabitants for several years, and had been finally successful only a few days before my visit, in an action fought in front of the ruined suburb; after which, they had driven them forth at the point of the sword. The defence, they said, had been obstinate, but gave way on the third day's bombardment. They boasted greatly of their prowess, especially in this battle, as they called it; but I discovered they were not of one mind as to certain of the exploits that had distinguished it; one of which, as I remember, was, that they had slain a father and his son, a boy of fifteen, not long residents of the fated city, whom they admitted to have borne a character without reproach.

They also conducted me inside the massive sculptured walls of the curious Temple, in which they said the banished inhabitants were accustomed to celebrate the mystic rites of an unhallowed worship. They particularly pointed out to me certain features of the building, which, having been the peculiar objects of a former superstitious regard, they had as matter of duty sedulously defiled and defaced. The reputed sites of certain shrines they had thus particularly noticed, and various sheltered chambers, in one of which was a deep well, constructed they believed with a dreadful design. Beside these, they led me to see a large and deep chiselled marble vase or basin, supported upon twelve oxen, also of marble, and of the size of life, of which they told some romantic stories. They said, the deluded persons, most of whom were immigrants from a great distance, believed their Deity countenanced their reception here of a baptism of regeneration, as proxies for whomsoever they held in warm affection in the countries from which they had come: That here parents "went into the water" for their lost children, children for their parents, widows for their spouses, and young persons for their lovers: That thus the Great Vase came to be for them associated with all dear and distant memories, and was therefore the object, of all others in the building, to which they attached the greatest degree of idolatrous affection. On this account the victors had so diligently desecrated it, as to render the apartment in which it was contained too noxious to abide in.

They permitted me also to ascend into the steeple, to see where it had been lightning-struck on the Sabbath before, and to look out, East and South, on wasted farms like those I had seen near the City, extending all they were lost in the distance. Here, in the face of the pure day, close to the scar of the Divine wrath left by the thunderbolt, were fragments of food, cruises of liquor and broken drinking vessels, with a bass drum and a steam-bell signal bell, of which I afterwards learned with pain.

It was after nightfall, when I was ready to cross the river on my return. The wind had freshened since the sunset; and the water beating roughly into my little boat, I headed higher up the stream than the point I had left in the morning, and landed where a faint glimmering light invited me to steer.

Here, among the dock and rushes, sheltered only by the darkness, without roof between them and the sky, I came upon a crowd of several hundred human creatures, whom my movements roused from uneasy slumber upon the ground.

Passing these on my way to the light, I found it came from a tall candle in a paper funnel-shade, such as is used by street vendors of apples and pea-nuts, and which flaring and glittering away in the bleak air off the water, shone flickeringly on the emaciated features of a man in the last stage of a bilious remittent fever. They had done their best for him. Over his head was something like a tent, made of a sheet or two, and he rested on a but partially ripped open old straw mattress, with a hair sofa cushion under his head for a pillow. His gaping jaw and glazing eye told how short a time he would monopolize these luxuries; though a seemingly bewildered and excited person, who might have been his wife, seemed to find hope in occasionally forcing him to

swallow awkwardly measured sips of the tepid river water from a burned and battered bitter smelling tin coffee-pot. Those who knew better had furnished the apothecary he needed—a toothless old bald-head, whose manner had the repulsive dullness of a familiar with death scenes. He, so long as I remained, mumbled in his patient's ear a monotonous and melancholy prayer, between the pauses of which I heard the hiccup and sobbing of two little girls, who were sitting up on a piece of drift wood outside.

Dreadful, indeed, was the suffering of these forsaken beings. Cowed and cramped by cold and sunburn, alternating as each weary day and night dragged on, they were, almost all of them, the crippled victims of disease. They were there because they had no homes, nor hospital nor poor-house nor friends to offer them any. They could not satisfy the feeble cravings of their sick: they had not bread to quiet the frantic hunger cries of their children. Mothers and babes, daughters and grandparents, all of them alike, were bivouacked in tatters, wretched, shivering, and in the sick shiver of fever was searching to the marrow.

These were Mormons, famishing, in Lee county, Iowa, in the fourth week of the month of September, in the year of our Lord 1846. The city—it was Nauvoo, Illinois. The Mormons were the owners of that city, and the smiling country round. And those who had stopped their ploughs, who had silenced their hammers, their axes, their shuttles and their workshop wheels; those who had put out their fires, who had eaten their food, spoiled their orchards, and trampled under foot their thousands of acres of unharvested bread; these—were the keepers of their dwellings, the carousers in their Temple,—whose drunken riot insulted the ears of their dying.

I think it was as I turned from the wretched nightwatch of which I have spoken, that I first listened to the sounds of revel of a party of the guard within the city. Above the distant hum of the voices of many, occasionally arose distinct the loud bath-tainted exclamation, and the falsely intimated serap of vulgar song;—but lest this requiem should go unheeded, every now and then, when their boisterous orgies strove to attain a sort of extatic climax, a cruel spirit of insulting frolic carried some of them up into the high belfry of the Temple steeple, and there, with the wicked childishness of inebriates, they whooped, and shrieked, and beat the drum that I had seen, and rang in charivari upon their loud-tongued steam-bell.

They were, all told, not more than six hundred and forty persons who were thus lying on the river flats. But the Mormons in Nauvoo and its dependencies had been numbered the year before at over twenty thousand. Where were they? They had last been seen, carrying in mournful trains their sick and wounded, halt and blind, to disappear beyond the western horizon, pursuing the phantom of another home. Hardly anything else was known of them; and people asked with curiosity, What had been their fate—what their fortunes?

I purpose making these questions the subject of my Lecture. Since the expulsion of the Mormons, to the present date, I have been intimately conversant with the details of their history. But I shall invite your attention most particularly to an account of what happened to them during their first year in the Wilderness; because at this time more than any other, being lost to public view, they were the subjects of fable and misconception. Happily, it was during this period I myself moved with them; and earned, at dear price, as some among you are aware, my right to speak with authority of them and their character, their trials, achievements and intentions.

The party encountered by me at the river shore were the last of the Mormons that left the city. They had all of them engaged the year before, that they would vacate their homes, and seek some other place of refuge. It had been the condition of a truce between them and their assailants; and as an earnest of their good faith, the chief elders and some others of obnoxious standing, with their families, were to set out for the West in the Spring of 1846. It had been stipulated in return, that the rest of the Mormons might remain behind in the peaceful enjoyment of their Illinois abode, until their leaders, with their exploring party, could with all diligence select for them a new place of settlement beyond the Rocky Mountains, in California, or elsewhere, and until they had opportunity to dispose to the best advantage of the property which they were then to leave.

Some renewed symptoms of hostile feeling had, however, determined the pioneer party to begin their work before the Spring. It was, of course, anticipated that this would be a perilous service; but it was regarded as a matter of self-denying duty. The ardor and emulation of many, particularly the devout and the young, were stimulated by the difficulties it involved; and the ranks of the party were therefore filled up with volunteers from among the most effective and responsible members of the sect. They began their march in midwinter; and by the beginning of February, nearly all of them were on the road, many of their wagons having crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Under the most favorable circumstances, an expedition of this sort, undertaken at such a season of the year, could scarcely fail to be disastrous. But the pioneer company had to set out in haste, and were very imperfectly supplied with necessities. The cold was intense. They moved in the teeth of keen-edged north-west winds, such as sweep down the Iowa peninsula from the

ice-bound regions of the timber-shaded Slave Lake and Lake of the Woods: on the Bald Prairie there, nothing above the dead grass breaks their free course over the hard rolled hills. Even along the scattered water courses, where they broke the thick ice to give their cattle drink, the annual autumn fires had left little wood of value. The party, therefore, often wanted for good camp fires, the first luxury of all travelers; but to men insufficiently furnished with tents and other appliances of shelter, almost an essential to life. After days of fatigue, their nights were often passed in restless efforts to save themselves from freezing. Their stock of food also proved inadequate; and as their systems became impoverished, their suffering from cold increased.

Sicken with catarrhal affections, manacled by the fetters of dreadfully acute rheumatism, some contrived for a while to get over the shortening day's march, and drag along some others. But the sign of an impaired circulation soon began to show itself in the liability of all to be dreadfully frost-bitten. The hardest and strongest became helplessly crippled. About the same time, the strength of their beasts of draught began to fail. The small supply of provender they could carry with them had given out. The winter-bleached prairie straw proved devoid of nourishment; and they could only keep them from starving by seeking for the browse, as it is called, or green bark and tender buds and branches, of the cotton-wood and other stunted growths of the hollows.

To return to Nauvoo was apparently the only escape; but this would have been to give occasion for fresh mistrust, and so to bring new trouble to those they had left behind them. They resolved at least to hold their ground, and to advance as they might, were it only by limping through the deep snows a few slow miles a day. They found a sort of comfort in comparing themselves to the Exiles of Siberia, and sought cheerfulness in earnest prayers for the spring,—longed for as morning by the toiling sick.

The Spring came at last. It overtook them in the Sac and Fox country, still on the naked prairie, not yet half way over the trail they were following between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. But it brought its own share of troubles with it. The months with which it opened proved nearly as trying as the worst of winter.

The snow and sleet and rain, which fell as it appeared to them without intermission, made the road over the rich prairie soil as impassable as one vast bog of heavy black mud. Sometimes they would fasten the horses and oxen of four or five wagons to one, and attempt to get ahead in this way, taking turns; but at the close of a day of hard toil for themselves and their cattle, they would find themselves a quarter or half a mile from the place they left in the morning. The heavy rains raised all the water-courses: the most trifling streams were impassable. Wood fit for bridging was often not to be had, and in such cases the only resource was to halt for the freshets to subside,—a matter in the case of the headwaters of the Chariton, for instance, of over three weeks' delay.

These were dreary waitings upon Providence. The most spirited and sturdy murmured most at their forced inactivity. And even the women, whose heroic spirits had been proof against the lowest thermometer fall, confessed their tempers fluctuated with the ceaseless variations of the barometer. They complained, too, that the health of their children suffered more. It was the fact, that the open winds of March and April brought with them more mortal sickness than the sharpest freezing weather.

The frequent burials made the hardest sicken. On the soldier's march, it is matter of discipline, that after the rattle of musketry over his comrade's grave, he shall tramp it to the music of some careless tune in a lively quick-step. But, in the Mormon camp the companion who lay ill and gave up the ghost within view of all, saw as he lay stretched a corpse, and all attended to his last resting-place. It was a sorrow then, too, of itself to simple-hearted people, the deficient pomps of their imperfect style of funeral. The general hopefulness of human nature, including Mormon nature, was well illustrated by the fact, that the most provident were found unfurnished with undertaker's articles; so that bereaved affliction was driven to the most melancholy makeshifts.

The best expedient generally was to cut down a log of some eight or nine feet long, and splitting it longitudinally, strip off its dark bark in two half cylinders. These, placed around the body of the deceased, and bound firmly together with withes made of the alburnum, formed a rough sort of tubular coffin, which surviving relatives and friends, with a little show of black crape, could follow with its enclosure to the hole, or bit of ditch, dug to receive it in the wet ground of the prairie. They grieved to lower it down so poorly clad, and in such an unheeded grave. It was hard,—was it right?—thus hurriedly to plunge it in one of the undistinguishable waves of the great land sea, and leave it behind them there, under the cold north rain, abandoned, to be forgotten? They had no tombstones, nor could they find rock to pile the monumental cairn. So, when they had filled up the grave, and over it prayed a Miserere prayer, and tried to sing a hopeful psalm, their last office was to seek out landmarks, or call in the surveyor to help them determine the bearings of valley bends, headlands, or forks

*One of the company having a copy of Mrs. Cottin's Elizabeth, it was sought after that some read it from the wagons by moonlight. They were materially sustained, too, by the practice of psalmody, "keeping up the Songs of Zion, and passing along Doxologies from front to rear, when the breath froze on their eyelashes."

and angles of constant streams, by which its position should in the future be remembered and recognized. The name of the beloved person, his age, the date of his death, and these marks were all registered with care. His party was then ready to move on. Such graves mark all the line of the first years of Mormon travel, inspiring milestones to failing stragglers in the rear.

It is an error to estimate largely the number of Mormons dead of starvation, strictly speaking. Want developed disease, and made them sink under fatigue, and maladies that would otherwise have proved trifling. But only those died of it outright, who fell in out-of-the-way places that the hand of brotherhood could not reach. Among the rest no such thing as plenty was known, while any went on hungered. If but a part of a group was supplied with provision, the only result was that the whole went on the half or quarter ration, according to the sufficiency that there was among them; and this so ungrudgingly and contentedly, that till some crisis of trial to their strength, they were themselves unaware that their health was sinking, and their vital force impaired.

Half young men gave up their own provided food and shelter to the old and helpless, and walked their way back to parts of the frontier states, chiefly Missouri and Iowa, where they were not recognized, and hired themselves out for wages, to purchase more. Others were sent there, to exchange for meal and flour, or wheat and corn, the table and bed furniture, and other last resources of personal property which a few had still retained.

In a kindred spirit of fraternal forecast, others laid out great farms in the wilds, and planted in them the grain saved for their own bread; that there might be harvests for those who should follow them. Two of these, in the Sac and Fox country and beyond it, Garden Grove and Mount Pisgah included within their fences about two miles of land a piece, carefully planted in grain, with a hamlet of comfortable log cabins in the neighborhood of each.

Through all this the pioneers found redeeming comfort in the thought, that their own suffering was the price of immunity to their friends at home. But the arrival of spring proved this a delusion. Before the warm weather had made the earth dry enough for easy travel, messengers came in from Nauvoo to overtake the party with fear-exaggerated tales of outrage, and to urge the chiefs to hurry back to the city that they might give counsel and assistance there. The enemy had only waited till the emigrants were supposed to be gone on their road too far to return to interfere with them, and then renewed their aggressions.

The Mormons outside Nauvoo were indeed hard pressed; but inside the city they maintained themselves very well for two or three months longer.

Strange to say, the chief part of this respite was devoted to completing the structure of their quaintly devised but beautiful Temple. Since the dispersion of Jewry, probably, history affords us no parallel to the attachment of the Mormons to this edifice. Every architectural element, every most fantastic emblem it embodied, was associated, for them, with some cherished feature of their religion. Its erection had been enjoined upon them as a most sacred duty: they were proud of the honor it conferred upon their city, when it grew up in its splendor to become the chief object of the admiration of strangers upon the Upper Mississippi. Besides, they had built it as a labor of love; they could count up to half a million the value of their titheings and free-will offerings laid upon it. Hardly a Mormon woman had not given up to it some trinket or pin-money: the poorest Mormon man had at least served the tenth part of his year on its walls; and the coarsest artisan could turn to it with something of the ennobling attachment of an artist for his fair creation. Therefore, though their enemies drove on them ruthlessly, they succeeded in parrying the last sword-thrust, till they had completed even the gilding of the angel and trumpet on the summit of its lofty spire. As a closing work, they placed on the entablature of the front, like a baptismal mark on the forehead,

The House of the Lord:
Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Holiness to the Lord!

Then, at High noon, under the bright sunshine of May, the next only after its completion, they consecrated it to divine service. There was a carefully studied ceremonial for the occasion. It was said the high elders of the sect traveled furtively from the Camp of Israel in the Wilderness; and throwing off ingenious disguises, appeared in their own robes of holy office, to give it splendor.

For that one day the Temple stood resplendent in all its typical glories of sun, moon and stars, and other abounding figured and lettered signs, hieroglyphs and symbols; but that day only. The sacred rites of consecration ended, the work of removing the sacrosancta proceeded with the rapidity of magic. It went on through the night; and when the morning of the next day dawned, all the ornaments and furniture, everything that could provoke a sneer, had been carried off; and except some fixtures that would not bear removal, the building was dismantled to the bare walls.

It was this day saw the departure of the last elders, and the largest band that moved in one company together. The people of Iowa have told me, that from morning to night they passed westward like an endless procession. They did not seem greatly out of heart, they said; but, at the top of every hill before they disappeared, were to be seen looking back, like banished Moors, on their abandoned homes, and the far-seen Temple and its glittering spire.

To be continued.

From the National Intelligencer.
The Great Salt Lake—Capt. Stansbury's Reconnaissance.

After an interval of six months, during which the party were completely isolated by the impenetrable snows of the surrounding mountains, intelligence has at length been received from Captain Stansbury, of the Topographical Engineer Corps, who is engaged in an examination of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and a hydrographic survey of that singular sheet of water. The last previous news of the whereabouts of his party was dated in October last. The present despatches come down to us as late as the 16th of March. Captain Stansbury says:

"The winter season here has been long and very severe, commencing about the middle of November. To-day (February 26) the mountains are white with snow, and in many of the canons (pronounced 'kanyons') it is upwards of fifty feet deep, reaching to the tops of the tallest trees. Although only in the latitude of 40 deg. 46 m., it has more than equaled in severity the winter of last year in Philadelphia, which was an unusual one, and it is even now quite uncertain when it will terminate."

Again, he says, writing on the 16th of March:

"The mountain passes are fuller of snow than ever. Yesterday morning we found that five inches of snow had fallen during the night, and last night nearly as much. This is on the plains; in the mountains the fall is from four to six times greater, the condensation of the atmospheric vapor being there much more rapid and complete. At this moment, while the sun is shining brightly on the plains, it is snowing furiously among the peaks."

"After completing the reconnaissance of Cache valley, we returned to our camp on Bear River. When Colonel Porter returned to his post, the provision train was despatched down the east shore of the Salt Lake under Lieutenant Howland, of the Rifles, with orders to report to Lieutenant Gunnison, whilst I, accompanied by Dr. Blake, with a party of four men and sixteen mules, addressed myself to make the tour around the western side of the lake. This trip was, by many of the old mountaineers, considered rather hazardous, especially at that late season of the year. Many of them had tried it, but none had ever succeeded in achieving it. The country was represented to be barren in the extreme, and almost, if not entirely, destitute of fresh water. In addition to which, some disturbances and ill-feeling had taken place between the whites and the Snake or Shoshone Indians, arising out of a gross outrage which had been wantonly inflicted upon the latter by a band of unprincipled emigrants, in which several of their men were killed, and women violated and murdered. I was determined, however, to proceed; and having provided ourselves with some Indian rubber bags for 'packing' water, in case of necessity, on the 19th of October we commenced our journey. We were also provided with one soldier's tent, and one wall tent, for protection from rains; but they were of little use, as but in one or two instances could poles be procured for stretching them, so utterly destitute of timber was the region through which we passed. The journey occupied us until the 8th of November."

"We found that the whole western shore of the lake consists of immense level plains of soft mud, inaccessible within many miles of the water's edge to the feet of mules or horses, being traversed frequently by meandering rills of salt or sulphur water, which apparently sink and seem to imbue and saturate the whole soil rendering it miry and treacherous. These plains are but little elevated above the present level of the lake, and have, without doubt, at one time, not very long since, formed a part of it; for it is evident that a rise of but a few inches will at once cover the greater portion of these extensive areas of land with water again. I do not think I hazard much by saying that a rise of one foot in the lake would nearly if not quite double its present area."

"The plains are, for the most part, entirely denuded of vegetation, excepting occasional patches of Artemisia and 'grease-wood,' and they glitter in the sunlight, presenting the appearance of water so perfectly that it is almost impossible for one to convince himself that he is not in the immediate shore of the lake itself. This is owing to the crystallization of minute portions of salt on the surface of the mud, and the oozy slime occasioned by the complete saturation of the soil with moisture. From this cause, also, arises a mirage, which is greater here than I have ever witnessed elsewhere; distorting objects in the most grotesque manner, and giving rise to optical illusions almost beyond belief. I anticipate serious annoyance from this cause, in making the triangulation."

"In an estimated distance of one hundred and fifty miles, on one part of the route, fresh water and grass were found only in one spot, about midway of this stretch, and we were obliged to subsist our animals, that is, to keep life in them, by serving them out a pint of water each, night and morning, taken from the india-rubber bags packed upon their backs. The first part of this desert was about seventy-five miles in extent, and occupied us two days and a half to cross it, traveling all day and the greater part of the night; walking a great portion of the way to relieve the mules, which began to sink for the want of sustenance and water."

"In the latter portion of this first desert we crossed a field of solid salt, which lay encrusted upon the level mud plain, so thick that it bore up the mules loaded with their packs so perfectly that they walked upon it as if it had been a sheet of solid ice, slightly covered with snow. The whole plain was as level as a floor. We estimated this field

to be at least ten miles in length, by seven in width, and the thickness of the salt at from one-half to three quarters of an inch. A strip of some three miles in width had been previously crossed, but it was not thick, nor hard enough to prevent the animals from sinking through it into the mud at every step. The salt in the solid field was perfectly crystallized, and where it had not become mixed with the soil, was as white and fine as the best specimens of salina table salt. Some of it was collected and preserved.

"After crossing the field of salt, we struck upon a little stream of running water, with plenty of grass, lying at the foot of a range of mountains, which seemed to form the western boundary of the immediate valley of the lake. Here we were obliged to halt for three days to give our animals an opportunity to recruit. The latter part of the desert was about seventy miles in extent, and was passed in two days, by prolonging our marches far into the night. Had we not found grass and water midway of this barren waste, both animal and men must have perished.

"We were, as I have every reason to believe, the first party of white men that ever succeeded in making the entire circuit of the lake by land. I have understood that it was once circumnavigated by canoes, in early times, by some trappers, in search of beaver, but no attempt by land has ever been successful.

"From the knowledge gained by this expedition, I am of opinion that the size of the lake has been much exaggerated; and from observation, and what I have learned from the Mormons, who have made one or two excursions upon it in a small skiff, I am induced to believe that its depth has been much overrated. That it has no outlet is now demonstrated beyond doubt, and I am convinced, from what I have seen, it is but a few inches in depth; and if there be any deep water it must be in the middle. The Utah river (or the Jordan, as the Mormons call it) is also, either too insignificant and too crooked to be of any use commercially. The greatest dept of the Utah Lake that we have found is sixteen feet; so that, for the purposes of a connected line of navigation, neither the river nor the Lakes can be of the slightest utility. Such at least is my present impression. Further examination of Salt Lake may, perhaps, modify this opinion with regard to the latter. The river connecting these two lakes is forty-eight miles in length.

The delays and difficulties encountered by Capt. Stansbury's party in conducting their triangulation of a district of country extending two degrees in latitude and more than a degree in longitude, may be conceived from the fact that almost every stick of timber used in the construction of fourteen triangulation stations, thus far erected, has cost from twenty to thirty miles' travel of a six mile team, and that nearly, if not all, the water will have to be transported along with the different parties for their daily use. The Captain adds:

"Every thing here is enormously high. The vicinity of the gold mines has made money plenty and labor scarce and dear. Ordinary mechanics get from \$2.50 to \$4 per day. Corn \$2, and oats from \$1 to \$1.50 a bushel. Potatoes at first were \$4, now \$2 a bushel. Flour from 10 to 15 cents per pound. Hay from \$12 to \$20 per ton, wild, and of a very inferior quality. Wood from \$12 to \$15 a cord, and every thing else in proportion."

He expresses some fears that the party may not be able to complete their task the present season; but if the most strenuous exertion, stimulated by the dread of another winter's imprisonment, amid surrounding mountains, buried in snow, and cut off from all communion with the States, can secure the object, it will certainly be accomplished. Success attend them!

For the Frontier Guardian.

Keep the Sabbath Day Holy unto the Lord.

This was an imperative commandment given to man in the first age of the world. In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth; finishing his work upon the seventh day, he blessed and hallowed it, and sanctified it—setting it apart as a day of rest. He also gave in commandment unto the House of Israel, the seventh day as a day of rest, commanding them to rest, together with their families, their servants, their cattle and all that belonged unto them, from all their labors, ordaining that they should assemble themselves together upon that day, that their teachers might read in their hearing, and that thereby the Law of God might be engraven upon their hearts, and stamped in their memories.

In these last days, among other commandments the Lord has said remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. Gather yourselves together upon this my holy day, and speak ye often one to another, and show each other your fellowship, and your steady determination, and steadfast resolutions, in keeping the commandments of the Lord your God, and then shall the Lord bless his people. But alas! how many imprecations are poured out upon those who willfully profane the Sabbath day. Dear brethren beware the evil day is not far distant—the day of the Lord's vengeance is at hand. In that day the just shall live by faith—not by a belief that certain individuals are the servants of God, but by a knowledge of God, and an assurance that we are his servants doing his will, keeping his commandments, honoring him both in word and deed. Be wise and the Lord will bless you all: Amen.

E. M. G.

COMPENSATION FOR ASSISTANT MARSHALS.—By the act making provision for taking the census, each Assistant Marshal is to be allowed, as compensation for his services, after the rate of two cents for each person enumerated; ten cents a mile for necessary travel; ten cents for each establishment of productive industry fully taken and returned; two cents for each name of a deceased person returned; and for social statistics, two per cent. Upon the amount allowed the enumeration of population. The Assistant Marshal is to visit each family personally.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

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NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk at all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written testimonials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail, will be at the risk of those who send it.

"United, We Stand, Divided We Fall."

The above is very applicable to certain characters, whose sole object seems to be, to gratify their own evil inclinations, by trying continually "to have all the corn in their bushel measure," at the expense of right, equity, truth, and every feeling sacred to the human heart, or acknowledged to be honorable, by all good and upright men. Selfishness is so very predominant in some, that even at the expense of reason, light and truth, they will sacrifice the most valuable principle that ever dawned upon this earth, viz: "unity." Some may object to our position in this respect; but we would ask them a simple question. What power can a single truth have when properly weighed in comparison to the whole? We answer, but little. Well, even so with men, a man may be considered a good man, and in reality be so; but what amount of power, or influence can that man use against thirty of a similar character? We answer one thirtyeth part. This being the product of our researches, we would advise every man who wishes to study his own real interest, to advise, influence and try by every lawful means to bring about unity, and make it bear on the present crisis. Would we say to do evil? No. We say to do good; and the man who is found in the discharge of such a duty cannot lose his reward. Otherwise endeavor to sow discord, and you may rest assured that eventually you shall reap the same. Be not deceived—God is not mocked—for whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap. Brethren and friends, would you expect to reap wheat, from a field which you had planted with corn. We believe you would answer, no. Neither do we believe, that a man, or set of men, who are constantly working for self-aggrandizement upon a false principle can prosper, or even realize their own anticipations, as long as they continue to do so. We firmly believe that there is more safety in acting upon a correct principle, either for temporal or eternal salvation, (although the actor may have to sacrifice his secular interest upon the same), than in ten thousand fleeting vanities which are only calculated to allure for the moment and then flee away. We would advise every man, who has the least regard for his own welfare and happiness, and that of others; to commence at home first, in the family circle, and set in order every thing requisite in that sphere, and then carry the same influence to his neighbors and associates; and if we are not mistaken, this course would effect a complete cure, for all the evils which at present contaminate our moral atmosphere, and infest society at large.

Millennial Star.

We have on hand and for sale at this office, 20 volumes of (vol. xi.) the above named periodical, edited by Elder ORSON PRATT, Liverpool, England, whose talent, wisdom and skill is known to almost all the Saints on this continent and elsewhere, and also to a great number of individuals who do not belong to the church. We can say that his periodical is worthy of perusal by either Saint or sinner, and from its pages, intelligence and truth can be gleaned, which is able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus.

Roll round thy orb thou little Star,
And shed thy luminous rays,
On nations near—also afar;
In these the latter days.

And may your Globe be always filled,
With matter pure and free,
To cheer the hearts of honest men,
Who love sweet Liberty.

Col. Kane's Discourse Before the Philadelphia Historical Society.

We refer our readers to the article on our outside, written by Col. Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia, it is a discourse delivered before the historical Society in that city, on the history of the Mormons since their expulsion from Nauvoo. Col. Kane is a most sterling friend, a beautiful writer, and well versed in the history of our people, and it will be read with a great deal of interest. It is well calculated to enlighten many who have not been through the trying scenes which the church has experienced since they left Nauvoo.

Our Democratic friends at Council Bluffs, came here on election day, in a body with a flag of truce at their head, preserving good order during the day and exerting a peaceable influence and after voting in a solid phalanx, proceeded to the Bluff House where they had a dinner served up in good style, after which they returned home preserving that good order and friendly feeling that they possessed when they arrived. We are glad to see men of both political parties mingling together, and notwithstanding the strong political excitement of the day, part with good feelings. Our friends of Council Bluffs labored hard for their cause (we are sorry to say) still we respect their firmness and determination to support their principles although we think them wrong.

Who Would Worship a Calf?

The children of Israel in Ancient days, during the absence of Moses, went to work, and made a calf, under the superintendence of Aaron, Moses' brother. We learn from a reliable source, that a certain character residing not far from this place, is about to canvass for a calf, or something similar, to be established in this county as soon as circumstances, and the voice of the people will permit. We would say to all Israel, who reside in this county, do not bring your jewels to the feet of any man, or men whose object may be to destroy the present organization of the Church at this place, or in this county, or elsewhere, lest like the People in Aaron's day, you may have to drink bitter water, mixed up with the work of your own hands, and some of you perish, upon the return of the servant of God from the Valley. A hint to the wise is sufficient."

Death of President Taylor.

How the mighty art fallen!

It becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers the death of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States. He died at Washington on the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., of cholera morbus, after a very short illness.

In speaking of him, and of his merits and good qualities we do not feel fully competent to do them justice, but we feel to mourn the loss of a man whose whole study has been to keep union between the two great divisions of the nation, the North and the South. The nation has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, one of its most precious jewels. We believe that all this has been done in the economy of Heaven for the upbuilding of God's kingdom upon the earth, as it seems that nearly all the master spirits of the age are being called home to their fathers to rest a season from their labors. Perhaps the great division between the North and South is a means that the Lord is using to destroy the nation, for "unity it stands, but divided it falls." Of other great men who have recently been numbered with the dead, and who have played a conspicuous part in the drama of the nation, we find John C. Calhoun, who was one of the greatest statesmen that the nation ever produced, and the great agitator of Southern principles; also, S. S. Prentiss, of Alabama, and James K. Polk, and all of recent date, and Henry Clay, another great statesman in about the last stages of existence.

These things between that something is to be done either for the promotion of the Union as it now exists or to spread division and confusion throughout the land; we think the latter will be the case as the clouds begin to lower, over the nation's head they look gloomy and frightful in the extreme, and without some master spirit now arises upon the platform to avert the impending storm, we are afraid that the old ship which has carried us safely for so many years will be rent in twain. But it will be the duty of every true hearted American to stand by the old ship as long as any of her remains.

But to our subject: Gen. Taylor's character is familiar to the whole country, and particularly noted as the hero of Buena Vista, and one of the greatest Generals that any nation ever produced. Few persons ever found themselves in the presence of Gen. Taylor, without being impressed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; neither did these emotions subside on a closer acquaintance, but his deportment was such as rather tended to augment them. The hard service he has seen in the battle field gave a kind of austerity to his countenance, and a reserve in his manner; yet the long life of General Taylor is unstained by a single blot. He was indeed a man of rare endowments; we scarcely know where to point to a criterion, except in the Father of the Country.

General Taylor is not the idol of a day, but his name will be handed down to posterity for ages as a hero, and his course will be marked by military aspirants to clothe them with glory.

At the commencement of the Mexican War, Gen. Taylor was placed at the head of the American Army under the most trying circumstances, but his perseverance overcame every obstacle; his enlarged views could plan for the best interests of the nation; he had the courage which could act or forbear to act, as the true policy dictated, without caring for the reproaches of those in or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting in spite of reproach for the moment of victory; and he merited true praise by despising undeserved censure. In the most arduous moments of contest, his prudent firmness proved the salvation of the American army. He acted ever as if his country's welfare and that alone was the moving spring, and his excellent mind needed not the stimulus of ambition or prospect of fame for him to act for the best interest of the nation, for glory was a secondary consideration with him, and his reward was in the consciousness of his own rectitude, and in the success of his patriotic efforts.

In his exercise of the power as Chief Magistrate, it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had not solicited or usurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the opposition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies; but stood boldly up to the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and used his utmost exertions to preserve the Union between the North and South, and to his death he succeeded in the undertaking. The nation has met with an unparalleled loss, in the person of General Taylor; one with which her national interests were at stake, but it is hoped that party strife will be hushed into oblivion, under the influence of the new President (Millard Fillmore, who now takes the Presidential chair.

Millard Fillmore.

President FILLMORE assumes the responsibilities which are devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and not being particularly familiar with his public acts, we cannot say with what ability he will fill the Presidential Chair, although he is spoken of in the highest terms by our co-temporaries. But we hope for the best; the present distracted condition of the nation will probably encompass him with many embarrassments, by the croaking of the ultras in the North and South. And in this state of affairs it requires a man of great firmness of character. His office since he has been elected Vice President, has been one of form merely, and therefore could not bring forth his views upon the important questions which are now agitating the country.

KANSVILLE, July 1850.

To ——— FAMILY:—I improve the present few moments while laid down on my bed to write you a few lines:

It is enjoyment for me to have a good opportunity of communicating with those whom I love.

It is pleasing to me to have communications from those whom I have respected through acquaintance. When the love of God is shed abroad in the heart, it is joy to meditate and lucubrate on friends; for goodness conceiveth and bringeth forth goodness, and for evil there is no place.

In a heart where love abounds, charity increaseth and evil speaking is banished therefrom.

Humility and prayer before the Lord with a virtuous and upright course of life, secures to a Saint the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, where this dwells the love of God is heavenly things, and his course is guided by angels continually.

The above was found and handed to us by a friend, which we consider contains too many truths to be lost.

Signs of the Times.

The signs of the times with all persons connected with the work of the last days is an all important subject. It is the province of the Guardian to keep them advised of the progress of the work, and we cannot refrain from calling our readers attention at this time to the words of the Lord upon them, as given by Revelation, March 7, 1831, nearly twenty years ago, through Joseph Smith.

"In that day shall be heard of wars and rumors of wars, and the whole earth shall be in commotion, and men's hearts shall fail them, and they shall say that Christ delayeth his coming until the end of the earth. And the love of men shall wax cold, and iniquity shall abound; and when the time of the Gentiles is come in, a light shall break forth among them that sit in darkness, and it shall be thefulness of my gospel; but they receive it not, for they perceive not the light, and they turn their hearts from me because of the precepts of men; and in that generation shall the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled; and there shall be men standing in that generation, that shall not pass, until they shall see an overflowing scourge; for a desolating sickness shall come over the land; but my disciples shall stand in holy places, and shall be moved; but among the wicked, men shall lift up their voices and curse God and die. And there shall be earthquakes, also, in divers places, and many desolations, yet men will harden their hearts against me; and they will take up the sword one against another, and they will kill one another."

And in the generation when wars and rumors of wars, and commotion covers the earth then shall the times of the Gentiles shall be fulfilled, and there will be men standing upon the earth at the time the above revelation was given to witness the transactions therein mentioned; and now readers, mark! In that day those some men will stand up and bear testimony, that an overflowing scourge and a desolating sickness had covered the land. The disciples of the Lord should stand in holy places to be preserved from this desolating sickness, and what else can we call the cholera which now exists over the whole land to a greater or less extent but a desolating and trying sickness, and how often do we hear of wicked men, who "lift up their voices, and curse God and die," they are things of common occurrence, and yet men harden their hearts against God and his commandments; and ere long, earthquakes, famines, wars, and desolations, not yet heard of will come upon the land, and the Lord will speak with the thunders and lightnings, and with the wind, in a voice which will be unmitigable; but still men will harden their hearts against truth and righteousness. In the face of all these warnings, it becomes the duty of every servant of God, to proclaim the plagues and destructions which are about to be poured out upon the inhabitants of the earth, and withal he should lift up his head and rejoice, (not at the calamities that are befalling the world,) but that his redemption draweth nigh.

Watch and Pray that you may not be overtaken in this day of calamity with the vengeance of God. As God sendeth rain upon the just and unjust, so his plagues must fall upon all whether Saint or sinner, if they are placed in a position where that heartless tyrant, death! can take hold of them. Therefore it is necessary for men to become wise and have their lamps trimmed and burning, and not be caught in the dark as the ten foolish virgins were.

Remember brethren and friends, the time is short, and let us improve every moment that we possibly can in the upbuilding of the kingdom of God. Do not be found in the eyes of men or of angels profaning the name of your maker, do not be seen going to any place, where you see signs similar to the following: "Run and Brandy Exchange" because you will there be sure to exchange your right as a citizen in the Kingdom of Heaven, to a loyal subject of the God of bacchus. Pray not go where a little ominous sign is exposed to view, "Bar!" for this bar which you are invited to visit is not the bar of righteousness, but is a place where Satan allures the innocent to take their first step on the road to ruin and death. Look out sharp for places where you see posted "whisky by the gallon," for at those places men can get a large quantity and take it home to his family, and thereby place them with himself liable to be caught in the snare.

Now if you do not wish to be found like the ten foolish virgins do not profane the name of your maker; don't visit doggeries; keep yourselves free from the inebriates cup; remember your God, give him thanks for his manifold blessings unto his people; be just and upright in your walk and conversation. Be cheerful and kind; love your neighbor as yourself, and keep the statutes of God, and walk humbly before him—if you do these things you will have faith to claim the promises which God has promised all his faithful Saints.

Hogs and Dogs.

This town has become invested with a host of the above animals, and we believe that their presence is not conducive to the health of our citizens, neither very profitable to those who do not keep them. It is almost impossible to fence against the above animals, and the hogs have destroyed barrels of flour entered dwellings, broken crockery ware, and played smash with all articles for domestic use. The dogs are continually prowling about houses at night, entering dwellings, stealing and carrying off meat, and frightening the inmates. In this state of things it is necessary that the community should pass some resolutions to protect themselves against the above animals. We have no objections to any persons keeping hogs, but it looks to us that it is rather more appropriate that farmers should keep and raise hogs, but it looks to us that it is rather more appropriate that farmers should keep and raise hogs, than to annoy the inhabitants of a thickly settled village with them. If persons wish to keep hogs let them have a pen made for them, where they will be at the owners entire expense of keeping them, and not place the burden upon their neighbors.

Kister, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer received a merited rebuke by the Democrats in this county; having only received twenty-two votes, at the election, for his near connection with the stolen Poll Books.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Grogan Baker in another column. He bakes every day, we can assure the citizens that he bakes first rate bread, for we have tried it.

MISSOURI STATESMAN.—This most excellent and spirited Whig paper published at Columbia, Mo., has been enlarged, and Col. Switzer, its editor, deserves to be liberally patronized. So gentlemen, fork over your dimes to him, and reward the printers as their time and talents should be rewarded.

Politics—The Election, &c.

The excitement which predominated here on Monday last has subsided in a great degree, and the Guardian will pursue the even tenor of its way, resigning the political arena to those who are thorough bred politicians; and design that the paper will be more instructive to the saints of God. As it is our place to watch for the interest of the people of Pottawattamie county and the people of Deseret, we shall come out boldly and above board. The frowns and displeasure of men will not deter the course of the Guardian; but it will pursue that course which will be calculated for the best interests of the people, without fear. The election has passed, and we hope the officers that are elected for State or county officers, will perform their duty with equity and justice, and whatever the result may be we hope in the providence of Almighty God, that it will be for the best. We have been censured by a few enemies of the press, impugning the motives under which we acted, and the independent stand that we took in regard to A. W. Babbitt, Esq. Being somewhat acquainted with political life we understand well what course to pursue when such a case comes to our knowledge. We are not ignorant of what is transpiring in different parts of the nation, and feel it our duty to act as becomes freemen, to protect your interests in all emergencies, to stand by you in all danger, and be with you in all things that are right. There were some who did not seem willing to vote for the State ticket, and therefore it has run somewhat behind the county ticket. Persons going to the polls should have many independence enough to vote for one party or the other. We do not approve of the plan of being neutral in anything. Any person who is or can call himself a friend should not lay dormant and not act; they are like drones in the hive, and should feel the sting of public frown. Suppose that you were neutral in your labors of getting to heaven; do you suppose you would ever arrive there if you did not do something towards your own salvation? The Devil, seeing your inactivity, would soon take advantage of your neutrality, and take you into his arms and carry you down the road of ruin. So it is in worldly matters. Let your enemies see that you are neutral, and do not act, they will take advantage of your neutrality and come upon you and overthrow you where you are. Either make friends of God or Mammoth, and then you will have an equal chance with one party or the other; but if you are neutral you will have neither party for your friend.

The course pursued by some during the election was by no means wise or politic. We hope that they will learn by experience the right way and in a walk therein. The way of the transgressor is hard. The returns we have received denote a strong majority for the Whig ticket, and it is probable that George G. Wright is elected by a small majority in this District, to Congress. We hope now that the election is over every thing will assume quietness and peace, & that tranquility will reign in our midst. Hoping that we may all ever live to keep the commandments of God and do our duty faithfully, as his servants, and may he guide us in the discharge of our sacred duties; leaving the past to be forgotten, and looking forward for a crown of immortal life in the future.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

		Precincts.			
		Kansville.	Rockford.	Conville.	Silver Creek.
For Governor.					
James L. Thompson.	328	79	40	447	
Stephen Hempstead.	75	6		81	
For Sec. of State.					
Isaac Cook.	333	79	40	452	
Geo. W. McCleary.	71	6		77	
For Auditor.					
Wm. H. Seavers.	333	79	40	452	
Wm. Patton.	71	6		77	
For Treasurer.					
Evans Jay.	334	79	40	453	
Israel Kister.	16	6		22	
For Treasurer of the Board of Public Works.					
Dr. James Nozler.	333	79	40	451	
Geo. Gillespy.	72	6		78	
For Congress, 1st District.					
Geo. G. Wright.	339	79	40	458	
Bernhart Henn.	73	6		79	
COUNTY OFFICERS.					
For Sheriff.					
Alexander McRae.	328	79		407	
Egbert Ellsworth.	129			129	
For County Commissioner.					
Calvin C. Pendleton.	440	79		519	
Evans M. Allen.	15			15	
For District Attorney.					
James Sloan.	417	79		496	
Geo. P. Styles.	15			15	
David Devo.	21			21	
For Judge of Probate.					
Jacob G. Bigler.	450	79		529	
For Coroner.					
Isaac Bullock.	447	79		526	
For Recorder, Treasurer and Collector.					
Luke Johnson.	436	79		505	
C. H. Bassett.	15			15	
For County Surveyor.					
James Sloan.	418	79		497	
Geo. P. Styles.	24			24	
Scattering.	2			2	
For County Surveyor.					
Thomas Burdick.	436	79		515	
For Sealer Weights and Measures.					
C. C. Pendleton.	446	79		525	
For Representative.					
Henry W. Miller.	419	79		498	
Thos. Burdick.	15			15	

Conville has been partially heard from. The State ticket stands as reported in the list above. Silver Creek and Indian Town, not heard from when we went to press. The two precincts will not make but a small difference in the result.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since July 24, 1850.

Richard Johnson	1 00	James McGaw	30 00
William Martin	1 00	Jacob A. Miller	2 00
William Jenkins	1 00	Samson McCoon	2 00
Edson Benney	1 00	Joseph D. Clark	2 00
Alva North	2 00	A. P. Hains	2 00
Grandison Raymond	50 00	Charles Price	2 00
James Procter	1 00	Emer Harris	1 00
James Alfred	1 00	Coleman Boren	1 00
Elizabeth Milfin	50 00	Sherman Biocher	1 00
Albert Lutz	1 00	Charles Thomas	1 00
Francis A. Brown	1 50	A. B. Fuller	1 00
George G. Redden	1 00	W. W. Ritey	1 00
Abraham Lewis	1 00	Samuel Wood	1 00
John C. Alfred	1 00	H. Johnson	1 00
J. C. Headlee	50 00	McClennahan	1 00
James D. Allen	1 00	John Tidwell	1 00
John D. Parker	1 00	Isaac Houston	1 00
Martin Potter	1 00		

New York, July 15.

Letters from the City of Mexico, state the deaths in that city to amount to 300 daily. Great excitement exists on the Rio Grande, from the fear of the attacks of Indians; families are leaving their settlements in all directions.

Saturday was observed in New York with much solemnity, business was generally suspended.

Wanted Immediately,
A set of House logs 21 by 25 feet for which cash will be paid. Apply at this office.

MARRIED.

In this town August 4th, by Elder Thomas M. Kenzie, Mr. ROSEVELL FERRY, to Miss CATHERINE HOLLISTER, both of this town.

DIED.

On Monday July 20th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Mrs. ELIZABETH P. CROMBIE, formerly of Boston, Mass, aged 38 years.

Farwell dear mother, repose in peace,
Thy sons will meet thee in a better clime,
Where no death prevails, nor health declines.

Where life, eternal life, sustains,
The vast assemblage on these domains,
Repose in peace, unto you will come,
When God may call us to gather home.

At Council Point, on the 17th inst., John F. L. ALLED, of cholera, aged 23 years.

In Indian Mill Branch, of the small pox, Wm. B. Coffin, on the 9th of June; aged forty-one years. Also, on the 4th of August, Lusetta Leveys, aged two years and six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it will be returned.

All of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He

[Telegraphed for the Louisville Journal.]
Particulars of the Death of General Taylor—Proceedings of Congress—Inauguration of President Fillmore—Great Fire in Philadelphia—150 Persons Killed, Wounded and Missing.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
The President of the United States died at thirty-five minutes past 10 o'clock last night. His death was calm and peaceful. The Vice President and Cabinet, the Mayor and Marshal of the district, the attending physicians, and family of Gen. Taylor surrounded his bed. Gen. Taylor's last words were: "I am prepared, I have endeavored to do my duty."

WASHINGTON, July 10—10 A. M.
The cabinet this morning communicated to Congress the death of President Taylor. The executive departments are all closed. The remains of the President will be exposed in state at the executive mansion until the day of the burial, which will probably be on Friday.

Thirty-First Congress—First Session.
WASHINGTON, July 10.

HOUSE.—Rev. Mr. Butler, the Chaplain of the Senate, delivered a most solemn and appropriate prayer. The Hall of the House was filled with sad and anxious faces. After an interval of five minutes, the speaker took the chair. A message was then received from Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and reads as follows:

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. He died last evening at the hour of eight past ten in the midst of his family, and surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly and in full possession of all his faculties. His last words were these, and he uttered them with emphatic distinctness: "I have always done my duty, I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

Having announced to you, fellow-citizens this most affecting bereavement, and assuring you that it has penetrated no heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say, that I propose this day, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and in the presence of both Houses of Congress, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, to enable me to enter on the duties of the office which this death has devolved on me.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hall of the House of Representatives.
12 o'clock, M.

The House was called to order at twelve o'clock. A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had appointed a committee to wait on the President.

Judge Cranch came into the Hall, accompanied by Mr. Morse, and took his seat at the clerk's desk. A few minutes elapsed, when the Senators entered. The members of the House received them, and the Senators were seated in the area fronting the speaker's chair. Every part of the floor of the hall and gallery was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

The President of the United States and Cabinet next came in and were received standing. Mr. Fillmore took a seat at the clerk's desk and the Cabinet immediately in front of it.

The Speaker said that the oath of office would now be administered to the President.

Accordingly, Judge Cranch administered it, as laid down in the constitution, and the President, the Senate and the Cabinet then retired.

HOUSE—Evening Session.—A message from the President was read as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

A great man has fallen from among us, and a whole community is called to an occasion of unexpected, deep, and general mourning. I recommend to the two Houses of Congress and adopt such measures, as in their discretion may seem proper, to perform with due solemnities the funeral obsequies of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, and thereby to signify the great affectionate regard of the American people for the memory of one whose life has been devoted to the public service—whose career of arms has not been surpassed, in usefulness and brilliancy—who has been so recently raised by the unsolicited voice of the people to the highest civil authority in the government, which he has administered with so much honor and advantage to his country, and by whose sudden death so many hopes of future usefulness have been slighted for ever. To you Senators and Representatives of the nation in tears, I can say nothing that will alleviate the sorrows with which you are oppressed. I appeal to you to aid me under the trying circumstances which surround me in the discharge of my duties, from which however much I may be oppressed, I dare not shrink. And I rely upon Him, who holds in his hand the destiny of nations, to endow me with requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen it. I shall most readily concur in whatever measure the wisdom of the two Houses may suggest as benefitted this melancholy occasion.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1850.

Eulogies were delivered on the character of the deceased and appropriate resolutions were passed.

SENATE.—Proceedings similar to those in the House were held in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10—P. M.

It is stated that the members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to Mr. Fillmore. They however still continue in office for the present. Speculation is busy as to their successors. No change will be made before the close of the present session.

Death of President Taylor.

There was intense anxiety in every portion of the city, yesterday, caused by the news of the death of the President, which had been published in the morning papers. It was hoped, that the intelligence thus transmitted might be exaggerated, and that a clearer report would bring more favorable news. By 9 or 10 o'clock, however, in the morning, another dispatch was received, briefly saying, that the President died at half-past 10 o'clock of the previous night. (Tuesday.) This is all the news which we have received, except a corroboration of the intelligence by way of Chicago, and we are, therefore, without any reason to doubt the truth of the mournful intelligence.

In this calamity, the nation has sustained a loss which may well cause all her people to mourn. It is not necessary now to attempt an eulogy on the character of the distinguished dead. The history of his life, his virtues and his heroic deeds, are a part of the history of the nation. They are written on its pages and engraven upon the hearts and memories of its people. In a green and vigorous old age, the fell destroyer, Death, has taken from our midst one of the greatest and best of men. His illness appears to have been sudden, and the disease to which he fell a victim was, no doubt, contracted in his campaigns in Mexico, heightened and aggravated by the incessant toil and new duties, habits of life and estrangement from former customs, imposed by his civil position.

Never has the nation had occasion to mourn the demise of a purer or nobler man. History and time will do that justice to his memory, which, living, his enemies denied him, and of which political aspirants strove to divest him. His whole life was a exemplification of his patriotism and devotion to his country. In another aspect, his death at the present time is to be deplored. In his life—his ability to rule—the confidence that all men reposed in his firmness and attachment to the Constitution, and determination to support and sustain it at all hazards—the People, political friends as well as opponents, felt perfect security that, however the storm of ultraism might rage at the North or the South, there was still a power at the helm that could control it.

That he was equal to the prominent station to which the affections of his countrymen called him, is evinced by his brief administration. He came into power surrounded by peculiar circumstances. A majority of each House of Congress was against him, and, although nearly seven months of session have been wasted and no one subject embraced in his annual message has been disposed of, yet even the political majority against him has not dared to act in opposition to any of his propositions. Had he been permitted to live to see the result of his recommendations, their utility, statesmanship and forecast, would have been exemplified and vindicated.

He sleeps with his fathers, and the patriots of the land who have gone before him; but his spirit, his integrity and high purposes, will live after him in his successor to the Chief Magistracy.—[Republican.]

WASHINGTON, 12th July.

A caucus of members of Congress, of all parties, favorable to the Union, was held today.

The South agreed to the line of 34 of latitude as the boundary of New Mexico, all below that line to Texas. Texas agrees to it—Clay agrees to it—the North agrees to it—and President Fillmore is content with it; so that this question bids fair to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

A proposition is entertained in to divide California by the same line, and at the present time—12 o'clock—the proposition is still under discussion, with a prospect of its being carried.

There is a rumor current that Mr. Webster will give place to Mr. Winthrop in the Cabinet.

General Scott arrived in the city this morning. He comes to attend the funeral of Gen. Taylor, and superintend the military arrangements for the occasion.

The National Intelligencer of this morning publishes the official order of procession and ceremonies to be observed at the funeral at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Adjutant General Jones has issued an order that all the military stations, the day after the order has been received, the troops to be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the order is then to be read to them, after which all labor for that day will cease; minute guns will be fired from sunrise to sunset—officers of the army will also wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and sword—the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for six months. Similar orders have been issued to the Navy. The solemnities in this city to-morrow will be of the most imposing character.

A large body of the military, regulars and volunteers, will be in attendance, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers.

Hon. Greeley is talked of for the Department of the Interior in the new Cabinet.

Boston, July 3.
The confession of Professor Webster was communicated to the Council by his spiritual adviser, Dr. Parkman. The Professor denied that the act was premeditated; his object in making the appointment with Dr. Parkman was to sue for further indulgence, as he was unable to meet his liabilities, and he did not state that he was ready to pay him anything. He says that Dr. P. abused him and used the most opprobrious epithets towards him, and threatened to have him turned out of his place. This irritated him to the highest degree, and in the moment of frenzy he seized a stick, and with one violent blow on the head he killed Dr. P. on the spot. The profession then goes on with the details of the after proceedings, which appears to have been carried through with the greatest coolness.

Baltimore, July 15.

A fire, last night, destroyed several lumber yards and several small buildings—loss estimated at \$40,000. During the fire, a serious riot occurred among the firemen.

Philadelphia, July 10.

Destructive Conflagration.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in Philadelphia broke out yesterday afternoon at No. 58 North Delaware Avenue, in the fourth story, occupied for storage. The flame spread in every direction—in a short time extending west to Water street, and south from Race to Calowhill streets. Three terrific explosions occurred, originating, as it is supposed, from about one thousand bags of saltpetre stored in Brook's warehouse. Many lives were lost, among whom were many valuable, energetic and noble firemen—of these, at least thirty are supposed to be killed, and ten or more of the wounded will probably die. The total number cannot be less than one hundred. Judging from the extent of ground covered by the fire, and the nature of the property consumed, we venture to compute the loss at 4,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 2 P. M.

The coroner this morning held inquests over fifteen bodies and is still engaged. Many are so mangled that their nearest relatives cannot identify them. The scene where the fire has raged presents a most sickening aspect. The smouldering ruins and wholly and partially destroyed buildings for squares present a distressing appearance. The sufferers, many of whom have lost everything, force upon the mind most melancholy emotions.

The City Council held a meeting at noon, and appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Not less than four hundred houses were destroyed. Several insurance offices held a consultation this morning, when it was found that their total losses would not exceed half a million of dollars. Delegation of the New York firemen reached here at noon. Workmen are engaged in digging for bodies.

8 o'clock, P. M.—After most diligent inquiry, I am unable to obtain a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing. From all information, I feel safe in stating the number of killed at 30, of wounded at 100; of drowned at 9, and missing at 17. A most painful spectacle was exhibited at the Cherry station house. A large woman was lying on the floor. Her clothes were burned and her body bore horrid marks of fire. Her limbs were drawn up in agony, and the painful expression of her face told the suffering she must have experienced. By her side, on a scorched mattress, lay three boys, terribly burned. In removing them they had been rolled together, and in attempting to separate them, the charred flesh fell from their bodies.

THE WEBSTER CASE.—A hearing was had before the Committee on Pardon, on the morning of the 8th, in the case of Dr. Webster. A petition for clemency, signed by 984 persons of New York city, was presented. The Lieut. Governor stated that a large number of petitions for commutation from all parts had been received—one from Mr. Greene, a jurymen in the case. Several medical men showed that a blow, such as that Dr. Webster said he gave Dr. Parkman, often caused death in a short period. Edward Jarvis cited instances to show the questionable temper of Dr. Webster, and how soon it was over. In one case, when Dr. W. was a student, he commenced at play knocking off hats with another student, in which Webster was rather the worst off—finally, Webster got enraged, seized a stick to deal a blow, and had he not been prevented, would have caused death.

Next he showed no resentment. Dr. Wyman was introduced to show that Dr. Parkman's skull was a little thinner than an average.

A petition was presented by Prof. Bowen signed by President Sparks, and nearly all of the Professors of Harvard College, praying for a commutation, not on the ground of his confession, he having forfeited all claims to be believed, but upon the great probability that the act was not premeditated. Prof. Bowen urged for delay, to obtain more direct petitions, and the case was postponed to the 13th inst.

Constitution of New Mexico.

We received last evening, printed copies. Spanish and English languages, of the Constitution of New Mexico, which was declared to be adopted on the 25th of May last. The boundaries of the New State are thus set forth:

BOUNDARIES.—Beginning at the dam in the Rio del Norte, which supplies with water the "asequia," or irrigating channel of the town of El Paso del Norte; and running thence due East to the hundredth parallel; thence due north on said parallel to a point where the same intersects the river Arkansas; thence up the middle of the channel of said river to its source; thence in a direct line to a point on the Rio Colorado of California, where the same is intersected by the one hundred and eleventh parallel of longitude west from Greenwich; thence due south on the said parallel of longitude to the point on the Rio Gila, intersected by the same; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the point which may be designated by the Commissioners appointed to establish the line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as the point where said river or one of its branches shall be intersected by the western line of New Mexico; thence south on the said line, as the same shall be established by the Commissioners, to the angle formed by the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and New Mexico; thence easterly on the line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, as it shall be laid down by said Commissioners, to a point where the same may intersect the Rio del Norte; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

The section in relation to slavery is as follows:

Article 1.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.—Sec 1. All men being born equally free and independent, and having certain natural inherent and inalienable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending of life and liberty, the acquirement, possession and protection of property, and the pursuit of and attainment of happiness; therefore no male person

shall be held by law to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years; nor female in like manner, after she arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless they be bound by their own consent after they arrive at such age, or are bound by law for punishment of crime.

Table Rock Fallen.

It was announced by telegraph on Saturday afternoon, the 29th ult., says the Buffalo Express, that the Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, had fallen into the abyss below. We have received the following particulars from one of the proprietors of this paper who was at the Falls:

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, }
June 29th, 9 P. M. }

About half-past one o'clock this afternoon, the large mass of rock known as Table Rock, gave way and went tumbling into the river below. The mass carried away was about six rods in width and twelve in length, and fortunately no one was injured. Not ten minutes before the occurrence a party of some twenty or thirty were standing on the rock but happily had just left. A gentleman was sitting in a carriage on the rock when it commenced giving way; he leaped from the carriage and was saved; the carriage went down with the mass of rock. A gentleman and lady, accompanied by guide were passing under the rock at the time it commenced falling, but fortunately got out from under, before the large mass fell. Large numbers have visited the spot this afternoon to witness the place where the table rock once was. A story was put afloat and sent off by telegraph that a number of persons were buried under the falling rocks, but there is no truth in the report.

LOUISVILLE, July 6th
S. S. Prentiss died at Natchez on 1st inst. The cholera is increasing at Cincinnati and Nashville. Deaths in Cincinnati for the 48 hours ending last evening 108, 65 of which were cholera. Intermittents at Nashville on Tuesday, 18—12 of cholera, and on Wednesday 29, 27 of which were cholera.

The following we copy from the Times and Seasons, published at Nauvoo, July 1st, 1845. In answer to the repeated questions asked of us concerning the cholera, and its cause; and we would advise our brethren and friends to read it, and profit thereby.

What is to be done.
As a matter of every day reflection, all people, good, bad and indifferent, are more concerned about what is to be than any thing else that appertains to life. This may be one reason why so much jealousy, hatred and persecution are manifested towards any man, men, or people, that profess to be guided by revelation.

Notwithstanding the word of the Lord, having out-lived all the speculation of the ancients, and frustrated the philosophy of the moderns, shines like diamonds among the rubbish of six thousand years, to guide the way of human beings, still every age has its own blind leader of the blind, and the result that has been, is now, and will be,—"both fall into the ditch."

We have said thus much for the consideration of the saints; if the world pays any regard to it, may God bless them accordingly. We profess to be governed by revelation and shall we, while fire, storm and vexation trouble the world, be lulled to sleep in false security? Shall we calculate our warfare over, and our salvation safe when the war of elements hath hardly commenced? "He only is saved that continueth faithful to the end."

"Pray without ceasing," said an old apostle, and so says a later. The troubles to come are more grievous than what have been; so be ready.

Joseph Smith, our martyred prophet, left the following prophecy to be fulfilled:

"Verily, verily, I say unto you, darkness covereth the earth and gross darkness the minds of the people, and all flesh shall become corrupt before my face! Behold vengeance cometh speedily upon the inhabitants of the earth; a day of wrath; a day of burning; a day of desolation; of weeping; of mourning and of lamentation; and as a whirlwind it shall come upon all the face of the earth, saith the Lord.

And upon my house shall it begin; and from my house shall it go forth saith the Lord. First amongst those among you saith the Lord; who have professed to know my name and have not known me, and have blasphemed against me in the midst of my house saith the Lord."

From the above it is evident that after the church suffers the world has to come in for its share of woe;—and now after fourteen years suffering, who does not see the Lord begin to pour out a little vengeance like a whirlwind!

Be faithful and patient, then saints, and He that said to the flood "come," and make an end of wickedness, will say also "go," to the elements, and sweep the earth with the besom of destruction till it is fit for Paradise again, and then my people shall inherit the kingdom. Watch and pray.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,
Is now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and Nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED! TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanessville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molesters, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets. ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS. Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaccas, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Motives, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ayure and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cakes, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanessville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE, McGUIFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books; Adams and Colburn's Arithmetic; Brown's Grammar; Olney's Geography and Atlas; Carlin's Sacc; Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced; Steel pens of various kinds; Pen holders; Slates; Slates and lead pencils; Ink in large and small bottles; Wafers and sealing wax; Envelopes, white and buff; Manuscripts; School Writing Books; Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand; Joiners Pencils; Almanacs for 1850; Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality. All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only. Kanessville, November, 14, 1849.

FIRST ARRIVAL

AT
Linden, Missouri.

THE undersigned is in receipt of (Per steamer "Savannah") upwards of 50 tons Dry Goods, Groceries, California Out-fitting Goods, Ready Made Clothing, India Rubber Goods, &c., &c., making the largest stock of Goods, West of St. Joseph; to which the attention of California emigrants and the people of Atchison, Fremont and Pottawatomie Counties is respectfully solicited. And I promise to sell as low as any house west of St. Louis. CALL AND SEE! S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo., April 3, 1850.—3m

CALIFORNIA GOLD WANTED.

JUST received and for sale CHEAP for CASH. 10 lbs Imp. & O. P. tea; 7 lbs molasses, S. H. 3 half chests do; 10 lbs herring; 36 lbs green Rio coffee; 600 lbs codfish; 10 lbs crushed sugar; 24 kegs powder, 6 1/4 lbs 6 kds. brown; 50 cents do; 40 kds. G. A. Salt; 50 cents do; 15 lbs W. R. cheese; 30 kegs tar; 8 bbls pilot bread; 4 doz tar buckets; 8 bbls butter crackers; 10 coils Manila rope; 15 bbls vinegar; 15 bbls boots and shoes; 10 bbls rectified whiskey; 12 cook stoves; 10 lb bbls do; 4 doz camp kettles; 2 bbls mackerel, 600 gals. stone-ware. S. F. NUCKOLLS.
Linden, Mo. April 3, 1850.—5m

MEDICINES! MEDICINES

Just received at the

EMPORIUM STORE,

Kanessville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Inks, assorted;
6 " Serravallo's Bala Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Colic, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seidlitz, also tooth paste; balsam; shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender water; Beattie's Remedies; antimonial wine; Rowan's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; laudanum; paregoric; essence of Hops; British and Harlem oils; opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oil, all kinds; spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar; Balsam of wild cherry; Collins' rattle; hair dye; headache snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsaicine; venereal mixture; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine; essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions made to country dealers and Physicians. COME AND SEE. J. E. JOHNSON.
Kanessville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

We are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as
Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds
Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.
We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis. Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine specimens and prices.
Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.
Kanessville, Sept. 5, 1849.

CHARLES F. HOLLY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Residence—Savannah, Mo.

CLAIMS on Government for "Land Warrants," "Pensions" or "Arrears of Pay" promptly collected; or at the claimants' option, purchased at the highest cash price.

Office—at the Post-office, Savannah, Mo. Savannah, Mo., July 11, 1849—1y

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisites. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kanessville, March 6, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!

WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store honey, butter, eggs, cheese, lard, pork, venison hams, and other provisions, for which the highest market prices will be paid. Oct. 17 1849.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanessville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge. N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms. Kanessville, July 10, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanessville and vicinity, that they keep constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

PARISH & DIBBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanessville.

Kanessville, July 24, 1850.—5m

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,—at the old stand, the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We cheerfully offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT
C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—A splendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'.

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FL

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Among the ranks of human kind,
Some go before, and some behind,
But mark them well, and you shall find
Not all of them are Printers.

Of numbers off he takes the lead,
And is a gentleman, indeed,
For when the world has utmost need,
This very self same Printer.

The lessons which you learn at school,
That you might not grow up a fool,
Had all, in scientific rule,
Been published by the Printer.

How do your Presidents and Kings
Govern so many thousand things?
"Tis by the typewriter, and screws, and springs,
Belonging to the Printer.

The farmer, and mechanic, too,
Would, somehow, scarce know what to do;
Could they not get a certain view
Of work done by the Printer.

The doctor cannot meet the crows
Of all his cases, till he looks
Upon the pages of the books
Supplied him by the Printer.

The lawyer for a wit has passed,
But high as he his hand may cast,
He would be but a cipher, at the bar,
Were it not for the Printer.

Who is it that so neatly tells
The various goods the merchant sells,
Inviting all the buyers and sellers?
Who is it that the Printer?

Two classes of the human race,
Of different size, of different face,
Appears in this and every place—
Now obvious to the Printer!

One sings the bass on sharp and flats,
Bedecked with pantalons and hats,
And long-tailed coats, and smooth cravats;
Of this class is the Printer.

The other sings the treble sweet,
Adorned with frocks and bonnets neat,
And look! how beautiful and complete,
And lovely to the Printer!

'Tis Hygiene's will, of course you know,
These classes should in couples go,
And, since the world will have it so,
So be it, says the Printer.

There's not a man below the skies,
Who better understands to prize
The charms that grace a lady's eyes,
Than does this very Printer.

Young Missions, then, without debate,
'Tis he, you'll find, who truly estimate,
Before he sets the type to print,
The value of the Printer.

MISCELLANY.

We make the following extracts from Sidney Smith's "Sketches of Moral Philosophy," just published.

Change of Instinct.

The most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned in Darwin. The bees carried to Barbadoes and the Western Islands ceased to lay up any honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and the material for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, cut up their capital, resolved to work no longer, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses, and stinging the negroes.

Man in Society.

You spend your morning in learning from Hume, what happened at particular periods of your own history. You dine where some men tell you what he observed in the East Indies, and another discourses of brown sugar and Jamaica. It is from these perpetual rills of knowledge that you refresh yourself, and become strong and healthy as you are. If lions would consort together, and grow out the observations they have made about killing sheep and shepherds, the most likely plan for catching a calf grazing, and so forth, they could not fail to improve.

Indestructibility of Enjoyment.

Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it. A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure, and in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which time can erase from the mind of man. No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life, from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure, which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them; and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again.

Happiness as a Moral Agent.

That virtue gives happiness, we all know; but it is true that happiness contributes to virtue, the principle furnishes us with some sort of excuse for the errors excesses of able young men, at the bottom of life fretting with impatience under their obscurity, and hatching a thousand chimeras of being neglected and overlooked by the world. The natural cure of these errors is the sunshine of prosperity; as they get happier, they get better; and learn, from the respect which they receive from others, to respect themselves. "Whenever," says Mr. Lancaster, (in his book just published,) "I met with a boy particularly mischievous, I made him a monitor; I never knew this fail." The cause for the promotion, and the kind of encouragement it must occasion, I confess, appear rather singular; but on the effect, I have no sort of doubt.

Power of Habit.

Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions; whatever we do often, we become more apt to do. A snuff-taker begins with a pinch of snuff per day, and ends with a pound or two every month. Swearing begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation. Such like instances are of two common notoriety to need that they be adduced; but as I have before observed, at the very time that the tendency to do the thing is every day increasing, the pleasure resulting from it is, by the blunted sensibility of the bodily organ diminished; and the desire is irresist-

able, though the gratification is nothing. There is rather an entertaining example of this in Fielding's "Life of Jonathan Wild," in that scene where he is represented as playing at cards with the Count, a gambler. "Such," says Mr. Fielding, "was the power of habit over the minds of those illustrious persons, that Mr. Wild could not keep his hands out of the Count's pocket, though he knew they were empty; nor could the Count abstain from palming a card, though he was well aware Mr. Wild had no money to pay him."

Puns.

I have mentioned puns. There are, I believe, what I have denominated them—the wit of words. They are exactly the same to words that wit is to ideas, and consist in the sudden discovery of relations in language. A pun, to be perfection in its kind, should contain two meanings; the one common and obvious; the other, more remote; and in the notice which the mind takes of the relation between these two sets of words, and in the surprise which that relation excites, the pleasure of a pun consists. Miss Hamilton, in her book on education, mentions the instance of a boy so very neglectful, that he could never be brought to read the word *patriarchs*; but whenever he met with it he pronounced it *patridges*. A friend of the writer observed to her, that he could hardly consider a mere piece of negligence, for it appeared to him that the boy in calling them *patridges*, was *making game* of the *patriarchs*. Now there are two distinct meanings contained in the same phrase; for to make game of the *patriarchs* is to laugh at them; or to make game of them is by a very extravagant and laughable sort of ignorance of words, to rank them among pheasants, partridges, and other such delicacies, which the law takes under its protection, and calls *game*; and the whole pleasure derived from this pun consists in the sudden discovery that two such different meanings are referable to one form of expression. I have very little to say about puns; they are in very bad repute, and so they ought to be. The wit of language is so miserably inferior to the wit of ideas, that it is very deservedly driven out of good company. Sometimes, indeed, a pun makes its appearance, which seems for a moment to redeem its species; but we must not be deceived by them; it is a radically bad race of wit. By unremitting persecution, it has been at last got under and driven into cloisters—from whence it must never again be suffered to emerge into the light of the world.

A Bot Fairly Won; Or, the Ventriloquist Nonplussed.

It was some years prior to the Revolution, when the good old laws for hanging people for numerous crimes (for which a short imprisonment answers now-a-days) were in full vogue, that a small party were gathered one bright moonlight night in an ending cellar, in the city of New York, around an old table, from which the stein rose to the ceiling as it left the surface of a large dish of soup set in its centre. The party appeared in a merry humor, and as three noted characters had that day swung from the scaffold, the topic of conversation naturally turned upon the execution.

"Old Jake died game at all events," said one of the men.

"I'm 'braid that's mor'n you'll do," retorted another.

"I don't fear death in any shape," replied the first speaker.

"You don't hey!" suddenly chimed in a third person.

"No, I don't, nor I can't be scared either." Was the bragging answer.

"You can't, hump—allow me to doubt that, will you?" sneered his opponent.

"If you don't believe it, you are freely privileged to test me, but mind you, the consequences be on your own head, not mine."

"Well, we'll see. You don't fear dead people; do you?"

"Not so much as living ones."

"Very well. Now then, I'll bet you twenty dollars, that you don't go down to the scaffold and feed one of the men hung to day, with some hot soup."

"Are you in earnest?"

"Never more so in my life; there's the money—let's see you cover it."

The boaster put his hand in his pocket, drew forth a well-filled wallet, and placed twenty more dollars upon the table.

"Then you take the bet?" exclaimed the opponent in a surprised voice.

"I do. Let George hold the stakes."

The preliminaries were soon all arranged, and with a bowl of soup and spoon the boaster took his way to the scaffold.

Now it so happened that the person with whom he had bet was a ventriloquist, and no sooner had he left the house, when his opponent also departed, taking a short by-way to the scaffold, by which means he reached the place three or four minutes in advance of the soup feeder, and getting under it, took his station behind one of the posts, and awaited his coming. In a few moments the bragger appeared, and when at the steps he looked cautiously around him, then quickly ascended, and stood beside one of the corpses. The wind moaned and the chains creaked, as the bodies swung to and fro, but without hesitation, the boaster seized the spoon, and raised it full of soup to the dead man's lips. Now was the ventriloquist's time. As the handle of the spoon was raised, the corpse suddenly exclaimed in the sepulchral tones of the dead—

"It's hot!"

"Well d—n you, blow it then!" was the instant retort of the feeder, as he coolly lowered the spoon, descended the scaffold, and took his way back to the cellar.

The ventriloquist also made tracks for the same place, and fully testified that the bet had been fairly won, and swearing that after what had taken place that night his opponent might brag as much as he pleased, but he wouldn't bet another wager out of him.

Let your thoughts be fit and suitable for the subject. Every day have higher thoughts of God—lower thoughts of self—kind thoughts of your brethren, and more hopeful thoughts of all around you.

There's many a good wife that can't sing and dance well.

Woman's Mission.

How strange it seems, says the City Item, to hear a harsh word fall from a woman's mouth. To hear a stern rebuke issue from lips which we have always been taught to think were the portals whence fell those pearls of life, the gentle syllables of love. Since our earliest childhood, when every grief was forgotten in the kind caress and gentle tone of a doting mother, we have looked on woman as a being to brighten the dark hours of man's life, to comfort him in sorrow, and linger near him in affliction. Instead of supposing our own sex the strongest in misfortune, we have always fancied that woman was our stay and support, and that her mind was not so easily overpowered by grief. This is for the most part true. The woman's hand that soothes the burning pillow of the dying; 'tis woman's form that hovers near the abode of misery, bringing comfort and happiness where want and poverty had long reigned, and 'tis woman's love that falls on the ear of the guilty one, shows him the errors of his ways, and leads him from the path of shame and ignominy.

It is not long since we saw an instance of man's devotion, which led us to the belief that there are as kindly and gentle chords of tenderness naturally planted in his breast as there are in woman's.

With a friend we took a seat in the cars to spend a day in a neighboring town. Seated at the farthest end, we saw a woman wrapped in a large black shawl, and a hood of the same color was drawn nearly over her face. Suddenly she tore it back, and starting up, laughed and shrieked with a wild unearthly voice. She was a maniac. The light of reason was gone, and the dark pall of madness hung over her brain. By her side sat a man whose arm encircled her slim waist, while ever and anon he breathed some kind word into her ear which soothed her paroxysms. The voice, which, in balcyon days of youth, wrought the spell of love upon her heart, and not even in this dark hour lost its power, and he would gaze into her hollow orbs with so much tenderness that we almost wept to find his look rewarded only by the cold, unconscious stare of the maniac. As we gazed on them, we thought what a lesson for some in the world, some who have recently been endeavoring to sever the holy bonds of matrimony, because the gilt is worn from the chains of love. If you could have seen this man clinging to the wreck of all his hopes and joys, clinging fervently to her whom he had wedded in youth and beauty, when the bloom of health was on her cheek, and the fire of intellect in her eye, when she indeed most needed him, it would have been a sad but terrible lesson to them. There are some we know who seel at the constancy of man, and mock the idea of his own loving, but here was an instance of pure devotion as ever warmed a human heart. We parted from them with a deep regret that such love was so rare.

A Dandy's Creed.

I believe that a gentleman is any person with a tolerable suit of clothes, a watch and snuff-box in his pocket, and a quizzing glass suspended from his neck.

I believe that honor means standing well; that advice means an affront; and conviction a lenden pill.

I believe that adoration is only due to a fine woman, or her purse; and that a woman can keep one secret—namely, her age.

I believe that playing at *range et noir* is the only honorable way of getting a livelihood; that a man of honor never pays his tradesmen, because they are pack of scoundrels; and that buying goods means ordering them without the purpose of paying.

I believe that debt is a necessary evil.

I believe *dress* means nakedness in females; that *habund* implies a person engaged to pay a woman's debts; that *economy* means pusillanimity; and that any person talking about decency is a bore.

I believe that there is not a cleverer or prettier fellow in the town than myself; and that as regards the women, I am perfectly irresistible.—[N. Y. Fashion.

"Aunt, Aunt Parlington!" said little Bodderskins, "they will not wait until I put salt on their tails; and with that he fell a-weeping."

"The tears of childhood," said Miss Frederika Bremer, "are the true holy water. They flow in pearly clearness from the sorrows of the heart, as fresh springs from the bowels of the mountains." Mrs. Parlington felt this. Like all matrons of good new England, her heart is tender and true, pulsating to its innermost radiance with good.

THE MORTAL REMAINS OF JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States, were yesterday removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetery, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies of public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the private vault prepared for them, in the beautiful lawn, in front of the family residence in this city.—[Nashville True Whig, 25.

CUBA.—All is quiet in our relations with Spain. The bodies of those shot are to be returned to the United States and be decently, perhaps honorably buried—mausoleums raised to their memory at some future time both in Cuba and the States. Those taken upon neutral grounds, and now in the dungeons of the Moro Castle, though not allowed to be visited by the American Consuls, we are assured by Don De Sa Baren, they are well supplied with all the elegancies of life, and after a few Spanish preliminaries are gone through with, will be released and conducted home in the Pizarro. Who would not prefer so comfortable, so elevated a position to the common monotony of American freedom? Spain has more than redeemed herself in this grand enterprise. She feels it, knows it, and is now about to attack and crush the liberties of Hayti. Will the United States be dazzled with the glory and contribute her might to the grandeur of Spain? Or have we internal difficulties enough for immediate occupation?

There are two ways of gaining a reputation; to be praised by honest men, or abused by rogues.

ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

GRAND EXHIBITION AT THE NEW STORE OF J. A. KELTING & CO.

Performances every day in the week—Sundays excepted.

Admission Free—Children half price.

The subscribers are now receiving and exhibiting to an "admirable public" the best assortment of GOODS.

Ever offered to the citizens of the Independent State of Iowa. Among which may be found: Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Bleached and Brown Madras, Gingham, Cashmeres, Prints, Alpines, Linens, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Ladies' Caps, Boots and Shoes.

READY MADE CLOTHING of every description—from a three dollar suit to the "Height of Extravagance," suited to the taste of the most fastidious old bachelor that ever cast sheep's eyes on the fair of the Land.

Also a splendid assortment of Fancy Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants. Supplied with every article wanted on the journey, at as cheap rates as at any place west of New York. In short they intend their establishment shall not be behind the first houses in the country in point of variety and cheapness. All in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, as nothing will be charged for showing goods on the ENSIGN OF THE WEST.

Kanesville, (Council Bluffs,) Iowa, Jan. 15 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter. Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY, St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern States the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally.

Ladies dress goods and fancy finery of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles. Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Quensware—extra assortment.

Hardware—cutlery, crockery, glass, &c. Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, quensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; antelope, blanket, calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; plates and shovels; tea, sugar, coffee; molasses; salt; put out four day stuffs; rope, castings, &c., &c.

We have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING. Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR, Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who wish to do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfit, will necessarily remain in our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG, St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236, Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Cutters;	" do Cloth buskins;
" Light do "	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slip "	" Gentlemen's calf Boots;
" Fancy do "	" do pump-sole do "
" Black Kid Well "	" do Monroe slippers;
" Ties;	" Mrs. calf p'd brogans;
" do do Buskins;	" do Pumps;
" Phil. Polka Slip "	" do do "
" pers;	" do kip do "
" do Gaiter Boots; Boys' calf Brogans;	" do "
" do Grano do "	" do kip do "
" half Gaiters;	" do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door south of Liberty Engine House, and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money.

DAVID CROCK.

St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

Council Bluffs Drug Store.

WE have received a good assortment of Drugs and Medicines and a small lot of Books and Stationary per steamer Salt Lake which we will sell at a small advance from St. Louis prices. Small profits and Ready Sales is our motto. Two of our firm being Practicing Physicians the public may depend upon getting none but genuine articles at our store. DR. SMITH & CLARK will attend to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

DR. SMITH, CLARK & CO. [Iowa Republican, Iowa Star, DuBoque, Telegraph, Banner & Gazette, Davenport; Western Democrat & Journal, Andrew; Jeffersonian, Galena, will please copy, and send bill to Dr. Clark.] Council Bluffs, June 20, 1850.—[110]

EPICURES ATTENTION.

GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have breakfast, Dinner or Supper for 25 cents per meal, (at the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of the Printing office. Also two or three boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr. Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

D. BALLO, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the purpose.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

E. J. HARPER, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER, Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROS.

OH YES!

The Old Pioneer on the Track Again!

MR. HENRY W. MILLER, well known in this region, as one of the first western men, has joined us as partner; and we have removed our large stock of English Goods,

to our new store opposite our late stand; and in addition to the largest and

Best Stock of Hardware and Smallwares in Kanesville, we have selected some superior lots of

Dry Goods, Iron, Steel, Springs, Axes, Axes and Holloware,

in the St. Louis Market, expressly for the WINTER TRADE, and the necessities of this community.

We have re-marked all our goods and have agreed to sell off our stock—superior in quality though it be—at prices sufficiently low to induce a continuation and increase of our trade; and to remove an influence existing, not altogether without foundation, that some of the goods of the late firm—Brown & Barham were too high. In a word, we only want to live among you and desire not to enrich ourselves, at your cost, we wish "to spend and be spent," for the goods of the season, which is to us, as to you the present and best. Our motto in business, is and shall be

"Small Profits and Quick Returns."

The truthfulness of which you cannot prove unless you come and trade with us.

N. B. All accounts due to the late firm—Brown & Barham, will be received, settled and accounted for by

THOMAS D. BROWN, at Brown & Miller's store.

Kanesville, Oct. 14, 1849.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri, T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Quensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for us.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

3000 shawls;	13000 lbs salted butter;
3000 shawls;	5000 lbs salted lard;
12000 lbs salted iron.	5000 lbs salted lard;
1000 lbs castings;	1700 yds. uds. uds. prints;
100 lbs sugar;	1270 yds. uds. uds. prints;
45 lbs whisky;	1300 yds. uds. uds. prints;
any quantity of Paints, Oil,	

DYE STUFFS, Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass, Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO. Linden, April 3, 1850.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NICHNABOT-TEWA.

THE undersigned have erected a bridge across the NICHNABOT River at the Rock Ford at their own expense, directly on the Route from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kanesville, Old Fort Kearney and the Mouth of Platte river. The road is excellent and the Bottoms is above high water mark. Emigrants can cross with safety and without delay. Charges cheap. And they leave it to the discerning public to say whether they shall be patronized or not.

CANSLER & LIVERMORE, Fremont County, Iowa, May 1, 1850.—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the

BIG COFFEE POT. DUSTIN AMY. Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH (Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.) St. Joseph, Missouri.

BE, leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening, at the old stand.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Quensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will be attended to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commissioning business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH. St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS, Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Tea, Wine, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities and prices, on the following terms: purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH, Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

Post Office Department, CONTRACT OFFICE, May 20, 1850.

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS of the United States from the 1st day of August, 1850, to the 30th day of June, 1851, inclusive, on the following route, and in the time hereinafter specified, (the bidder, specifying his mode of conveyance,) will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 10 A. M., of the 1st day of July, 1850, to be decided the same day:

MISSOURI.

No. 4965. From Independence, Missouri, by Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, Fort Smith, Salt Lake, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Grand Ronde, and the Dalles, to Oregon City, Oregon Territory, 1,900 miles, and back four times a year. Leave Independence on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M. Arrive at Oregon City in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.

Leave Oregon City on the 1st day of July, October, January, and April in each year at 6 A. M. Arrive at Independence in 60 days thereafter by 6 P. M.

Proposals to carry the mail upon the most direct route from Independence, by Salt Lake, to Oregon City will be considered; also, separate proposals for so much of the foregoing service, either on the most direct road or by the route named, as lies between Independence and Salt Lake and between Salt Lake and Oregon City, will be considered; also, for service to Salt Lake and back twice a year, leaving Independence and Salt Lake on the first day of each month and arriving at the other end of the route on the last day of same month; and also for eight trips a year.

Proposals to commence the route at Kane, Iowa, or at St. Joseph, Missouri, instead of Independence, will be considered.

For notes see general advertisement and the following, viz:

FORM FOR A BID

"I (or we, as the case may be) (here write the name or names in full) of (here state the residence or residences) hereby propose to carry the mail on No. 4965, from Independence, Mo., to Oregon City, Mo., by the route named, and to perform the service proposed, by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of \$—

Dated

Form of a guaranty to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned (here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors) guarantees that (here insert the name of the bidder or bidders) is (are) the same as he (she or they) claim for carrying the mail on No. 4965, from Independence, Mo., to Oregon City, Mo., by the route named, and to perform the service proposed, by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of \$—

Dated

Form of certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, certified that the guarantors above named are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated

This bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Principal Assistant Postmaster at the Missouri Proposals in (name the State and Territory,) written on the face of the letter and should be deposited in time to be received by or before the 1st day of July next at 10 o'clock A. M. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantor should be duly certified.

A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to perform the service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and is obvious that no mail contractor may ask, or more running time to the trip, or a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads; but beyond these changes a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not made for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

June 20th, 41.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.

G. W. HARRIS, Silver Smith & Watch Repairer, is prepared to execute any business in his line with neatness and dispatch. Shop little North of the Printing Office. Kanesville, March 7, 1849. 6m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS.

Needham & Ferguson, OR THE **DESERT HOUSE** OR

Have just received per steamer, a large and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store:

SUGAR, light and dark, for emigrants. COFFEE. TEA, in small quarter boxes. GROCERIES, heavy stock. RICE. HARD BREAD. WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality. DRIED BEEF. FLOUR, best brand. DRY GOODS, an extensive stock. STOVES, Premium. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the **DESERT HOUSE**

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods. N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to whole-sale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

ham. The procession was then formed in the following order, viz: Presidents of the day and Father Stoddard. Vice Presidents. Clerks of the Day. Marshal. Strangers. Marshal. Visitors. Aged People. Youth.

The music being placed at the head of the procession, we were then marched around the square near the Bowery, and were seated at the table, covered with the luxuries of life, and first fruits of the earth, even to overflowing. There were seated around the table, one hundred and seventy-six couple, and all partook freely, till every heart was satisfied. After dinner was over, Br James Wareham arose, and made some very appropriate remarks in reference to the trials and tribulations of the Saints in these last days; and also the blessings they have received. Even the privilege we have this day enjoyed, is a demonstrating proof, that we are blessed above all people. Father Stoddard then arose, and spoke upon the principles that had been advanced through the day, and also gave the brethren some very good counsel and advice, which was truly edifying to every true and faithful saint of God.

Closing Benediction by John Laird. Presidents of the day. BENJAMIN GARDNER, JOHN WOOD. JOHN W. LARLEY, Clerk.

Washington's Farewell Address. Gen. George Washington in his farewell address being endowed with the spirit of truth, and foreseeing that a day would come when party spirit would run high, and that it would distract the councils of the nation, and admit of foreign influence to creep in; and that party spirit, if allowed, would soon get so hot that the utmost diligence and caution would not prevent it from bursting into a flame and thereby consume the nation.

We make the following beautiful extract from it: "I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally."

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge, natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries, has perpetuated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads, at length, to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incite the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which, nevertheless, ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

"It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself, through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

"There is an opinion that parties, in free countries, are useful checks upon the administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This, within certain limits, is probably true; and in governments of a monarchical cast, patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming it should consume.

Military Posts.—As the government has issued orders, directing a reconnaissance of the country, between Fort Leavenworth and Seneca Fe, for the purpose of selecting suitable sites for the erection of four military forts on that route, we hope the government will extend their operations a little further, and erect a fort near Council Bluffs. At this time, a heavy and important trade is now carried on between the Mormons at Salt Lake, and the citizens of the United States, and it is but just and proper that some protection should be shown them. In addition to this, there are at this time several tribes of Indians, near the Bluffs, who are continually committing depredations upon the citizens in the neighborhood, and a few companies of dragoons at some point near the Bluffs would have the effect of keeping these red men under proper subjection.—[Adventure.

Boston, 25th July.

Littlefield and Professor Webster had an interview yesterday in jail, at the desire of the latter. The Professor said he could not rest until he had acknowledged that he had done Littlefield great injury, and asked his forgiveness. He said that Littlefield, in his testimony, had told nothing but the truth, but that he [Webster] knew nothing about the sledge hammer.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 21, 1850.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

We publish the following letter by request of a gentleman at Council Bluffs. The signatures are acquainted with and acknowledge them to be genuine. A. W. Babbitt, who came here on an electioneering tour acknowledges them, and also claims to be under their instructions to go to Washington to transact business for the people of Deseret. If he was the Delegate of the people of the Great Basin, and sent to Washington to transact business for the inhabitants of that place—which we have no doubt—why did he transcend the bounds of his mission, and leave the interests of the people of Deseret to take care of themselves at Washington and run to Kanesville to advise the people of this place if they did not vote the Locofoco ticket, to undertake to procure any kind of Government for Deseret would be useless! If Congress does not think proper to establish a State or Territorial Government in Deseret, perhaps, she will be able to sustain herself a year or two longer, as well as she has heretofore. Why did Mr. Babbitt forsake the interests of the people of Deseret at Washington to come here and spend \$500 dollars to try to prevent men from voting the Whig ticket, according to his own acknowledgement in a public speech? It looks to our vision that he could not consider the interests of the people of Deseret very sacred to leave them in the hour of trial.

According to the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Washington July 20th, it shows that he should have been there to try before Congress the expediency of admitting him as the Delegate of the people of Deseret, instead of his being here, and it is not probable that he will get back in season to do anything for her interest before Congress adjourns, which has probably adjourned. Pray what effect can the vote of Pottawatomie have on Congress when it will not reach Washington much before it adjourns?

"Horse.—The Mexican delegate question was disposed of finally, by excluding him by a vote of 105 to 93. Finally, after considerable debate the report of the committee of elections, declaring it inexpedient to admit A. W. Babbitt to a seat in the House, as delegate from Deseret, was adopted by yeas 105, and nays 77. The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

We have been on nettles for sometime to know where Mr. Babbitt got this \$500 to spend so lavishly for electioneering. Perhaps some of the knowing ones can give the desired information. A person who is sent as a delegate is answerable to those who send him, and if he can account to the people of the State of Deseret for his conduct, we have nothing to say. His business according to an extract in the following letter to A. C. Dodge, Esq., was as follows: "Mr. Babbitt, goes out as the Delegate of this people to transact business at Washington." We cannot find a word authorizing him to come to Kanesville, or delegated to use his influence against Pres. Hyde, or to counsel and advise the people of Pottawatomie county, but we can find plenty authorizing Pres. Orson Hyde, to advise and counsel the members of our church in all matters pertaining to their present interest and future welfare. Every man should know his place in the kingdom of God, and Mr. Babbitt knows very well that his field of labor is at Washington, and not here. He might with equal propriety proceed to England, and at the Court of St. James ask the British Government to extend their laws over the State of Deseret, because some of her subjects had congregated in the valleys of the Mountains as to come here and tell the people of Pottawatomie county to vote the Locofoco ticket, if they did not, every thing in regard to Deseret would be lost. We believe that there is still virtue enough in Congress to give Deseret an equal chance with the other Territorial Governments. We respect every man in his place, and are willing to aid and assist him in the discharge of his lawful duties.

We respect Mr. Babbitt as the Delegate of the people of Deseret to lay before Congress their wants, and to use all the influence that he could bring to bear upon the final result of their obtaining either a State or Territorial Government, and sincerely hope that Congress will give them the desired Government.

Mr. Hyde is placed here by the authorities of the Church in the Valley to counsel and advise the people of our Church in all matters pertaining to their interests, and it is not the desire of the people that any person should come here to counsel and advise them without they have the authority from the right source.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

July 20, 1849.

Hon. A. C. Dodge.—Dear Sir: We learn with great pleasure through our much esteemed friend, A. W. Babbitt, Esq., that you have been elected by the Legislature of your State, Senator for the term of six years. We have not had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you but from representations of Mr. Babbitt, and from other sources, we cannot but indulge the belief that your election will give general satisfaction to our people.

Mr. Babbitt goes out as the Delegate of this people to transact business at Washington, and any assistance you shall render him will be truly appreciated by a grateful people, while you may be assured of our highest satisfaction and esteem.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Jacob Bigler and A. P. Chesley, are intending to take cattle upon the Rushes, on the Boyon to winter, they are both men of experience in these matters as they have been there several winters before. See their advertisements in another column.

Our Town and Merchants.

This place is growing very rapidly, and we have in addition to about fifty dwellings put up this season, a large commission house, also, two large and commodious stores are in progress of erection, one by our enterprising friends, Donnell, Stutsman & Co., the other by Mr. Hall, a thorough business man; both of which will be completed in season for the reception of their heavy stocks of goods which they intend purchasing this fall. Mr. Voorhis is also making large additions to his heretofore well known house. Messrs. Needham & Ferguson of the Bee Hive, are continually at work carrying honey to their hive. The Elephant, under the management of Messrs. Tootle & Brother, are filling his trunk, to be prepared for a heavy trade at fair prices. The Bluff Store, kept by the Old Pioneer, is determined that it shall not be surpassed, and they have a large and heavy stock of Goods. The Emporium, who are always busy with every notion that you could name; if you should visit the other stores and not find the article you want, just run into the Emporium, you will be sure and find it there. Not forgetting if you want the news of the day call at the Frontier Guardian Office, and subscribe for it.

Our enterprising merchants are intending to lay in heavy stocks of goods for the Spring trade. They expect a heavier emigration this way next spring than ever before. This frontier country is growing in importance, and a great quantity of goods are wanted here for emigrants, also there are many goods purchased here to trade with again at Salt Lake. Persons having from \$500 to \$1000 capital would spend their money at this point if they could only have the goods here; and these things our merchants understand, and are preparing to lay in very heavy stocks of goods. Emigrants need not fear but what everything can be obtained here lower than they can afford to haul it to this place. We are in hopes that two or three thousand head of cattle will be drove into this market during the winter; they will all be needed.

FROM ELDER ORSON HYDE.

We have received a letter from Elder Orson Hyde, editor of this paper, written 15 miles on this side of Fort Kearney, dated July 11th. He states that himself and his company are well and getting on finely; but that the emigrants have suffered much from cholera; about 60 of our people have died between the Missouri river and the Fort. (names not given.) He also states that sickness was abating pretty much. Grass and water plenty, and musketeers by the wholesale.

Just as we were writing the above, another letter was laid on our table from Joseph Kelly, one of Elder Hyde's company written on the banks of the Platte, beyond Fort Laramie, dated, July 23d. It also contains the cheering news that they are all well and in sight of the mountains, and that they expect to complete the journey in 35 days from the time of starting.

We are glad to hear from our friends, and it increases our joy to learn that our much esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Elder Orson Hyde, and his company are well, and in good spirits; and we hope that they will continue to enjoy the same blessing until they return, and we have the pleasure of receiving them again into our midst to share of the hospitality and kindness of our citizens.

From the Plains.

We have received two letters from the two last emigrating companies for the Valley. One from Bishop Hunter's company, another from Joseph Young's. Both letters were written at Fort Kearney. Out of the Bishop's company, 3 were seized with cholera, but only one died, and out of Joseph Young's, Ezra Dickford, from Bullock's Grove in this country, died since the mail came through.

We are glad to learn of the health and prosperity of these two companies, notwithstanding the false reports which were put in circulation at this place respecting the Bishop's company. We felt confident at the time, that they were not true, but now our faith is confirmed, and we leave the public to judge the truth of similar reports, which were put in circulation through the same channels.

Further News From the Plains.

Two men from the State of New York, arrived here on the 13th inst, they left Fort Leavenworth, on the 10th of May en route for California, in company with ten others. They proceeded up the southern route and they state that the scene witnessed by them was truly lamentable. Mr. William Townsend, one of the above named gentlemen says: that it is his unqualified opinion, that not less than one thousand persons have died between Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Laramie. And that at several of the camping places he saw from ten to twelve graves close together in one place. He attributes the sickness to the bad water, on the southern route.

Mr. T. and his companion Mr. W. Roberts, proceeded as far as the Upper Crossing of the Platte and there lost the last of their Company by cholera. Becoming discouraged, they returned, coming back on the northern route which they state is very healthy, and all the graves seen by them, were only four.

Profanity.

Swearing or taking the name of the Lord in vain, is considered by some, and we may safely say by many, not only in this town, but in other towns and cities also, to be highly respectable, or is used as being such; Why? Because the persons who use it, only do it to endorse their own vile sentiments, and try to carry into effect their evil purposes under the endorsement of this holy name. Will the Lord hold guiltless such characters, who thus impose upon him? We answer no. The Lord is jealous of his honor, and he has declared in these last days, that his scourges will inevitably fall on those who blaspheme his name, and do not fear him. In the world such things may be looked for, but among the Saints, who profess to know his name and fear him, these things ought not to exist. A gentleman in the real sense of the term would not use such language, because it is low, mean, and disgusting, yes, revolting to the hearts of such as love morality and virtue. Cease then, from this unbecoming course, and teach your children to reverence the name of the Lord, and to keep his commandments, then will your light spring forth like the morning, and your path be enlightened as the noon-day.

Fort Des Moines Mail.

Messrs. Frink & Walker, we understand have taken the contract of carrying the mail between this point and Fort Des Moines. They come in punctually, at the time specified in their contract with the Post Office Department. We now feel confident that the mail service for this place will be performed with punctuality.

Things to be Remembered.

Are you procuring the requisite quantity of hay? Is it well stacked, and secured against destruction from cattle, &c. If so, all is well, you are doing your duty, and God will bless you; if not, remember that the hay ought not to share of the labors of the industrious and diligent. Have you broked up the prairie, and making the necessary preparations to sow fall wheat? If you are, you are doing what is right. Have you attended to establishing schools, &c., throughout the county and filled up the little vacancies by your own good judgement and spent part of your time in prayer, thanksgiving and watchfulness? These things ought to be done, and not leave any other duty undone.

We love to see the Saints prosper, and others equally so, although they may not belong to our community. The Guardian will not differ with any class of men, either political or religious without they are deviating from a course that we believe to be right, although we advocate more particularly the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Who would not support a paper of such a character? whose whole object and aim is to exalt virtue and deprecate vice in its various forms. We think a man or woman that would not support it, has not that interest for their own salvation that they should have, and are a detriment to the cause of virtue and truth. We leave the people to judge.

Cholera.

There has been several cases of cholera in our town this season, but not enough to create the alarm which at present exists. There has been but twelve deaths since the commencement of the season. The following persons have died of cholera since the 1st of May. Mr. Richard Hewitt, Mrs. Hannah Martin, Mr. Roberts, late of Ohio, B. J. Bigler, son of Jacob G. Bigler, Mrs. E. P. Cromby, Mrs. Sarah Evans, Mrs. Mifflins youngest child, T. B. Parker, Kelsey Barton's youngest child, Miss Evira Sherman and Mrs. Elizabeth Kelting. A number of the above have died more from fright than actual cholera.

We deprecate in the strongest terms the practice that is prevalent among the female portion of our community going from one house to another mourning over the sick and deceased, and in time of cholera it is entirely wrong, for if person are naturally timid. It commences upon the mind, their mind runs down, and then imagination is very powerful, which brings on the diarrhoea, and the system becomes relaxed, and capable of receiving any kind of disease. Although we may feel to mourn the loss of friends near and dear, we cannot approve at this time of persons going from house to house to mourn. If you feel like mourning, wait till the season is more healthy, and no cholera lurking in our midst, but at this time, when it is sickly, keep up your spirits; be cheerful to all around you, which is the best remedy against this "overflowing scourge and desolating sickness." It has been reported abroad that eight deaths were occurring here daily, which are about as many as have occurred for three months.

Since writing the above there has four more deaths occurred by cholera. Mrs. Lewis Robins, Mrs. Alice Moody, Janette Huntington, of cholera infantum, and Seth Sherman. At present there is no new cases, and those that were attacked are fast recovering.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop has been appointed United States Senator in Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Webster. We regard this as a most excellent selection. Mr. Winthrop is a man of superior attainments, and one of the purest whigs in the land.

Death of Hon. Daniel P. King.

Boston, July 26. The Hon Daniel P. King, member of Congress from the Second District of this State, died yesterday of dysentery contracted at Washington. His funeral took place this afternoon at Danvers. Pearson the murderer was hung to-day, for the murder of his wife and children.

Three Cent Pieces.

This new coin has just been issued from the mint at Philadelphia. On one side are the words "United States of America," in which is a circular wreath, enclosing the numerical "111." On the reverse side is the Liberty Cap, inscribed with the word "Liberty," and surrounded with rays. Underneath the cap are the figures "1850."

We refer our readers to the medical notice of B. Y. Shelly in another column. He is located for the present at the Bluff House. He is spoken of in high terms by those who have employed him, as a skillful and gentlemanly physician.

Weekly Coach from Kanesville to St. Joseph, Mo.

Our friends Ferris & Sanford have put some good coaches on the above route. They come in and leave punctually at the hour advertised. Passengers can rely upon the arrangement which they have made in their advertisement. See Advertisement in another column.

Request.

Dr. Luke Johnson, Assistant Marshal, for Pottawatomie county, would feel obliged if the Presidents or clerks, of the different branches of the church in this county would furnish him with the names of their members, and also the names of any other person who may be living near, although they may not belong to the church; so as to aid him in obtaining the necessary information, where to find them when he is out taking the census, as his business will commence soon. Please advise the foregoing at your first public meeting so as to facilitate his progress in the performance of this duty.

We have received a communication from "40 Gals," which we shall publish in our next.

California.

An overland party, which left Independence in April last, has arrived at the gold mines. They had packed mules, and in ten days passed 600 teams. In crossing the mountains they found the snow from 15 to 30 feet deep, but so hard, that their mules made but slight impression on it. They averaged 30 miles per day, and men and mules arrived in good health and condition.

Wanted.—Cash will be paid for prime butter at this office.

Weather.

The weather has been excessively hot and dry since the 1st of July, until Monday morning, when it changed and in the evening we had a fine shower of rain. We have not had rain enough since the 1st, to wet the face of the earth, and everything is dried and parched up. We are in hopes now that the weather has changed that we shall have still more rain. It has rained in every direction, but at this point and a circumference of about 20 miles.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

To the Editors of the Frontier Guardian.

DEAR SIR: The peculiarity of the season, the intense heat and the prevalence of a species of cholera, and its fatality call for some energetic measures to avert the calamity. I would recommend that a meeting be called to adopt some measures for this purpose. There are several items that are important among the first, is that some more speedy way of interment be adopted, and so prevent persons who have died with cholera being kept forty-eight or even twenty-four hours. It is only contagious when persons dying with it are kept above ground. 2d, persons should be prohibited from feeding their horses in the Public Square and so make a place for hogs, dogs and cattle to gather at day and night. 3d, No slaughtering house should be allowed to exist in town, and restrictions placed upon the meat market, for meat is not good this hot and unhealthy season, not only that, but cholera is in almost every thing that grows and especially that breathes this atmosphere. A committee of vigilance to see these things (if adopted,) carried into effect ought to be appointed, and to visit the back premises of every house, and see that the streets are cleaned. These things, will, I conceive, be productive of health. Yours, &c., A LOVER OF HEALTH.

Kanesville, Aug. 10, 1850.

THE ELECTION RETURNS—Official.

		Precincts.				
		Kanesville.	Rockyford.	Councilville.	Silver Creek.	Indian town.
		328	79	28	11	446
For Governor.	James L. Thompson,	328	79	28	11	446
Stephen Hempstead,	75	6	1	82		
For Sec. of State.	Isaac Cook,	333	79	28	11	451
Geo. W. McCleary,	71	6	1	78		
For Auditor.	Wm. H. Seavers,	333	79	28	11	451
Wm. Puttee,	71	6	1	78		
For Treasurer.	Evan Jay,	335	79	28	11	453
Israel Kister,	16	6	1	23		
For Treasurer of the Board of Public Works.	Dr. James Nesler,	332	79	28	11	450
Geo. G. Wright,	72	6	1	79		
For Congress, 1st District.	Geo. G. Wright,	339	79	28	12	458
Bernhart Honn,	73	6	1	80		
		COUNTY OFFICERS.				
For Sheriff.	Alexander McRae,	328	79	39	13	459
Egbert Ellsworth,	129			129		
For County Commissioner.	Calvin C. Pendleton,	419	79	35	13	567
Evan M. Green,	15			15		
For District Clerk.	James Sloan,	417	79	34	13	567
Geo. P. Styles,	21			21		
David Devoil,	21			21		
For Judge of Probate.	Jacob G. Bigler,	450	79	40	13	582
For Coroner.	Isaac Bullock,	417	79	39	13	578
For Recorder, Treasurer and Collector.	Luke Johnson,	426	79	33	13	515
C. H. Bassett,	15			15		
Prosecuting Attorney.	James Sloan,	418	79	32	13	513
Geo. P. Styles,	24			24		
Scattering,	2			2		
For County Surveyor.	Thomas Burdick,	436	79	33	13	561
For Sealer Weights and Measures.	C. C. Pendleton,	446	79	35	13	573
For Representative.	Henry W. Miller,	419	79	33	13	541
Thos. Burdick,	15			15		
No election was held at Silver Creek precinct.						

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PELL.—Sir Robert Pell, Ex-member of the British Parliament was killed by being thrown from his horse on the evening of June 29th.

Elections Returns.

We have not received sufficient returns from the eastern part of the State to tell what the result will be, but from the complexion of affairs. It seems that the State Ticket will be entirely Democratic. Wright's election is still uncertain, although he run very strong in Lee county. We shall be able to give our readers a better account in our next. By that time we shall ascertain what has been done throughout the entire State.

Cattle, Hogs and Chickens.

We are more than astonished at the patience of some of the citizens of this place, who can look on, and see the fruits of their spring and summer's labor totally destroyed, scarcely without a murmur or complaint. Brethren, and friends who have borne until forbearance remains no longer a virtue, and are determined to speak in your behalf; and let those who are so careless, about their cows, hogs and chickens know, that if they do not endeavor to restrain them from such depredations, they will have to foot the bill. It is aggravating in the extreme to have your corn, &c., torn down and trampled under feet of animals, about the time that you are expecting to lay up your little treasure for yourself and family against a day to come; and to have your potatoes dug up by hogs and destroyed, when you are contemplating upon the happy period that you and your family will share of the blessed feast. Chickens have eaten your cabbage, &c., and out of all that you sowed and planted in the spring, you have nothing in return but disappointment and chagrin. We have a word of consolation for you, "remember that it is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong," and the owners of such breachy creatures, should have to pay you four fold; inasmuch as you have done your duty towards having a good fence around your lot. Where is the person that is so dead to the interest of his neighbor and humanity that would look on with indifference? We hope they cannot be found. But at the same time such things are permitted to exist in our midst, and no effort being made to put a stop to them. You who have cows, and are careless as to their whereabouts at night, had better look out, for if they are in your neighbor's garden destroying and eating up his scanty supply you may rest assured, that no blessing can flow from such acts, and you are in a great degree responsible for them. We would suggest a plan, get a few rails and fence in your cows every night and the present evil will be obviated, and society in general benefited by the operation.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian.

		Since August 7, 1850.	
June S. Smith,	50	Welthy Tuttle,	2 00
Geo W Harris,	1 00	Dr. Coulson,	1 00
Rufus Fisher,	1 00	A. V. Ratten,	1 00
John L. Butler,	1 00	G. W. Armstrong,	1 00
John Reese,	1 00	S. P. Rose,	2 00
Mary Southwick,	50	S. Disbrow, Esq.,	2 00
James Hill,	1 00	Henry Davenish,	1 00
Lydia Richards,	1 00	Horace Bartlett,	1 00
Ira Wilson,	1 00	Adam Stephens,	1 00
Benjamin Wiley,	1 00	J. N. Dougherty,	2 00

We learn from some of our late exchanges that an atrocious attack was made upon the Queen of England, by a retired Lieutenant of the army by the name of Robert Pale, on the 25th of June.

MARRIED.

In Pleasant Valley, August 11th, by Lyman Stoddard, Mr. GEORGE BLACKMAN, to Miss HARRIET STADLEY.

In this town by N. S. Baskley, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, to Mrs. SARAH PERKINS, both of this place.

"Oh! would that there were now some artist divine, To portray, in colors of magical art, The charms which are hidden in spirits like thine, And translate the language that glows in thy heart."

DIED.

At Indian Creek, of Inflammation, on the 12th of August, JOHN SEDDON, aged 32, who has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

In this town on Sunday evening Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY CHADWICK, of cholera, aged 30 years.

In this town on Saturday August 18th, Mrs. ALICE MOODY, of cholera, aged 26 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BLUFF STORE.

Will our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades, JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens, GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambrie.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1850.

Congressional.

The following proceedings of Congress, we copy from the Washington "Republican" of July, the 20th:

Delegate From Deseret.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the report of the Committee of Elections, to whom were referred the credentials of Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., and his memorial praying to be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives as a delegate from the provisional State of Deseret, and concluding with a recommendation to adopt the following resolution, viz:

That it is inexpedient to admit Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., to a seat in this body as a delegate from the alleged State of Deseret. Mr. Strong said that the report of the committee was unanimous, and at his request it was read. Among the arguments for the exclusion of the delegate are these: The memorialist, comes as the Representative of a State; but of a State not in the Union, and therefore not entitled to a representation here; that the admission of Mr. Babbitt would be a quasi recognition of the legal existence of the "State of Deseret"; and that no act should be done by this House which, even by implication, may give force and vitality to a political organization extra-constitutional and independent of the laws of the United States; and that in the memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the "State of Deseret," after praying for the admission of the State into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, or for the establishment of some other form of civil government, ask that, upon the adoption of any form of government, their delegate may be received, and their interests be faithfully and properly represented in the Congress of the United States. It is thus apparent that those by whom Mr. Babbitt was sent do not contemplate his admission to a seat in this House until some form of government shall have been given to them by Congress.

Mr. Strong, after a few remarks in support of the report, said that if no gentleman was desirous to discuss the question, he would move the previous question. Mr. McDonald wished to say a few words, and moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting, "That A. W. Babbitt be admitted as a delegate from Deseret for the present Congress." He contended that Deseret has a provisional government and a political organization, and that the interests of the people should be furthered by having an accredited agent here to furnish information respecting them to the House. Deseret is situated in the central portion of California, a thousand miles from any organized government. It was eight months after the Presidential election when the people there knew who was elected. He did not believe, with Mr. Strong, that the admission of Mr. Babbitt would be recognition of the form of government framed by the convention in that Territory.

Mr. Gentry said he voted for the admission of the delegate from New Mexico, and intended to vote for the admission of the delegate from Deseret. He held to the opinion that it was within the discretion of the House to admit or refuse to admit a man presenting himself here in the character of the representative of any given number of persons claiming to be citizens of the United States. While the right to rule and govern is asserted, it carried with it correlative right to be represented, else the struggle of the patriots of the Revolution was in vain.

Mr. Woodward confessed that he desired to see Deseret become prosperous. He had no prejudices. He wished that he could vote for the admission of the delegate. Mr. Gentry desired to say that New Mexico has had a regular organized political community for more than a hundred years; sometimes as a State, sometimes as a department, and sometimes subject to the absolute rule of a dictator.

Mr. Woodward replied to the gentleman, and in the course of his remarks he said that nobody knew by what portion of the people Mr. Smith was elected, nobody knew but what the people would have sent another here within a month. He could not vote to admit the delegate, because he came here not by provision of law, and not in conformity with the practice of the Government. Have the whole people co-operated to send him? It was known that some people, assembled in convention, had sent him here. There is no proof that any Mexican, who claims the rights of protection and privileges under the treaty of Hidalgo Guadalupe, united in the election. All the rights under the treaty are for Mexicans, and American citizens can claim nothing under it. We can pass laws to exclude all inhabitants of the United States, but cannot exclude Mexicans from the territories acquired, because they hold their rights under the treaty.

Mr. Evans, of Maryland, said it was his belief that we are bound to give Territorial governments to New Mexico and Deseret at the proper time. He believed that the proper way to do this was by adopting the compromise bill of the Senate, to which he would give his support. All other measures would be dilatory. He was not opposed to the admission of California. There were others, he would not say here, who professed to be friends of the admission of that State, and were not. He was for such steps as would organize Territorial governments in the most speedy way. He rebuked the assertions that those only who voted for the admission of the delegate from New Mexico are the friends of representative government.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied to Mr. Gentry. He was willing to vote for territorial governments whenever the territories ask to come in at the straight gate; but he was not willing to admit a delegate in advance of a government. For more than two years we have had a right to give the territories governments, but have refused to do it. With regard to the allusion of the gentleman as to the causes of the Mexican revolution, Mr. B.

said the British crown did govern us; governors were sent hither, and laws were enacted for colonies, but they refused to give us representation. Have we sent any officers to Deseret? Where is the governor, the judiciary, or the tax-gatherers? We have failed and refused to do that which we were bound to do. He reproached no man more than others might reproach him. He had voted against the admission of Mr. Smith, and should vote against the admission of Mr. Babbitt. He would vote for any delegate elected according to the law of the land, and would not care whether he was for or against slavery; but he should not break down law and trample the Constitution beneath his feet.

Mr. Root replied to Mr. Woodward, and argued in favor of the exclusion of slavery from the Territories, and said that the House would violate good citizenship by refusing a voice to Deseret, to be heard when Congress is about to provide a government for her. He went for California, all alone, and wanted her to stand out in all her pride and dignity as a State, without being clogged with the fugitive bill, the New Mexico and Utah boundaries, and trash. He said that the omnibus bill will not give peace, and, if passed, will produce more agitation than was ever dreamed of. Any man from a free State who votes for it will have the seal of condemnation put upon him.

Letter of John Taylor to the French.

We have received the "INTERPRETER" published at Boulogne, France, dated June 25th, containing Mr. John Taylor's proclamation to the French people. It is worthy the perusal of all:

To the Editor of the "INTERPRETER."

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

June 25th, 1850.

MR. DEAR SIR:—As I perceive by your paper that you are liberal in your sentiments and that your columns are open to all professions, I have taken the liberty of forwarding to you the following communication for an insertion in your excellent journal.

I have lately arrived at Boulogne in company with three other gentlemen Mr. Curtis E. Bolton, Mr. John Pack, and Mr. William Howell. We are Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: We have come to Boulogne for the purpose of preaching or lecturing on the religious principles believed in by us as a people, and we are desirous of laying those principles as fully before all classes of the citizens of Boulogne as circumstances will admit of. What those principles are, will of course be more fully developed in the lectures which will be given; but at present I will give a brief synopsis or outline of the leading items of our faith. But before I commence, perhaps it may be proper to answer one or two questions which I have had put to me frequently since my arrival here. Have you any political object in view? No. We are ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and have come to teach his word as committed unto us and desire to infringe on no man's rights: nor to interfere with the government or policy of this nation. We wish to be in subjection to all law, rule, and authority; and to sustain them so far as our humble influence will extend. Are you Protestant or Catholic? Neither, in the common acceptance of the term: Both, in many particulars.

The church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was first organized in Town of Manchester, Ontario County, State of New York, U. S. A. 6th, April, 1830. Previous to this an angel appeared unto a young man about fifteen years of age, a farmer's son, named Joseph Smith, and communicated unto him many things pertaining to the situation of the religious world, the necessity of a correct Church organization, and unfolded many events that should transpire in the last days, as spoken of by the Prophets.

As near as possible I will give the words as he related them to me. He said that "in the neighborhood in which he resided there was a religious revival, (a thing very common in the country) in which several different denominations were united; that many professed to be converted: among the number, two or three of his fathers family. When the revival was over, there was a contention as to which of these various societies, the persons who were converted, should belong. One of his father's family joined one society, and another a different one. His mind was troubled, he saw contention instead of peace, and division instead of union; and when he reflected upon the multifarious creeds and professions there were in existence he thought it impossible for all to be right, and if God taught one, he did not teach the others "for God is not the author of confusion." In reading his Bible, he was remarkably struck with the passage in James 1, Chapter 5, verse, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally and upbraideth not and it shall be given him." Believing in the word of God he retired unto a grove, and called upon the Lord to give him wisdom in relation to this matter. While he was thus engaged, he was surrounded by a brilliant light, and two glorious personages presented themselves before him, who exactly resembled each other in features, and who gave him information upon the subjects which had previously agitated his mind. He was given to understand that the churches were all of them in error in regard to many things; and he was commanded not to go after them; and he received a promise that the fulness of the Gospel should at some future time be unfolded unto him: After which the vision withdrew leaving his mind in a state of calmness and peace.

Some time after, when engaged in fervent prayer, on a sudden a light like that of day, only purer, and far more glorious and bright burst into room. The first appearance was as though the house was filled with consuming fire. This sudden vision of a light so effulgent and glorious, occasioned a sensation or shock which thrilled through his whole system: it was however followed by a calmness and serenity of mind, and an overwhelming rapture of joy; and in a moment a personage stood before him. This being surrounded by a halo of glory more brilliant than the before mentioned, of which he was then in the midst; and though his countenance was as lightning, yet it was of a pleasing, innocent, and glorious appearance.

so that every fear was banished from his heart and nothing but calmness pervaded his soul. The stature of this personage was a little above the common size of men in this age; his garment was perfectly white and had the appearance of being without seam. He declared himself to be an angel of God, sent forth by commandment, to communicate to him that his sins were forgiven, and that his prayers were heard; and also to bring the joyful tidings, that the covenant which God made with ancient Israel, concerning their posterity, was at hand to be fulfilled; that the great preparatory work for the second Coming of the Messiah was speedily to commence—that the time was at hand for the Gospel, in its fulness to be preached in power unto all Nations; that a people might be prepared with faith and righteousness, for the Millennial reign of universal peace and joy; and that he was called and chosen to be an instrument in the hands of God, to bring about some of his marvellous purposes in this latter dispensation."

There are many other things relating to this vision too lengthy for a communication of this kind, but which we hope hereafter to be able to lay before the people. Such as the gathering of Israel; the restoration of the ten tribes; the personal reign of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ upon the earth; the discovery of Ancient Sacred Records; the dealings of the Lord with the North American Indians in former days; the Urim and Thummim; the Melchisedek Priesthood; the situation of the Churches and the world; the organization of a pure Church after the order of that of the Apostles; and the restoration of the Gospel in all its fulness, riches, power, glory, gifts and blessings as in former days.

Without entering into any further details I shall proceed to state the leading doctrines or items revealed unto us, and which we teach. We believe in the scriptures of sacred truth, and in the doctrines contained therein. We believe that the Church established by Jesus Christ, and his Apostles was a pure church; and that any departure from that, is not right—Gal., 1—8.

We believe that it is now as necessary to have Apostles, Prophets, Evangelists, Pastors and Teachers [inspired men] as it was formerly; and that the Church cannot now, any more than it could then, be perfected without them—Ephesians 4th chap. 11 to 14 verses, 1 Cor. 12th chap. 28th verse.

We believe in faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; repentance towards God; baptism for the remission of sins, [viz adult baptism by immersion] and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost. Acts 2 chap. 38 39 verses—Mark 16 chap. 16 to 20. Acts 8 chap. 14 to 18. We believe also in the resurrection of the dead and eternal judgement, as being among the first principles of the Gospel—Hebrews 6 chap. 2 v.

We believe that when men receive the gift of the Holy Ghost it will do the same things for them now, as it did formerly. Acts 2 chap. 16 to 18. Acts 19—6; they will have also the gifts of tongues, healings, wisdom, utterance, knowledge, faith and everything that existed in former days associated with the same Gospel. 1 Cor. 12, 3 to 11.

We believe all that the Lord has revealed, what he now reveals, and are prepared to believe all that he will reveal. We are not circumscribed in our feelings or views; our creed embraces all truth, philosophical, moral, or religious, that will benefit men in time, or eternity. Consequently wherever we find a principle of truth that we do not possess, in any society or with any individual, we gladly embrace it as part and parcel of our creed; we at the same time feel ready to communicate as freely to others. For this purpose we have come from the Territory of Deseret, near the Great Salt Lake Upper California United States a distance of eight thousand miles over mountains, deserts, plains and oceans in the name of Israel's God as his servants to make known to the inhabitants of this nation, the things in which we ourselves rejoice, and to call upon all men in the name of Jesus to repent and be baptized for the remission of sins, and they shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

I have the honor to be yours Very respectfully, JOHN TAYLOR.

15, Rue de la Lampe.

M'Holland Comes out Again.

I first commenced a boarding house,

I've now got up a sign,

Within my bar I always keep

Good Brandy, Ale and Wine.

I have Sardines and Oysters too,

With trimmings all complete,

A genteel room I always keep,

Where you may sit and eat.

You lawyers and physicians too,

I courteously invite,

Come to my house and fetch your friends—

Come Gents that use the type.

Mechanics I must not forget,

I owe them right good will,

I make them welcome to my house,

They always pay their bill.

My thanks I tender to my friends,

For favors that are past,

I hope my conduct will be such

That favors still may last.

McHOLLAND, on the Levee.

Response.

Now Mr. Jim you're out again,

How sweet your devotion

Toward your Brandy, Ale and Wine,

To keep the same in motion.

You're partial to lawyers too,

And Gents that use the type;

Mechanics, you must not forget,

You love them as your life.

The screw did down at Trading Point,

Was used by the mechanic;

To make the dimes, forsooth you know,

Pray would you let us have it.

Highly Important from California—Another

Terrible fire at San Francisco.

New York, July 22.

The steamer Crescent City, with dates

from San Francisco to 15th June, has

reached her dock. Passengers have \$180,000.

On the 14th June another terrible fire occurred

at San Francisco, which destroyed 300

buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$5,

000,000.

The New Cabinet.

The Cabinet nominations, announced by telegraph, prove to be correct; they were transmitted to the Senate, by the President, and immediately confirmed. The official announcement is as follows:

Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.

Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

J. A. Pearce, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.

W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, Secretary of War.

N. K. Hall, of New York, Postmaster General.

John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

We learn by telegraph since receiving the above that J. A. Pearce, of Maryland, and Edward Bates, of Missouri, both have declined a seat in the Cabinet.

Paper-Folding Machine.

We have seen several descriptions of the newly invented machine for the folding of sheets from the press, but until yesterday never saw it in operation. One of the inventions has been temporarily attached to the printing press of the Transcript, and the sheet, as worked off fully printed, passes through a succession of four sets of cylinders, placed at right angles, one above the other, which delivered the paper upon a platform, completely as fast as it is printed. We have a young man in our office who thinks that he can beat steam in folding papers, but the machine.—[Boston Courier.

Arrival of the Steamer America.

HALIFAX, July 18.

The steamer America arrived off the harbor last night.

The America arrived at Liverpool on Sunday noon, 30th ult., and sailed again on the 6th inst., at 2 p. m.

Sir Robert Peel was killed on the 28th June by being thrown from his horse. Speculation is rife as to the probable effect his death will have on the position of affairs; the general belief appears to be that the event will rather strengthen than weaken the position of the present Ministry.

Accounts from Lisbon state that great excitement prevailed in consequence of the arrival of an American squadron in the Tagus to enforce the claim of the United States. Twenty-one days were allowed by the American commander for a reply. Fears were entertained for a refusal; it is said that the Portuguese government had determined to resist the demand.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the resolution of the Committee on Elections. "That it is inexpedient to admit Mr. Smith to a seat in the House, as a delegate from New Mexico.

The stage from this place to Council Bluffs, 320 miles, now goes through in five days. Stewart says in less than two years he will have a four horse post coach running daily to Fort Des Moines and tri-weekly to Council Bluffs.—[Hawkeye.

At the funeral of the President, Old Whitley, in good condition, was led, immediately in the rear of the pall-bearers by a gentleman who fought with General Taylor in the Seminole war.

AGES OF PRESIDENTS.—On quitting their offices; Washington retired in his 68th year; John Adams, 66; Jefferson, 66; Madison, 66; Monroe, 66; J. Q. Adams, (one term) 62; Jackson, 70; Van Buren, 59; Harrison, died, 68; Tyler, retired, 55; Polk, 54; Taylor, died, 66.

BOSTON, July 22.

The death warrant was read to Professor Webster, to-day, he appeared calm and only said "God's will be done, I am reconciled to my fate."

LOUISVILLE, July 16.

Dates have been received from the City of Mexico to 25th June. The Cholera was raging, 200 dying daily; during the month there have been 8000 cases and 2700 deaths. At Zencatecas the Cholera was equally bad, the deaths averaging 80 per day. On account of the prevalence of the epidemic the Mexican Congress was not able to obtain a quorum. It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the deaths by cholera in the different cities average 1000 a day. The Pope's return to his dominions was celebrated in grand style in the city of Mexico. The approaching Presidential election is exciting much interest; one paper mentions Santa Anna, but he is ineligible, not being a resident.

WASHINGTON, August 1st 1850.

A bill [message] was received from the Senate, saying that they had passed a bill establishing a central government for Utah—[general laughter and much confusion, enquiry made, where is the omnibus bill, has it broke down?] Adjourned.

[The above has been received by the telegraph, what it means we are at a loss to know, having received no intimation to lead us into the secret of the matter; and we give it to our readers for just what it is worth; to form their own opinion.]—Ed.

Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was unanimously elected President of the Senate and is consequently acting Vice-President of the United States.

BUFFALO, July 31st.

The steamer America exploded her steam pipe when sixty miles above her port, scalded twenty-five persons and killed the second Engineer and two or three others. She was bound down for Sandusky.

The Compromise Lost.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 2d says: "A dispatch was received in town yesterday announcing the defeat of this measure for the pacification of the country." The proceedings which took place at the time the compromise was defeated have not yet reached us.

Crossing the Atlantic in Five Days.

The citizens of Portland, Maine, have petitioned their Legislature to ascertain the most practicable route for a railroad from Bangor in the direction of St. John, New Brunswick, to some good harbor at Nova Scotia, best fitted for a terminus for a line of transatlantic navigation. From Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, to Galway bay, in Ireland, the distance is said to be two thousand miles. Assuming the speed of steam vessels to be seventeen miles an hour, the ocean will thus be crossed in five days time.

The State census of Massachusetts has just been completed and shows a population little short of one million. In 1840 it was 737,629.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, either in the open air or in a cellar, while other milk will turn.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, August 21, 1850.

The market for several weeks past, has been very inactive at this point; nevertheless staple articles still command high prices. Flour is very scarce, and to all appearance will be, as the wheat crop is very light in this section of country. The consumers must look to a foreign market to supply the deficiency. We are of the opinion that 3000 bbls. of flour will scarcely supply the market till the 1st of May next. Consequently heavy shipments should be made to this point this fall, and we are satisfied the speculation will justify any party who may undertake it. The corn crop bids fair, and a heavy crop is expected.

For particulars we refer our readers to the following list of prices:

Flour	per hundred	\$5 00
Best	"	\$4 50 @ \$5 00
Sugar	" lb.	9 @ 10c
Coffee	"	12 @ 15c
Rice	"	8c
Salt	" bush.	\$1 00
Ten, (various qualities)	" lb.	50 @ \$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	"	75
" N. O., "	"	75 @ \$1 00
Golden Syrup,	"	50 @ 60c
Pork, (fresh),	" lb.	7 @ 8c
Bacon, "	" lb.	8 @ 10c
Lard, "	" lb.	15c
Candles,	"	15c
Dried Apples, "	" bush.	\$3 00 @ \$5 50
Dried Peaches, "	" bush.	3 00 @ 3 50
Raisins, (new) MR	"	25c
Currents, (Zante)	"	20c
Green Apples, "	" lb.	2 @ 3c
Dry "	"	4 @ 5c
Iron, (tire), "	"	6 @ 7c
" (assorted), "	"	6 @ 7c
Potatoes, "	" bushel,	\$1 00
Corn, "	"	90c
Wheat, "	"	\$1 00
Oats, "	"	75c
Flaxseed, "	"	50c
Onions, "	" bush.	50c
Tallow, "	" lb.	10c
Butter, "	"	10c
Cheese, "	"	8 @ 10c
Beeswax, "	"	17c
Honey, "	" gallon,	\$1 00
Eggs, "	" dozen,	10

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand, where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact. He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates. Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

DESERT HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no section on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatomie, is at

Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candles, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—\$1.

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. The house contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOUGH, Jr.

Kanesville, August 7, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER.

Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. B. Y. SHELLEY, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity. He is a graduate of one of the principal medical schools of Philadelphia, and is prepared to render satisfactory services in all cases concerning his profession, which may be entrusted to his care and management. His residence is temporarily at the Bluff House, where he may be consulted until he can fix upon a permanent residence in Kanesville. Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,

Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,

St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sausages, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

D. BALLO,

POETRY.

TYPES.

Click—click.
Go the types in the "stick."
They glide in together with ominous sound;
As swiftly the hand that collects them goes round
And arranges them firm in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
See them now in the "stick."
What wonderful things they are now, as they sit;
One moment, 'tis satire, and then it is wit—
Unmeaning when single—combined then they hit.
A terrible blow with their click—click—
In putting them up in the "stick."
Click—click!

Click—click.
See them now in the "stick."
To the thief of accents they are now, as they glide
And the wealthy oppressor in vain tries to glide
Away from the clicking—the world cannot hide.
Him, away from the sound of that click—
click.
In putting up types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
As they go in the "stick."
See, 'tis a sight, with a visage of fright,
Recoiling from self, day or by night,
As it views with suspicion each method of flight;
But it never can flee from the click—click—
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
Monarchs and Kings their approaches dread;
They know that with Liberty types have been wed,
And visions they see of their thrones blood-red,
As they tremble to lose the click—click—
Of putting up types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
See them now in the "stick."
By the midnight lamp, or the broad sun-light,
Still ever they're working with power and might;
While their power, from deserts demanding their
right.

Click—click.
Is louder, somewhat, than the click—click—
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
See them firm in the "stick."
Their loud voices, echoing sound through the world,
At the sound, the bright banner of freedom's unfurled.

Click—click.
Wherever "tis heard, there the tyrants are hurled
From their power, by the sound of that click—
click.
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
Go the types in the "stick."
States, Rulers, and Monarchs, Princes, and Kings,
The Poet, the Printer, the Minister tings,
Have a most "nasty horror" of these little things—
Of the noise that they make, with their click—
click.

Click—click.
When setting them into the "stick."
Click—click.

Click—click.
Go the types in the "stick."
To the good and the just—all the nations around—
To the rest of mankind, and the virtues around,
With high throbbing hearts, there is welcomed the
sound.

Click—click.
And the noise that is made by the click—
click.
Of putting the types in the "stick."
Click—click.

MISCELLANY.

The "Spirits" in Town.

Our preceding papers upon the "Rochester Spirits" (who have become of late as notorious as Jamaica spirits) were based upon certain pamphlets issued under their auspices, and most probably copyrighted in the Spirit land. In the last of those papers we promised records of a visit to them.

The "Knockings" have been in town for a fortnight. They came by the way of the river; they were hustled by haekmen: they were booked at "Barnum's Hotel"; they were fed at the "ordinary"; and if eye-witnesses are credible, they eat pudding like the mountebank of your English fair.

Without counting the "Peter Funks" who are *en suite*—the "Knockings" are three in number, and are not very dangerous. None of them "look killing." They hold audiences (like their fellow-wonders at upper Barnum's—the Chinese ladies.) They demand a dollar admission money; and unless Congress take the initiative very soon, will have a private mint of their own before that of the United States be out of the Architect's office; for they attract crowds even in June.

"The pleasures is as great
In being cheated as to cheat."

Without more parlance we crave leave to take the reader with us to a public interview.

Time one o'clock, P. M., of a June day.

Scene, Barnum's Hotel (quondam Howard House.) Entering in flight of stairs from private entrance in Maiden Lane, behold a tall gentleman in a black body coat, white cravat, and pale face, astride of the banisters.

Tall gentleman—Spirits?

Visitor—Thank you, we don't drink before dinner.

T. G.—Mysterious Knockings?

V.—Oh—beg pardon—you're right—we are in quest of them. (presenting a card.)

T. G.—Very sorry, sir. The spirits are quite fatigued; been three parties in already; very sceptical parties, too; sir; won't believe anything; the harder we rap the worse they get; regular double knockers we gave 'em; won't believe Moses and the prophets, won't believe anything, 'eh, sir?

V.—Pray, have you had Moses up to-day?

T. G.—No; not to-day; we left Moses in Rochester. We did have one of the prophets here once, but he didn't stay long; must be airy.

V.—Am I to be admitted?

T. G.—Pardon again; rather late, and may be unnecessary. I'll see. [Tall gentleman pokes his head in at the door opened on a crack; creaking of boots and a buzzing of voices heard; some whispering; tall gentleman withdraws his head and points to a printed placard on the door, emphasizing with his thumb nail one of the rules thereon. "It is expected the visitors will preserve the decorum of a religious assemblage," &c. Enter Visitor.

SCENE.

Small room in Barnum's Hotel, window overlooking yard in Maiden Lane. Sofa against the wall, on which is seated a stout

man with a red face; young lady (youngest Miss Fox) from the highest form of a country school; young lady No. 2, second Miss Fox; young lady (a widow sister,) No. 3, Mrs. Fish; on a chair at latter's left, an individual of the Spiritual Peter Funks. Before the sofa, and pushed up very close a long table, covered with red cloth; around which is seated half a dozen ladies and gentlemen with pencils and bits of paper. Bystanders scattered about. As the Visitor enters he hears a sound something like the scratching of mice in a champagne basket, which changes to an imitation of a shoemaker round the corner, hammering some wet sole leather. Doorkeeper—a short man with short hair and a short step, is continually flitting about.

Visitor (whispering to a long-faced bystander.) What are the spirits at?

Long-faced Bystander (with an *Aminadab Slick* look to the ceiling.) Ah; working into the stony heart of that sceptical young man in the yellow vest; but he is impenetrable. Stony-hearted Young Man. What was my brother's age?

Mrs. Fish—The Spirits have never answered such a question, and they never will!

(!) If you want it, check off numbers on a piece of paper.

S. H. Y. M.—Was it this? *this?* (two shoemaker's taps.)

Peter Funk—Was it right.

S. H. Y. M.—Yes.

L. F. B. S.—(triumphantly.) Now you ought to be satisfied; ne'er a miss to you.

S. H. Y. M.—Stuff! I had a dog which did as well as that.

Mrs. Fish—Now, sir, give next gentleman a chance.

Blushing youngster (in a low sepulchral voice.) Will the spirits converse with me?

(No answer.) Will it some time hence? *tap at the word "some."* Will it this afternoon?

Mrs. Fish—I wish it understood that if the manifestation is promised hereafter, we make no extra charge.

Audacious bystander—Could not you make a table move now? Isn't that usual and more effective?

Peter Funk—Silence, sir; such levity is unbecoming the sanctity of this place—

Youngest Miss Fox slightly laughs, and bites her hankerschief.

Meek-faced gentleman. Are my dear infants in heaven? *Taps are heard.* [Meek-faced gentleman fetches up a tear in his eye, and exclaims:] Are they happy? Tremendous tapping.

Peter Funk (in chorus.) Ah!

Interesting looking lady.—Is my dear husband alive? [Answer in the negative.]

Did he die of disease? No!

A Homopath.—Did the Doctors bleed him too much? [A signification that they did, and consequent profound sensation in the audience.]

Visitor [to bystanders in a whisper.] How do you account for the knockings?

1st Bystander.—Boot heels!

2d Bystander.—Ventriloquism!

3d Bystander.—Electricity!

4th Bystander.—Back teeth!

5th Bystander.—A set of spiritual loafers on a spree!

Visitor.—Explain yourselves.

1st B.—Boot-heels, a la Elssler in Cracoe, vienne. When one girl is suspected another takes it up, if all are suspected, Peter Funk does duty.

2d B.—All wrong, sir, it's in the throat. See how these girls are dressed. High-necked dresses, and broad ribbons on their necks to hide the vibration.

3d B.—Magnetism! One of 'em has a diet of brass chains and balls. The other eats pounded glass and amalgam.

4th B.—Nonsense. It's in the back teeth of the red-faced man who sits so silently. He gaped a minute ago, and I saw teeth like pebble stones.

Mrs. Fish.—There is really too much of levity in the room, and I don't like it a bit. It's enough to discourage one; but I won't be discouraged.

S. H. Y. M. (aside).—No, not so long as you have a dollar a head!

Mrs. Fish.—People who come here, come primed with the idea that it's all a humbug. We (looking at Fishbough) know it isn't; we are not here voluntarily! The spirits directed us to come to advance the cause of humanity, and so we obeyed. It's not for me to explain the phenomenon of the matter, when it's to be had for a shilling at Fowlers and Wells; and we've no interest in the matter either (loud tapping by the invisibles.)

Peter Funk.—They are calling for the alphabet.

Mrs. Fish.—A. B. C. D. (top: without commencing again.) E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. (top: and Peter Funk began to look at watches.) A. B. C. D. etc., to N (top.) A. B. C. D. E (top: without running over the alphabet again!) There, D O N E. The spirits are withdrawing.

S. H. Y. M. (aside, and looking at the placard put on the room door, A LA MODE HOTEL, "Beware of Robbery.") Done! yes, regularly. (Exit Visitor and Victims. Moment Peter Funk and Spirit?)

"It's all very well to ridicule," says some Rochester subscriber; "the Jews did that in the times of Christian miracles! But that does not account for the noises."

Accounting for the noises, we humbly submit to be a *petitio principii*. Are they the product of a spiritual agency? [!] that's the question. In view of all heard or read on the subject, and from personal observation, we continue to repeat, they are clearly not. There is no manifestation of superior intelligence beyond the range of the conjuror.

The queries answered are exceedingly common-place in character, stereotyped in design, and not beyond the reach of a clever and adroit mind, who, from observation of the voice, inflection of the querist, and from the study of physiognomy, may well answer them. The ladies engaged are invariably present when the knockings are heard. They are accompanied by one or more gentlemen acquaintances, who are more intimately connected with the "doings" than they should be, who are present from sympathy, or love investigation [!] The "knockings" have the advantage of receiving a leading question, and of choosing a querist. Should one present himself who has the sharp look of an

ugly customer, the *ci devant* spirit immediately declines close engagement.

We have a word of advice to the spirits (as they take advice from an unbelieving querist,) and it is embodied in the old saying, *carpe diem*. Nothing glorious was ever long without imitation. Caesar had his after-age; Napoleon and Washington their Belivar. So profit-makers have their imitators. Brandreth had his sugar-coated contemporary; Sands his Townsend; and very soon the "Rochester company" will find "Knockings" South and West, who are more adroit, more ingenious and less expensive.—[N. Y. Literary World.]

To MAKE GOOD BREAD.—This is one of the most important duties of a good housewife, and we present a receipt of a new mode taken from the Chicago Tribune, which is said to be the best extant:

Take three pounds of flour, mix with it three teaspoonful of soda, passing the whole through a sieve, in order that the soda may be well mixed with the flour; to one quart of water add a table spoonful of muriatic acid in the liquid form, pour the mixture into the flour, and mix the whole just enough to get the ingredients fairly incorporated together. Wet the hand in cold water and mould into shape, clap it at once into the oven and during the cooking of any meal, with five minutes' labor, you can have excellent bread. The soda and acids constitute the elements of common salt, and they not only raise the bread by combination, but salt in the bargain.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—As we anticipated, this miserable man is to die. All the powerful influences brought into action from a thousand points, have failed to shake the determination of the Governor of Massachusetts, or induce the Council or pardons to lend credence to his latter statements. On a calm and dispassionate review, we earnestly believe that hope had not fled from his case, until the appearance of the confession, proclaiming all those solemn appeals to the Supreme Being, mere juggling and concealed lies to enlist sympathy.

Affairs at Washington seem to be in a bad fix. People are talking about danger to the Union, and the *Republie* going to a total wreck.

We GO FOR THE PLEDGE.—The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco, and it would soon break up the practice; and a friend of ours says they ought also to kiss every man that don't use it—and we go for that too.

A little girl, walking one day with her mother in a grave-yard, reading one after another the praises of those who sleep beneath, said: "I wonder where they bury the sinners?"

The aggregate value of the real and personal property, in the city of New York is estimated at \$251,493,527. That of San Francisco in the "Far West," is set down at \$300,000,000.

A Good Paying Stock.

Gov. Briggs in his message to the Legislature, says that Massachusetts has \$2,700,000 invested in school houses, and more than two millions of the sum has been expended within the last twelve years. In 1849 there were in her 324 towns 3749 public schools in which were employed 8163 teachers. The amount of money raised for the support of Public schools was \$639,000. This, added to the amount paid for instruction in academies and private schools will make the sum expended for education during the year, \$1,168,234. All this is exclusive of the money paid for collegiate and professional education—and now is this not money well invested? Does not a citizen of that noble State point to them as among the ornaments that beautify her? What bulwark against anarchy, filentiousness in morals and misgovernment, are these schools! Next to her churches, of which they are at the same time the offspring and the support, they constitute her glory. They introduce knowledge into minds that but for them would wander on in darkness. In these schools the rich and the poor meet together, and the children of poverty often win the palm from the favored sons of affluence. They are the nurseries of Republicanism, and since knowledge is allied to virtue, they cherish virtue also. In no State in the Union are the people better clothed, better fed, more industrious or religious.—[Lewiston Falls Journal.]

Love is as natural to a woman as fragrance is to a rose. You may lock a girl in a convent—you may confine her in a cell—you may cause her to change her religion, or forsake her parents—these things are possible—but never hope to make the sex forego their heart-worship, or give up their reverence for casimere.

The man who would systematically and willfully set himself about cheating a Printer, would commit highway robbery upon a crying baby, and rob it of its gingerbread—take the last bit of hot-cake from a starving negro—rob a church of counterfeit pennies—lick the butter off a blind negro's "sitter"—paw the false whiskers of a dandy for a drink of liquor—skin a toad for its hide, and take the clothes off a scare crow, to make a respectable appearance in society!

People are too prone to condemn in others what they practice themselves without scruple. Plutarch tells of a wolf, who, peeping into a hut where a company of shepherds were regaling themselves with a joint of mutton, exclaiming, "what a clamor they would have raised if they had caught me at such a banquet!"

Wherever you find an ignorant people, rely upon it, but few papers are taken. Men and children are well informed only when well supplied with newspapers.

VICTORS.—To persist in kissing a pretty, black-eyed girl, when she resolutely declares she wishes you not to. It looks just as though you would not take her word.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public general-merchandise terms.

Ladies dress goods and fancy linens of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Roots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Quensware—extra assortment.

Hardware.

Iron nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1850.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near river, we will give special attention to receiving, storing and forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern cities, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad-cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

FUR CLARIFIED SUGAR.

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our area a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods, as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

D. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; gold and silver pens; pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel heads; purses and trunks; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; comb heads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and pouches, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

NEW FIRM.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH,
(Successors to Smith, Bedford & Tootle.)
St. Joseph, Missouri.

Reg. leave to inform their friends and customers generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Goods of SMITH, BEDFORD & TOOTLE, and in addition are now receiving and opening at the old stand to all.

THE SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

One of the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Books, Stationery, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, which will sell at wholesale and retail, as low, if not lower, than any house in the Upper Country. Persons coming to this market to purchase goods will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Having a large Brick Warehouse situated near the river, we will also attend to the Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.

Be sure, and recollect the sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & FARLEIGH.
St. Joseph, Oct. 17, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

His plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at any store, will contrast largely with prices here by those who buy on time. Many places an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invariable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CLAIM of 320 acres of land with a good house upon it, seven acres broke ground, situated in Harris's Grove, plenty of good water and Timber, enquire at this office of JOHN GOOCH.

Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Ladies, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Musical Instruments, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Stationery, Plaid, Delaines, Alpacaes, &c. &c. and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat; and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing Co., Note-books, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; by Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Cans, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Eclectic do.; Agents and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure); and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention.

There is also connected with the above establishment in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 16.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, " 1 00
Single numbers, 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (10 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, " 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter of year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mower, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CANN, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SARAH HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PASTOR THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
JAMES MCGAW, Grimes county, Texas.
JOHN M. BURNHILL, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SANDFORD, Linden, Mo.
MR. EASTON KELSEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. YERSON H. BAUER, St. Joseph, Mo.
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DR. F. MEAD WEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MORDECK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
BEN. R. HULSE, Oregon, Holt co., Mo.
MORIS VINCE, Weston, Mo.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:
March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[Continued.]

Beside the common duty of guiding and assisting these unfortunate, the companies in the van united in providing the highway for the entire body of emigrants. The Mormons have laid out for themselves a road through the Indian Territory, over four hundred leagues in length, with substantial, well built bridges, fit for the passage of heavy artillery, over all the streams, except a few great rivers where they have established permanent ferries. The nearest unfinished bridge to the Papillon Camp, was that of the Corne a Cerf, or Elk-horn, a tributary of the Platte, distant may be a couple of hours' march. Here, in what seemed to be an incredibly short space of time, there rose the seven great piers and abutments of a bridge, such as might challenge honors for the entire public spirited population of lower Virginia. The party detailed to the task worked in the boiling sun, in water beyond depth, and up to their necks, as if engaged in the perpetration of some pointed and delightful practical joke. The chief sport lay in floating along with the logs, cut from the overhanging timber up the stream, guiding them till they reached their destination, and then plunging them under water in the precise spot where they were to be secured. This the laughing engineers would execute with the agility of happy diving ducks.

Our nearest ferry was that over the Missouri. Nearly opposite Pull Point, or Point aux Poulies, a trading post of the American Fur Company, and village of the Pottawatomies, they had gained a favorable crossing by making a deep cut for the road through the steep right bank. And here, without intermission, their flat-bottomed scows piled, crowded with the wagons and cows and sheep and children and furniture of the emigrants, who, in waiting their turn, made the woods around smoke with their crowding camp fires. But no such good fortune as a gratuitous passage awaited the heavy cattle, of whom, with the others, no less than 30,000 were at this time on their way westward: these were made to earn it by swimming.

A heavy freshet had at once swollen the river to a width, as I should judge of something like a mile and a half, and dashed past its fierce current, rushing, grugling, and eddying, as if drawn from a mill race, or maintaining of it there. Its aspect did not invite the oxen to their duty, and the labor was a force to them. They were gathered in little troops upon the shore, and driven forward till they lost their footing. As they turned their heads to return, they encountered the combined opposition of a clamorous crowd of by-standers, vying with each other as the pungent administration of inhospitable affront. Then rose their hubbub; their geese and wailing and hawing, their yelling and pelting and screaming, their hooting and hissing and belting. The rearmost steers would hesitate to brave such a rebuff; halting, they would impede the return of the outermost; they all would waver; wavering for a moment, the current would sweep them together downward. At this juncture, a fearless youngster, climbing upon some brave bull in the front rank, would urge him boldly forth into the stream: the rest then sure followed: a few moments saw them struggling in mid current; a few more, and they were safely landed on the opposite shore. The driver's was the sought after post of honor here; and sometimes when repeated failures have urged them to emulation, I have seen the youths, in stepping from back to back of the struggling monsters, or swim-

ming in among their battling hoofs, display feats of address and hardihood, that would have made Franco's or the Madrid bull-baiting vibrate with bravos of applause. But in the hours after hours that I have watched this sport at the ferry side, I never heard an oath or the language of quarrel, or knew it provoke the least sign of ill feeling.

After the sorrowful word was given out to halt, and make preparations for winter, a chief labor became the making hay; and with every day dawn brigades of mowers would take up the march to their positions in chosen meadows—a prettier sight than a charge of cavalry—as they laid their swaths, whole companies of scythes abreast. Before this time the manliest, as well as most general daily labor, was the herding of the cattle; the only wealth of the Mormons, and more and more cherished by them, with the increasing pastoral character of their lives. A camp could not be pitched in any spot without soon exhausting the freshness of the pasture around it; and it became an ever recurring task to guide the cattle, in unbroken droves, to the nearest places where it was still fresh and fattening. Sometimes it was necessary to go further, to distant ranges which were known as feeding grounds of the Buffalo. About these there were sure to prow parties of thievish Indians; and each drove therefore had its escort of mounted men and boys, who learned self-reliance and heroism while on night guard alone, among the silent hills. But generally the cattle were driven from the camp at the dawn of morning, and brought back thousands together in the evening, to be picketed in the great corral or enclosure, where beeves, bulls, cows, and oxen, with the horses, mules, hogs, calves, sheep and human beings, could all look together upon the red walled fires, with the feeling of security, when aroused by the Indian stampede, or the howlings of the prairie wolves at moon-rise.

When they set about building their winter houses, too, the Mormons went into quite considerable timbering operations, and performed desperate feats of carpentry. They did not come, ornamental gentlemen or raw apprentices, to extemporize new versions of Robinson Crusoe. It was a comfort to notice the readiness with which they turned their hands to wood craft; some of them, though I believe these had generally been bred carpenters, wheelwrights, or more particularly boat builders, quite outdoing the most notable *voyageurs* in the use of the axe. One of these would fell a tree, strip off its bark, cut and split up the trunk in piles of plank, scantling, or shingles; make posts, and pins, and pales—everything wanted almost, of the branches; and treat his toil from first to last with more sportive flourish than a school-boy whittling his shingle.

Inside the camp, the chief labors were assigned to the women. From the moment, when after the halt, the lines had been laid, the spring-wells dug out, and the ovens and fire-places built, though the men assumed to set the guards and enforce the regulations of Police, the Empire of the Tented Town was with the better sex. They were the chief comforters of the severest sufferers, the kind nurses who gave them in their sickness, those dear attentions, with which pauperism is hardly poor, and which the greatest wealth often fails to buy. And they were a nation of wonderful managers. They could hardly be called house wives in etymological strictness, but it was plain they had once been such, and most distinguished ones. Their art availed them in their changed affairs. With almost their entire culinary material limited to the milk of their cows, some store of meal or flour, and a very few condiments, they brought their thousand and one receipts into play with a success that outdid for their families, the miracle of the Hebrew widow's cruise. They learned to make butter on a march, by the dashing of the wagon, and so nicely to calculate the working of barm in the jolting heats, that as soon after the halt as an oven could be dug in the hill side and heated, their well kneaded loaf was ready for baking, and produced good leavened bread for supper. I have no doubt the appetizing zest, their humble lore succeeded in imparting to diet which was both simple and meagre, availed materially for the health as well as the comfort of the people.

But the first duty of the Mormon women was, through all change of place and fortune, to keep alive the altar fire of home. Whatever their manifold labors for the day, it was their effort to complete them against the sacred hour of evening fall. For by that time all the out-workers, scouts, ferrymen or bridgemen, road-makers, herdsmen or haymakers, had finished their tasks and come in to their rest. And before the last smoke of the supper fire curled up reddening in the glow of sunset, a hundred chiming of cattle bells announced their looked for approach across the open hills, and the women went out to meet them at the camp gates, and with their children in their laps sat by them at the cherished Family meal, and talked over the events of the well-spent day.

But every day closed as every day began, with an invocation of the Divine favor; without which, indeed, no Mormon seemed to dare to lay down to rest. With the first shining of the stars, laughter and loud talking hushed, the neighbor went his way, you heard the last hymn sung, and then the thousand-voiced murmur of prayer was heard like babbling water falling down the hills.

There was no austerity, however, about the religion of Mormonism. Their fasting and penance, it is no jest to say, was altogether involuntary. They made no merit of that. They kept the Sabbath with considerable strictness: they were too close copyists of the wanderers of Israel in other respects not to have learned, like them, the

value of this most admirable of the Egyptian Mosaic institutions. But the rest of the week, their religion was independent of ritual observance. They had the sort of strong stomachached faith that is still found embalmied in sheltered spots of Catholic Italy and Spain, with the spirit of the believing or Dark Ages. It was altogether too strongly felt, to be dependent on intellectual ingenuity or careful caution of the ridiculous. It mixed itself up fearlessly with the common transactions of their every-day life, and only to give them liveliness and color.

If any passages of life bear better than others a double interpretation, they are the adventures of travel, and of the field. What old persons call discomforts and discouraging mishaps, are the very elements to the young and sanguine, of what they are willing to term fun. The Mormons took the young and hopeful side. They could make sport and frolic of their trials, and often turn right sharp suffering into right round laughter against themselves. I certainly heard more jests and Joe Millers while in this Papillon Camp, than I am likely to hear in all the remainder of my days.

This, too, was at a time of serious affliction. Beside the ordinary suffering from insufficient food and shelter, distressing and mortal sickness, exacerbated, if not originated by these causes, was generally prevalent.

In the camp nearest us on the West, which was that of the bridging party near the Corne, the number of its inhabitants being small enough to invite computation, I found, as early as the 31st of July, that 37 per cent. of its inhabitants were down with the Fever and a sort of strange scorbutic disease, frequently fatal, which they named the Black Canker. The camps to the East of us, which were all on the eastern side of the Missouri, were yet worse fated.

The climate of the entire upper "Misery Bottom," as they term it, is, during a considerable part of Summer and Autumn singularly pestiferous. Its rich soil, which is to a depth far beyond the reach of the plough as fat as the earth of a kitchen garden, or compost-heap, is annually the forced bed of a vegetation as rank as that of the Tropics. To render its frail fertility the greater, it is everywhere freely watered by springs and creeks and larger streams, that flow into it from both sides. In the season of drought, when the Sun enters Virgo, these dry down till they run impure as open sewers, exposing to the day foul broad flats, mere quagmires of black dirt, stretching along for miles, unvaried, except by the limbs of half buried carrion tree trunks, or by occasional yellow pools of what the children call frog spawn; all together steaming up thick vapors redolent of the savor of death.

The same is the habit of the Great River. In the beginning of August, its shores hardly could contain the millions of forest logs, and tens of billions of gallons of turbid water, that came rushing down together from its mountain head-gates. But before the month was out, the fresher had all passed by; the river diminished one half, threaded feebly southward through the centre of the Valley, and the mud of its channel, baked and creased, made a wide tile pavement between the choking crowd of reeds and sedge grasses and wet stalked weeds, and growths of marsh meadow flowers, the garden flowers, the garden homes at this tainted season of venom-crazy snakes, and the fresher ooze by the water's edge, which stank in the sun like a naked muscle shoul.

Then the plague raged. I have no means of ascertaining the mortality of the Indians who inhabited the Bottom. In 1845, the year previous, which was not more unhealthy, they lost one-ninth of their number in about two months. The exceeding mortality among some of them, was no doubt in the main attributable to the low state to which their systems had been brought by long continued endurance of want and hardship. It is to be remembered also, that they were the first turners up of the prairie sod, and that this of itself made them liable to the sickness of new countries. It was where their agricultural operations had been most considerable, and in situations on the left bank of the river, where the prevalent south-west winds wafted to them the miasma of its shores, that disease was rife.*

In some of these, the fever prevailed to such an extent that hardly any escaped it. They let their cows go un milked. They wanted for voices to raise the Psalm of Sundays. The few who were able to keep their feet, went about among the tents and wagons with food and water, like nurses through the wards of an Infirmary. Here at one time the digging got behind hand, burials were slow; and you might see women sit in the open tents keeping the flies off their dead children, sometime after decomposition had set in.

In our own camp for a part of August and September, things were an unpleasant aspect enough. Its situation was one much praised for its comparative salubrity; but perhaps on this account the number of cases of Fever among us was increased by the hurrying arrival from other localities, of parties in whom the virus leaven of disease was fermented by forced travel.

But I am excused sufficiently the attempt to get up for your entertainment here any circumstantial picture of horrors, by the fact, that at the most interesting season, I was incapacitated for nice observation by an attack of Fever—mine was what they call

*It is certain that there is no sickness among the present inhabitants of this region comparable to that of 1846.

†This camp was moved by the beginning of October to winter quarters on the river, where also there was considerable sickness before the cold weather. I am furnished with something over 600 as the number of burials in the graveyard there.

the Congestive—that it required the utmost use of my faculties to recover from. I still kept my tent in the camp line; but, for as much as a month, had very small notion of what went on among my neighbors. I recollected overhearing a lamentation over some dear baby, that its mother no doubt thought the destroying angel should have been specially instructed to spare. I wish too for my own sake, I could forget, how imperfectly one day I mourned the decease of a poor Saint, who by clamor rendered his vicinity troublesome. He no doubt endured great pain; for he groaned shockingly till death came to his relief. He interfered with my own hard gained slumbers, and—I was glad when Death did relieve him.

Before my attack, I was fond of conversing with an amiable old man, I think English born, who having then recently buried his only daughter and grandson, used to be seen sitting out before his tent, resting his sorrowful forehead on his hands, joined over a smooth white oak staff. I missed him when I got about again; probably he had been my mourning neighbor.

So, too, having been much exercised in my dreams at this time, by the vision of dismal processions, such as might have been formed by the union in line of all the forlornest and ugliest of the struggling fugitives from Nauvoo, I happen to recall as I write, that I had some knowledge somewhere of one of our new comers, for whom the nightmare revived and repeated without intermission the torment of his trying journey. As he lay, feeding life with long drawn breaths, he muttered: "Where's next water? Team—give out! Hot, hot—God it's hot! Stop the wagon—stop the wagon—stop, stop the wagon!" They woke him;—to his own content—but I believe returning sleep renewed his distressing visions, till the sounder slumber came on from which no earthly hope or voice could rouse him; into which I had he did not carry them.

In a half dreamy way, I remember, or I think I remember, a crowd of phantoms like these. I recall but one fact, however, going far in proof of a considerable mortality. Earlier in the season, while going westward with the intention of passing the Rocky Mountains that summer, I had opened with the assistance of Mormon spades and shovels, a large mound on a commanding elevation, the tomb of a warrior of the ancient race; and continuing on my way, had left a deep trench excavated entirely through it. Returning fever-struck to the Papillon Camp, I found it planted close by this spot. It was just forming as I arrived; the first wagon, if I mistake not, having but a day or two before halted in place. My first airing upon my convalescence took me to the mound, which, probably to save digging, had been re-adapted to its original purpose. In this brief interval, they had filled the trench with bodies, and furrowed the ground with graves around it, like the plunging of a field.

The lengthened sojourn of the Mormons in this insalubrious region, was imposed upon them by circumstances which I must now advert to.

Though the season was late, when they first crossed the Missouri, some of them moved forward with great hopfulness, full of the notion of viewing and choosing their new homes that year. But the van had only reached Grand Island and the Pawnee villages, when they were overtaken by more ill news from Nauvoo. Before the summer closed, their enemies set upon the last remnant of those who were left behind in Illinois. They were a few lingerers, who could not be persuaded but there might yet be time for them to gather up their worldly goods before removing, some weakly mothers and their infants, a few delicate young, and many crippled and bereaved and sick people. These had remained under shelter, according to the Mormon statement at least, by virtue of an express covenant in their behalf. If there was such a covenant, it was broken. A vindictive war was waged against them, from which the weakest fled in scattered parties, leaving the rest to make a reluctant and almost ludicrously unavailing defence, till the 17th day of September, when 1,625 troops entered Nauvoo, and drove all forth who had not retreated before that time.

Like the wounded birds of a flock fired in toward nightfall, they came straggling on with faltered steps, many of them without bag or baggage, beast or barrow,* all asking shelter or burial, and forcing a fresh repatriation of the already divided rations of their friends. It was plain now, that every energy must be taxed to prevent the entire expedition from perishing. Further emigration for the time was out of the question, and the people prepared themselves for encountering another winter on the prairie.

Happily for the main body, they found themselves at this juncture among Indians, who were amicably disposed. The lands on both sides of the Missouri in particular, were owned by the Pottawatomies and Omahas, two tribes whom unjust treatment by our United States, had the effect of rendering most suspiciously hospitable to strangers whom they regarded as persecuted like themselves.

The Pottawatomies on the eastern side, are a nation from whom the United States bought some years ago a number of hundred thousand acres of the finest lands they have ever brought into market. Whatever the bargain was, the sellers were not content with it; the people saying, their leaders were cheated, made drunk, bribed, and all manner of naughty things besides. No doubt this was quite as much of a libel on the fair fame of this particular Indian tribe, as such stories generally are; for the land to which

*I knew of an orphan boy, for instance, who came on by himself at this time a foot, starting with no other provision than his trowel's pocket full of blent, given him from a steamboat on the Mississippi.

the tribe was removed in pursuance of it, was admirably adapted to enforce habits of civilized thrift. It was smooth prairie, wanting in timber, and of course in game; and the humane and philanthropic might rejoice therefore that necessity would soon indoctrinate its inhabitants into the practice of agriculture. An impracticable few, who may have thought these advantages more than compensated by the insalubrity of their allotted resting place, fled to the extreme wilds, where they could find deer and woods, and rocks and running water, and where I believe they are roaming to this day. The remainder, being what the political vocabulary designates on such occasions as Friendly Indians, were driven—marched in the word—galley slaves are marched thus to Barcelona and Toulon—and planted there. Discontented and unhappy, they had hardly begun to form an attachment for this new soil, when they were persuaded to exchange it for their present *Fever Patch* upon the Kaw or Kansas River. They were under this second sentence of transportation when the Mormons arrived among them.

They were pleased with the Mormons. They would have been pleased with any whites who would not cheat them, nor sell them whiskey, nor whip them for their poor gipsy habits, nor bear themselves indecently toward their women, many of whom among the Pottawatomies, especially those of nearly unmixed French descent, are singularly comely, and some of them educated. But all Indians have something like a sentiment of reverence for the insane, and admire those who sacrifice, without apparent motive, their worldly welfare to the triumph of an idea. They understand the meaning of what they call a great vow, and think it the duty of the right-minded to lighten the votary's penance under it. To this feeling they united the sympathy of fellow-sufferers for those who could talk to them of their own Illinois, and tell the story how from it they also had been ruthlessly expelled.

Their hospitality was sincere, almost delicate. Fanny Le Clerc, the spoiled child of the great brave, Pied Riche, interpreter of the Nation, would have the pale face Miss Devine learn duets with her to the guitar; and the daughter of substantial Joseph La Framboise, the interpreter of United States,—she died of the fever that summer,—welcomed all the nicest young Mormon Kitties and Lizzies, and Jennies and Susans, to a coffee feast at her father's house, which was probably the best cabin in the river village. They made the Mormons at home, there and elsewhere. Upon all their lands they formerly gave them leave to tarry just so long as should suit their own good pleasure.

The affair, of course, furnished material for a solemn council. Under the auspices of an officer of the United States, their chiefs were summoned, in the form befitting great occasions, to meet in the dirty yard of one Mr. P. A. Sarpy's log trading house, at their village. They came in grand toilet, moving in their fantastic attire with so aplomb, and genteel measure, that the stranger found it difficult not to believe them high born gentlemen, attending a costumed ball. Their aristocratically thin legs, of which they displayed fully the usual Indian proportion, aided this illusion. There is something too at all times very Mock-Indian in the theatrical French millinery tie of the Pottawatomie turban; while it is next to impossible for a sober white man, at first sight, to believe that the red, green, black, blue and yellow cosmetics, with which he sees such grave personages so variously dotted, diapered, cancelled and arabesqued, are worn by them in any mood but one of the deepest and most desperate quizzing. From the time of their first squat upon the ground, to the final breaking up of the council circle, they sustained their characters with equal self-possession and address.

I will not take it upon myself to describe their order of ceremonies; indeed, I ought not, since I have never been able to view the habits and customs of our aborigines in any other light than that of a reluctant and sorrowful subject of jest. Besides in this instance, the displays of pow wow and eloquence were both probably moderated, by the conduct of the entire transaction on temperance principles. I therefore content myself with observing, generally, that the proceedings were such as every way became the grandeur of the parties interested, and the magnitude of the interests involved. When the Red Men had indulged to satiety in tobacco smoke from their peace pipes, and in what they love still better, their peculiar metaphorical rhodomontade, which, beginning with the celestial bodies, and coursing downwards over the grandest sublimity objects, always managed to alight at last on their Grand Father Polk, and the tenderness for him of his affectionate colored children; all the solemn funny fellows present who played the part of Chiefs, signed formal articles of convention with their unpronounceable names.

The renowned chief, Pied Riche—he was surnamed Le Clerc on account of his remarkable scholarship,—then rose, and said:

MR. MORMON BROTHER:—

"The Pottawatomie came sad and tired into this unhealthy Missouri Bottom, not many years back, when he was taken from his beautiful country beyond the Mississippi, which had abundant game and timber and clear water everywhere. Now you are driven away, the same, from your lodges and lands there, and the graves of your people. So we have both suffered. We must help one another, and the Great Spirit will help us both. You are now free to cut and use all the wood you may wish. You can make all your improvement, and live on any part of our actual land not occupied by us. Because one suffers, and does not deserve it,

is no reason he shall suffer always. I say, We may live to see all right yet. However, if we do not, our children will—Bon Jour." And thus ended the pageant. I give this speech as a morsel of real Indian. It was recited to me after the Treaty by the Pottawatomie orator in French, which language he spoke with elegance. *Bon Jour* is the French, Indian and English Gail and Farewell of the Pottawatomies.

To be continued.

Facts worth Knowing.

All beams have a greater resistance when firmly fixed than when merely supported at their ends, the portion being as 3 to 2.

Lenz has ascertained by actual experiment that electricity is as capable of producing cold as heat, to the degree of freezing water rapidly.

Frost cannot penetrate through a thick covering of snow, below a sheet of ice, or through a covering of grass on a pasture, all of which act as non-conductors.

Six quarts of charcoal, finely pulverized, and put into a cistern of the capacity of fifteen hogheads, will make the water sweet at any time. It is worth the trial.

When the sun shines bright, take a looking-glass, hold it nearly perpendicularly over the well, so that it will reflect on the water, and you may see a straw or a pin, or any small object, at the bottom of any depth.

Vulgarity.

We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the more sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language; it may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was one you learned when you were quite young. By being careful, you will save yourself a deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have taken sick, and become delirious. In these moments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after a restoration of health, they had no idea of the pain they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impressions had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.

Cheerfulness.

Foremost among the graces of female character stands cheerfulness. Let us, one and all, cultivate it; for without it we cast away much of the enjoyment designed for us; besides mixing a bitter drug in the life-cup of our associates. Many a man has been kept from rising in the world, or has fallen after he had risen, solely because his wife was more familiar with sighs than with smiles.

Instead of comparing your lot with that of those whose circumstances appear preferable to your own, and saying, if things were thus and so, you could be cheerful, determine to be so, be your situation what it may. View it as a christian duty.

Do you say that you cannot be cheerful to troubles? True, but you can, if you will, avoid being overcome by them. We do not recommend stupidity, but resignation. The greater your trials, and the more deeply you feel, the greater merit have you in resisting despondency. The world is full of trials, but no one encounters fewer than the person who resolves to meet them without repining. We repeat, cultivate habitual cheerfulness.

Advice to a Young Man.

There is very much of human attainment, says Horace Greeley, dependent on circumstances; let us not forget how much also, I will not say vast, more depends on essential Man. There is a deplorably immense multitude who live but to eat bountifully and daintily—with whom the sum of life is practically to compass the largest amount of rich viands and gaudy trappings with the smallest outlay of effort or perseverance to procure them—this mass will be at Rome Romans, at Moscow Russians, and nothing more. There will be some small varieties or shadings of individual character, calculated to gratify by their study the minute curiosity of an entomologist, and interesting to him only. But let one of these human ephemera be awakened, however casually or blindly, to the higher impulses, the nobler ends of our being, and he is instantly transferred to a different world, or rather the world which surrounds him takes on a different aspect, and what before was bleak waste, or dull expanse of wooded height and low herbage, assumes a deep spiritual significance. To his unfolding, wondering soul, Nature is no more a poet's rhapsody, a Chemist's generalization, but a living presence, a solemn yet cheering companionship. No matter whether he be in social position, a peer or a peasant, by birth Danish or Egyptian, one glance at the world within has picked him with those whose countrymen and brethren are all mankind. He has now to change his daily pursuit or outward condition, for he has risen by inevitable force to an atmosphere of serenity, above the influence of merely external influences, but petty limitations. He has not, tollsomenly, but naturally attained a condition in which the soul no longer blindly pants for eminence or homage, but realizes intensely that nobly to do for the sake of nobly doing and its intrinsic results; rightly to be for the sake of rightly being, discarding "the lust to shine or rule," is the true end of life.

There is no true valor in an unjust quarrel.

to be grave and important question now arises, whether there is in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or obstruction to which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President. The Constitution of the United States declares that the Constitution and Laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. If, therefore, New Mexico be a territory of United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force there, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld, and accordingly, in the letter to the Governor of Texas, my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace. By that treaty, the title of conquest was confirmed, and these territories, provinces or departments, separated from Mexico forever; and by the same treaty, certain important rights and securities were solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants residing therein. By the fifth article of the treaty, it is declared, that the boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land opposite the mouth of Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, it should make more than one branch, cutting directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, which runs north of the town called Paso, to its western boundary termination; thence westward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same; thence along the middle of said branch and of the said river until it empties into the Rio Colorado, thence across the Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean."

The 8th Article of the Treaty is in the following terms:—"The inhabitants of Mexican origin now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and who remain for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territory, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without being subjected on this account to any contribution tax, or charge whatever. Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of the citizens of the United States; but they shall be under obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year without having declared their intention to obtain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have been elected to become citizens of the United States in the said territories. Property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolate. The present owners, their heirs, if Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guarantees equally ample, as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The 9th article of the Treaty is in these words:—"The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic conformable with what is stipulated in the preceding articles shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time to be judged of by the Congress of the United States, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principle of the Constitution, and in the meantime shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured to the free exercise of their religion without restriction. It is plain, therefore, in the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in territories north or east of the line of demarcation already mentioned, come within the protection of the 9th article, and that the treaty being a part of the supreme law of the land, extends over all such Mexicans, and assures to them perfect security in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and in the free exercise of their religion, and this supreme law of the land is maintained until it shall be displaced or superseded by other legal provisions, or obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority.

This case is one which comes within the provisions of law, and which obliges the President to enforce these provisions. Neither the constitution nor the laws, nor my duty or my oath of office, leave me any alternative or any choice of my action. The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become one between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt should be removed by some act of Congress, to which the assent of Texas may be necessary by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the mean time, its disturbances or collision with or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws are faithfully maintained, and to regard only the actual state of things

existing at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established and now remain north and east of the line of demarcation, in the full enjoyment of their liberties and property, according to the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty." In other words, all must be now regarded as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by the citizens of New Mexico at the date of the treaty, until a definite line of boundary shall be established, and by competent authority.

This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence, or from liability to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or military government within that territory. That power belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such government. The duty of the Executive only applies to the execution of laws, and the maintenance of treaties actually in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee. It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws, with whatever mildness those powers might be executed, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow which no human sagacity can foresee.

I have thus laid before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and have made such observations as I have thought the occasion called for respecting Constitutional obligations which may arise in the future progress of things, and may devolve on me to discharge. I hope I shall not be regarded as stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding I am aware that the subject is now before both Houses, if I express my deep and earnest conviction of the importance of an immediate decision, or arrangement, for settlement of the question of the boundary between Texas and the territory of New Mexico. All consideration of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquility calls for this. It seems to be in its character the first, or one of the first of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, now requiring decision, if New Mexico can be made either a state or a territory, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These cannot be fixed or known till the line of division between her and Texas shall be ascertained and established. Numerous and weighty reasons conspire, in my judgment, to show that this divisional line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the government of Texas, in the first place. This seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended; so great delay in this case is to be avoided if possible; such delay would be every way inconvenient, and might be the occasion of disturbances and collisions; for the same reason I would, with the utmost deference to the wisdom Congress, express a doubt of the expediency of the appointment of Commissioners and of examination, estimate and award of indemnity to be made by them; this would be but a species of arbitration, which might last as long as a suit at law.

So far as I am able to comprehend, the general facts are now all known, and Congress is as capable of deciding it justly and properly now, as it probably would be after the report of the Commissioners. The claim of title on the part of Texas appears to be well founded in the whole or part. It is in the competency of Congress to offer her an indemnity for the surrender of the claim. In a case like this, surrounded as it is by many cogent considerations, all calling for an amicable adjustment and immediate settlement, the government of the United States would be justified in my opinion, in allowing an indemnity to Texas, not unreasonable or extravagant, but fair, liberal, and awarded in a just spirit of accommodation. I think no event would be hailed with more gratification by the people of the United States than the amicable adjustment of these difficult questions, which have for a long time agitated the country, and occupied, to the exclusion of other subjects, the time and attention of Congress. Having thus freely communicated the result of my own reflections on the most advisable mode of adjusting this boundary question, I shall, nevertheless, cheerfully acquiesce in any other mode which the wisdom of Congress may devise—and in conclusion, I repeat my conviction, that every consideration of the public interest manifests the necessity of a provision by Congress of a settlement of its boundary question before the present session be brought to a close. The settlement of other questions connected with the same subject, within the same period, is greatly to be desired, but the adjustment of this, appears to me to be in the highest degree important. In the train of such an adjustment, we may well hope, there will follow a return of harmony and good will, an increased attachment to the Union, and the general satisfaction of the country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
Washington, August 6, 1850.

New York, Aug. 8. P. M.

The Cherokee brings \$20,342.98 of gold in freight, and \$40,000 in the hands of passengers.

The conductor of Howland & Aspinwall's specie train was robbed of \$40,000 in his passage across the Isthmus.

The failure of Suydam, Sage & Co., of New York, it is said, was not unexpected, and will be a bad one—whole amount \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. They held 250,000 barrels flour and 300,000 bushels shorts. Their paper has been selling at one per cent per month. The Eastern end Western banks will suffer materially.

The Cabinet.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, received yesterday, but dated the 9th inst., informs us of the completion of President Fillmore's Cabinet, by the following appointments:

Charles M. Conrad, of Louisiana, to be Secretary of War.

Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Conrad is a member of the present Congress from New Orleans, is an able man, and most decided Whig.

Mr. McKennon was distinguished as a member of Congress from one of the western districts of Pennsylvania, a few years ago. His popularity, even in the highest party times, and in a district as often against the Whigs as for them, was always sufficient to ensure his election. He was frequently mentioned, before the last nominations were made, for the office of Vice-President on the Whig ticket. He is a strong tariff man, and has always had the true interest and honor of the country at heart.

James G. Wilson, the pioneer of cheap literature in this country, and for many years publisher of the Brother Jonathan, died near New York, on Wednesday week.

Jenny Lind will embark for this country on the 21st of August, accompanied by Mr. Benedict, the pianist, Herr Deichman, the violinist, and Signor Bellotti.

California Mail Recovered.

By a private letter, from Fort Laramie, we learn, that the mail which left that Fort about a year ago, by Piecord, who was killed in the vicinity of Ash Hollow, on the south side of the Platte, has been found opposite the Fort. It was brought into the Fort in a very dilapidated condition, and has been forwarded to the Post office in this city, in the hope that the address of many of the letters may be deciphered.—[Republican.

India — A Terrible Explosion — 1,200 Persons Killed.

We have received by express our usual dispatches and papers in anticipation of the Overland Mail. The dates of the intelligence brought by this arrival are—Calcutta 13; Bombay, May 25; and Alexander. June 18:

A terrible explosion, at Benares, by which upwards of 1000 lives were lost, forms the principal topic of the present mail. A fleet of 35 boats, containing government ordnance stores, among which were 3000 lbs. (330,000 lbs.) of gunpowder, arrived at Benares, en route to the upper provinces, on the afternoon of the first of May, and were moored off the Raj Ghaut (the principal landing place of the city,) in the centre of the town. A little after 10 p. m., one of these boats caught fire, and immediately after the whole exploded, sinking all the boats near the landing place, and destroying or injuring every one within a certain range. By the latest accounts, the killed and wounded amounted to 1200, but more continually being disinterred by the 350 men at work in removing the ruins. The Ghaut Hotel, the Belgium Palace, and the Mission House, are among the principal buildings destroyed, and missionary's wife and the Begum and her family are among the victims. In addition to the ordnance flotilla 40 other boats containing merchandise, belonging to European or native merchants, were sunk or destroyed: the ordnance flotilla was under charge of a warrant officer, who was absent from the boat at the time of the catastrophe. — London Times.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The Register of the Treasury gives the expenditures of the government from April 1st to June 30th, at \$12,551,787 21, and the receipts as follows: From customs, \$9,342,172 58; lands, \$354,743 76; loan of 1847 (Treasury notes funded) \$358,950 00; miscellaneous sources \$767,513 77—total, \$10,849,285 11. The treasurer also shows that the amount of funds subject to his draft in the different depositories, &c. on the 22d of July, was \$10,199,916 of which there was at Washington, \$116,423 60; Boston \$2,324,049 31; New York \$3,393,948 65; Philadelphia, \$871,503 35; Charleston \$168,210 73; New Orleans \$141,029 66; St. Louis \$184,875 44; Buffalo \$16,293 28; Baltimore 76,684 45; Richmond \$16,597; Norfolk \$4,844 70; Wilmington, N. C. \$8,557 29; mint of the U. S. Philadelphia \$2,341,150 00. The treasury notes outstanding on the first inst. amounted to \$323,239 31.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **Pre-Emption Stoves**, also **Ivings' Patent Air Tight Stoves**, **Brass Kettles**, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them at per purchasing elsewhere. Also has a large and superb assortment of tin ware which he constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the **BIG COFFEE POT.**

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED

ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing, 15th October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.

For further information apply to Mr. Gooch, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Breach, to **A. P. CHESLEY.**

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850.—2m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

D. R. B. Y. SHELLEY, offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity. He is a graduate of one of the principle medical schools of Philadelphia, and is prepared to render satisfactory services in all cases concerning his profession, which may be entrusted to his care and management.

His residence is temporarily at the Bluff House, where he may be consulted until he can fix upon a permanent residence in Kanesville.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.,
ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy finings of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonwads, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Quensware—extra assortment.
Hardware,
Iron-nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big clunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)
HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business.
at the old stand of the sign of the
"LION."
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.
N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.
O. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.
PERRYS & YOUNG.
WOULD respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; eye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.
Your attention is also invited to a large lot of **DYE CLARIFIED SUGAR,**
Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and who do act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfit, will necessarily remain in our own few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them and they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.
PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!
NEW GOODS!
A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri,
IS now receiving a splendid lot of **SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,** of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.
My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, un mindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inviolable cash system it is a positive loss.
Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.
A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

GOOD NEWS
FOR THE
SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS,
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERET HOUSE
OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory.
The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,
SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.
COFFEE,
TEA, in small quarter boxes.
GROCERIES, heavy stock.
RICE,
HARD BREAD,
WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.
DRIED BEEF,
FLOUR, best brand,
DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.
STOVES, Premium.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.
Remember the
DESERET HOUSE
Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods.
N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.
Kanerville, May 31, 1850.
WOOL FOR SALE.
In large or small quantities by
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanerville, Aug. 21, 1850.
LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment.

MORE GOLD
TREMENDOUS
A NEW VARIETY

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully
jointing counties, and Emigrants to **SALT L**
and every individual person in particular; a
t constantly on hand for sale at the **LARGE**
where he has just opened at the **SIGN OF**

EMPORIUM OF

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consist
Cassimetics, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, F
ties, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaid
sies, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.
Also, The best assortment and most fashionable
ery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and B
ments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines Alpacas,
and quantity and qualities of every variety; of but
cle that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous
toes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery,
Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for
Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Perf
Stuffs,—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Pe
Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Sand, blacking,
the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of
tanical doc; Acute and Fever Medicines, (warranted
ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and
Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing.
There is also connected with the above establish

BAKERY AND CONFECTION

EMIGRANTS

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery
Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread,
some Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit
in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries
Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS
AT
C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a
spendist assortment, at **C. VOORHIS'.**

SUMMER GOODS COTTONADES, PLAIDS
& CHECKS for sale low, at **C. VOORHIS'.**

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS
—for sale, by [July 24] **C. VOORHIS.**

SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACAS & LUSTRES
—at [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW
fashionable styles, at [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN.
CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—
for sale by [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought
to this market for sale, at **VOORHIS.**

COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened
and for sale, at [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

SALABARDS—a prime article for sale by
July 24, **VOORHIS.**

TEAS—Good teas for sale by
July 24, **VOORHIS.**

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by
July 24, **VOORHIS.**

CANDLES—SPERM, TALLOW, ADAMANTINE
AND TALLOW—at **VOORHIS.**

COLORRED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at
July 24 **VOORHIS.**

CLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Gold
en Syrup, at [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

MEDICINES—Greeneburg's, for sale at
July 24 **VOORHIS.**

PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP
for sale low by [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low
by [July 24] **VOORHIS.**

WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—
for sale by [July 25] **VOORHIS.**

THE
BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally
give us a call? We are now prepared to re
ceive visitors and exhibit our choice and extensive
assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmere, Satinets, Flannels,
Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels,
Domestics.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cam
brics.

ALPACAS—Black and colored, real mohair
us tre.

MEXIXOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough
and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and um
brellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Cents, white and colored
cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gar
mented.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored
morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in
great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Braecets, beads, rings and
other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy
brad; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and
pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool,
tapes.

BUTTONS—innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco
spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, barley, rice
crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall accept all debts due to us set
tled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand
the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kansasville, Ang. 21, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly re
ceiving a general assortment of the following
articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain
watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German
silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and
gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spec
tacles; thumbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunt
ing and pocket knives; steel blades; purses and trim
mings, musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin
strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols;
percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and
goggles, with a great variety of other articles, all of
which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every de
scription, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

STRAYED.

From Walnut Grove, 1 mile from
Perryville, one light red cow, with a
short tail, rather lame in one of her hind
legs. Whoever will bring said cow to the sub
scriber, or give information, that may lead to her
recovery will confer a lasting obligation upon a poor
and lonely family.

DISCOVERED!
EXCITEMENT!
DIET STORE.

inform the citizens of Kanesville and ad-
lake, California and Oregon generally,
that he is constantly receiving and will keep
and commodious, **NEW FRAME STORE,**

OF THE WEST.

ing in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, all Cloths, Molesters, Brown and Bleached Domest-
s, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Ju-
the patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Luxu-
rious Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instru-
Laws, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c.,
tons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any arti-
and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mo-
pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips,
TRUNKS!!

emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridle
ges, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye
furnery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Lais, Corks,
&c. **WINE, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS** of
Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Bal-
to cure), and every article in the medicine line.

Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles,
and all those articles used to numerous too mention
ment and in the same Row an extensive

ONARY ESTABLISHMENT
LOOK HERE.

and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium
and, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Claret, Soda and other whole-
and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had
and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.
J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE!! HOC AGE.
TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.
JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has prac-
tised for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney,
Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the draw-
ing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other docu-
ments or business requisite. Can take the acknowl-
edgments and complete them, and all shall be done
with ability care and despatch.
Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Print-
ing office.
Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.
Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon
the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per
animal, commencing the 15th of October, and keep-
ing them on the rushes until the first of April.
Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this
to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will
be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle win-
tered are expected to assist in driving them there,
and assist in driving them down.
JACOB BIGLER.
Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his
professional services to the inhabitants of Kanes-
ville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention
to his business to merit public patronage. Office
at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at
all times consulted by his friends free of charge.
N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and
despatch on moderate terms.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

**FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND
STORAGE.**
WM. H. GOOCH & BROTHER
HAVE in progress of erection a large and com-
modious WAREHOUSE, in this town,
where they will be prepared to store goods of all
kinds by the 1st day of October, 1850, able to sell
on Commission all goods consigned to them, and
also prepared to receive and forward goods to Salt
Lake, one half of the freight money from here to
Salt Lake must be paid besides all expenses to this
place. All business entrusted to our care will be
promptly attended to. A share of the Commission
business is respectfully solicited. The Senior
partner will attend to selling all kind of goods,
&c., at public auction. **WM. H. GOOCH,**
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.
St. Joseph Adventure copy 2t and send bill to
this office.

FRONTIER ECCE F.
AT
COUNCIL BLUFFS.
JAMES ROWLAND—Proprietor.
MR. ROWLAND has taken the above House
and is now prepared to entertain travellers
and others at all times. His table is always sup-
plied with the best of the market affords, and no pains
will be spared to make it the home of all who may
patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses
in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle
can be kept. The above House is situated imme-
diately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, and
persons coming by way of the river will find it to
their advantage to call at the above house.
Council Bluffs, Aug. 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.
Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo.,
and Kanesville, Iowa.
MR. HENRY MOWER,
HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful op-
eration between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville,
Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tues-
day morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through
Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin, and St. Francis,
arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, p. m.
Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday, at 6 o'clock, a. m.,
passing through the above named towns, ar-
riving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, p. m.
N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity
of the above arrangements as he carries the United
States' Mail. A share of public patronage sol-
icited.
HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN,
HENRY SANFORD, Agents.
Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.
THE undersigned would respectfully infor-
m the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that
they keep constantly on hand, a good and select
assortment of fresh Meat, at their store on Hyde
street, between Main and RUSH & DIBLE.

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on
foot delivered at Kanesville.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—Sm

EPICURES ATTENTION.
GENTLEMEN and Ladies, can have Breakfast,
Dinner or Supper for 20 cents per meal, (at
the usual meal hours,) at Gooch's, 1st door east of
the Printing office. Also two or three boarders ac-
commodated on reasonable terms.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.
Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A CLAIM of 320 acres of land, good and sit-
uated upon it, seven acres broken ground, situated
in Harris's Grove, plenty of good wood and
Timber, enquire at this office of **JOHN GOOCH.**
Kanesville, June 12, 1850.

Emporium of the West Forever!!
WANTED at Johnson's New Frame Store
hides, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax
honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, ven-
ison, ham, onions and potatoes, for which the an-

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.
The Cholera.

BY E. H. R.

It comes, it comes, the dreadful curse,
The charge to angels given,
It comes again, than war 'tis worse,
A dire distressing scourge to earth,
It comes; the rod of heaven.

It comes; the news like thunder peels;
Thousands by it are dying,
And man, proud man, frightened feels,
While on, and on the waster steals,
And scatters death's darts by him.

'Mid flames that burn our cities out,
Mid wars and every warning,
It comes, and yet the world will doubt,
Nor will they fear the watchman's shout;
" 'Tis near the dawn of morning."

It comes; and man with all his skill
Shuns not the angel's power;
He comes to do his master's will,
And sweeps the earth of its sinful fall,
Alas! 'tis God's judgment hour.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines suggested on visiting a beautiful flower dell on the Plains.

Wild flowers of the Plains.

BY AMICUS.

Sweet blooming flowers far on the plains,
You mind me of my home behind,
When oft, I hope to meet my friends again,
Sweet home, kind mother of a sorrowing mind.

Fair, lovely flowers, ye bloom unseen,
Upon the broad and pathless plains,
Your tints would fade away, I ween,
Those reared with luxury and pains.

Grow on, sweet flower in thy wild bed,
And let the fresh wind kiss thy form,
Thought bloom when costlier flowers are dead,
Unharm'd through many a prairie storm.

Bloom on wild flower in thy fair dell,
The wild heart's sweets do dip;
The butterfly makes his richest meal,
Off from the honey of thy lip.

Smile on bright flower, nor cease to bloom,
Thy wintry blasts have laid thee low,
Nor cease to shed thy rich perfume,
On the wild zephyrs as they blow.

Bloom smiling goddess of the plain,
To glad the wanderer weary eye,
The warbler sings to thee his strain,
The stars gaze on thee from the sky.

Fair flower still show thy heavenly light,
Thou tinct of blissful joys above,
Thou jakes the desert fair and bright,
Emblem of pure and perfect love.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

The Ethereal Car.

BY CHARLIE.

About the beginning of the present century, there arose in that part of Mexico called New Spain, a sect or party known as exemplifiers. A young Spaniard who had formerly held the Catholic priesthood, and had been excommunicated for licentiousness and debauchery, was the spiritual leader of this peculiar people. He pretended to see visions, hold converse with angels and receive revelations from God. His followers reposed implicit confidence in all his sayings, and his pretended visions and revelations; his counsels were cordially obeyed, and his word acknowledged to be the word of the Lord. His superior talents and education, gave him an unlimited sway over the minds of his deluded followers. He found little difficulty in persuading them to believe, that he held powers co-equal with the Almighty. They firmly believed that he possessed the keys of Heaven and Hell; that he had power to insure eternal felicity to those that obeyed his will, or consign them to perdition for the slightest disobedience. This acknowledged superiority is what the ambitious Romonco had secretly aspired to; his will was law, and his mandates obeyed with alacrity.

For a number of years the exemplifiers were blessed with prosperity, and the privilege of practising without molestation, the peculiar tenets of their religion; and had it not been for an occurrence which I am about to relate, they might at this day, be a numerous and prosperous people. One evening as Romonco was returning from one of his accustomed rides in the country, he was startled from the reverie into which he had fallen by the voice of some one singing. He paused and listened. He discovered that it proceeded from an arbor in a garden, attached to a neat little cottage, a short distance from the road side. It was a female voice accompanied by a guitar. She was singing his favorite song, but with a delicious sweetness he was a stranger to. Romonco listened with breathless silence to this enchanting melody. Such soft notes, such melodious strains, he had never heard before; the mellow tones, and varied warblings of the nightingale lost their sweetness, compared with the rapturous music, that now saluted the ears of Romonco. For a moment he listened with ecstatic delight, then springing from his carriage, exclaimed: "I must see this fairy songstress, she must be a fairy or an angel for no mortal being can produce such heavenly music." In a moment he had leaped the garden fence and was approaching the arbor. The entrance to the arbor, was on the side opposite to the road, so that Romonco was obliged to go quite round to the back side, before he could see the object of his curiosity. As he approached the door, he saw a female figure, reclining on a rustic seat, so busily engaged with her guitar, that she did not see Romonco, till he had sufficient time to survey her beautiful figure. The position which she occupied, disclosed her form to the best advantage. She was sitting on a rustic seat, her body resting on the elbow of her left arm, her large black eyes were fixed on her guitar; her long dark hair hung in luxuriant curls over her shoulders, partially concealing a neck as fair as alabaster; her olive tinted cheeks betrayed her fragile birth; her long taper fingers touched the soft guitar, and beneath the voluptuous

folds of her robes were discovered a pair of feet.

"Harmonious swelled by nature's finest hand."

The moment that she concluded her song, Romonco entered the arbor. She started on seeing her door darkened, and quickly sprung to her feet; she betrayed no symptoms of fear, but the sudden appearance of a stranger in her arbor, surprised her. Romonco seeing her embarrassment, thus addressed her:

"Unequaled songstress! be not frightened, I am Romonco; as I was passing by I heard your voice singing my favorite song, and a desire to see the person that could sing so sweetly, is my apology for this intrusion. Don't think I flatter you, when I say I have discovered perfection in singing, and it is not asking too much indulgence, let me entreat you to repeat that lovely song."

These gentle words from one she had been taught to acknowledge as her spiritual guide, at once secured her confidence. After inviting him to a seat, she again touched the mellow guitar, and ran through the song with the voice of a seraph. Romonco listened with increased rapture to this song which he had heard a thousand times with indifference, and as he gazed on the voluptuous figure, and angelic features of the fairy songstress.

"He drew such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for awhile o'erwhelmed his raptured thoughts,
With luxury to dazing."

The song was ended. The last mellow notes lingered in the ear of Romonco as he rose to depart. Taking the hand of the songstress within his: "Tell me," said he, "by whom have I been so sweetly entertained, and promise that you will allow me to repeat the happiness I have enjoyed this evening, and I will leave you."

She replied, "My name is Lovellina, and if I can do ought that will contribute to the happiness of so great and so good a man as Romonco, I shall take great pleasure in doing so."

"Heaven bless you," said Romonco, and pressing to his lips the hand which he still retained, he left the arbor.

Lovellina Delano had lost both her parents when quite young; since which time she had resided with her uncle, her father's brother. This kind uncle had no children, and all his affections were bestowed on his interesting niece, in whom he discovered more than ordinary talent and ability, and every facility for education which the country afforded her brought within her reach. By an unyielding perseverance, and an unremitting attention to study, she early acquired an education inferior to none in the country. She excelled in music, which was her chief delight. One had but to hear her sing to be convinced that she was mistress of her voice, and perfected in the art. Added to a refined education, was the simplicity of her manners, and the unequalled beauty of her form and features. These desirable accomplishments, combined with an extraordinary power to please drew around the fair Lovellina a train of admirers.

Eldro En Passo, a youth of obscure birth, but possessing a strong mind and a magnanimous spirit, was the accepted suitor. He had early formed an attachment for Lovellina, which, when he had arrived at manhood had ripened into avowed love, which was warmly reciprocated by the fair Lovellina. Eldro had obtained the promise of her hand, the nuptial day was appointed, and a few weeks would complete their happiness.

As soon as Romonco left the arbor of Lovellina, he hastened home a changed man; he was perfectly enamored by the garden songstress; all his former licentiousness at once returned, and those latent passions which had for years laid dormant rankled anew in his sinful breast. He spent the entire night in devising plans to ensnare his victim. He was determined that if soft words, and artful flattery did not succeed to resort to compulsion. The following evening he early repaired to the neighborhood of the cottage garden. He was delighted to hear Lovellina already singing her evening song; and leaving his carriage with his servants, he was in a moment at the door of the arbor. As Lovellina rose to receive him, Romonco imagined that she appeared more ravishingly beautiful, than she did the preceding evening. Lovellina manifested much pleasure in seeing Romonco; but little did the unsuspecting girl imagine, that while she allowed him to press her hand and lead her to a seat, that she was cherishing an adder in her bosom. After a few formal inquiries in relation to her health, Romonco proposed that she should sing the song, that had so charmed him the preceding evening. She cheerfully complied with his request, and ran through the song with a transporting sweetness that would have done honor to a Jenny Lind. With each swelling note the guilty passion of Romonco, rose higher and higher, till at length, it became uncontrollable. As soon as she had completed her song, he rudely grasped her arm exclaiming:

"I can no longer endure this torture, tell me at once, will you make me the happiest of men by consenting immediately to be mine, or drive one to madness by a refusal." This unexpected avowal, from one she had been taught to revere as a man of God, and a stranger to guilt, or even evil thoughts, greatly terrified the virtuous Lovellina, and as she turned her eyes on him, and met his licentious gaze, she uttered a cry of horror and attempted to spring from his grasp, and leave the arbor. But Romonco was not to be so easily defeated; he caught the terrified girl in his arms, and endeavored to stifle her screams by crowding his pocket handkerchief into her mouth. Then by a preconcerted signal his two servants came to his assistance and seizing Lovellina in their brawny arms, they carried her fainting to his carriage.

When Lovellina recovered her senses, she was lying on a bed of damp straw, in a loathsome dungeon. At first she did not realize her situation; she thought it must be a dream, but a moments reflection on what had passed in her arbor at once revealed her hopeless condition. She rose on her feet, and was about to see what chance of escape she might discover, when the door of her cell was opened, and Romonco holding in his

hand a burning lamp, stood before her. The glimmering light of the lamp revealed the fiendish malice depicted on his countenance. Lovellina shrank from his lustful gaze to the opposite side of the cell.

Romonco approached her, and seizing rudely her extended arm, thus addressed her: "Vain girl, why will you persist in opposing my wishes, you are aware that I am all powerful, and it is worse than folly to resist the purposes of Romonco, I have you in my power;" continued he, "and in spite of your puny opposition, I might at this moment compel you to submit to my wishes; but consent to be my wedded wife, and you shall retain your virtue and save your life."

"It cannot be," exclaimed Lovellina in despair. "I am affianced to another, and I would suffer a thousand deaths rather than betray the confidence of my lover."

This determined declaration of Lovellina, threw Romonco into an uncontrollable rage: says he, "I am done, I shall importune you no more, three days and nights, you shall have to consider my offer, at the end of which time, if you still remain obstinate, you shall be led to execution, and suffer an ignominious death in presence of all my people." With these words which he uttered in tones indicative of resolution he hurried from the cell.

As soon as Romonco had turned the key, Lovellina, after calming in a measure her agitated feelings, she arose and once more the thought of escape occurred to her mind. It was total darkness, yet she examined the walls of her cell as well she could, feeling with her hands to see if she could not discover some opening in the wall for some loose stone that she might remove and make her escape.

After a fruitless search, she sank on her miserable bed, and resigned herself to her cruel fate. Each day preceding that of her execution, Romonco visited her cell, sometimes trying to console her by soft words and at other times trying to intimidate her by his repeated threats. The morning of the execution, Lovellina rose from her bed of straw; and thought: she would again examine the walls of her cell, and see if there was not some possible chance to escape from the prison. She examined carefully the four walls of her narrow cell; taking care to press with her hand each stone in the wall to see if it would not move, and as she was about to abandon the search as fruitless, a heavy stone near the floor yielded to her pressure; this gave her new courage, and sunning all her strength to her assistance, she succeeded in removing the stone from its place in the wall, and stooping down and looking into the aperture she saw a faint light in the distance. With some difficulty she crawled through the opening into a narrow passage, so low that she could not stand upright; on her hands and knees she crept through this narrow passage, in direction of the light, and as it came nearer she found it proceeded from above, and on further examination she discovered a flight of stairs leading to the roof of the prison, which she immediately ascended. On arriving at the top of the stone steps, she found that the roof was flat, (according to the custom of the country,) and mounted on each side by a thick stone wall, several feet high, containing several openings, or sort of port holes, which led Lovellina to the opinion that the prison had at some anterior period been used as a defence against the hostility of the Indians. As Lovellina was looking about to discover some way of descending from the roof on the outside, she was startled by the report of a cannon near the prison. She in a moment recollected that it was the custom of Romonco, that when there was to be an execution in town, to announce it by a discharge of ordnance. This she understood to be the announcement of her own execution. At this moment she heard the sound of footsteps ascending the stone stairs, and Romonco accompanied by the executioner, appeared on the roof of the prison and was advancing to seize Lovellina, when the executioner caught the arm of Romonco, and pointing upwards exclaimed:

"For the love of heaven, Romonco, tell me what this means I see descending from the sky!"

Lovellina looking upwards saw something like a car descending to the roof of the prison. The next moment it was by her side, and she almost doubted her vision, as she saw her uncle, and her own Eldro En Passo steps from the car. They spoke not a word but hastily seizing the motionless Lovellina in their arms, and placing her in the car, her uncle poured a kind of gas or ether from a glass vessel, which he drew from his pocket into a brass tube which communicated with the machine, the car, arose immediately, while Romonco and the executioner, stupified with amazement gazed motionless on the scene. As the car arose far above the lofty turrets of the prison, the rescued Lovellina waved a white scarf between her deliverers, signifying defiance to her defeated persecutor. A strong south-west wind rising the car swiftly moved to the north-east, and was soon lost in the distance.

Lovellina's sudden disappearance from the arbor, much alarmed her kind uncle, who after a night of fruitless search, came to the conclusion that she had been surprised by a band of robbers, who had for some time infested the country. He communicated his fears to En Passo, who immediately joined in the search for his lost Lovellina. As they entered the town early in the morning, they learned that Romonco had confined a beautiful female in the prison, and at the end of three days was to be put to death for incurring the displeasure of Romonco. After making some further inquiries, they came to the conclusion that this unfortunate female was no other than his lost Lovellina. How to proceed under these circumstances, they knew not, for they well understood that it was useless to try to avoid the executioner by appealing to the relentless Romonco. They therefore returned home resolving to resort to some other means. Fortunately the idea of constructing a machine to propel through the air occurred to the ingenious mind of Mr. Delano. He well recollected from the acquaintance he had with the prison, during the recent war with the Indians, that there was a secret passage leading from the roof

to each cell, and if they could construct a machine in time, to reach the prison roof before the execution, they entertained no fears but what they could effect the escape of Lovellina. By unceasing exertion, both day and night, they accomplished the machine, and Lovellina was snatched from the jaws of death, in the manner I have mentioned. The car came down in the southern part of Arkansas, and a happy man was Eldro En Passo united in matrimonial connection with the fair Lovellina; and when the frosts of age had silvered o'er the head of Uncle Delano, he found a comfortable repose in the family of his grateful niece.

The chagrin and disappointment, which the haughty Romonco felt in being defeated in his guilty attempt to ruin Lovellina was more than he could bear. He left his devoted people without a leader, determined to seek a home where the ethereal car was an unknown vehicle.

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, AUG. 1, '50.

To my friends scattered up and down this Territorial, globular, round, chubby face earth:

You are aware that a little town has grown up like Jonah's gourd in this extreme jumping off place called Kanesville; and it being so far removed from the rest of mankind that I deemed it necessary to come here myself for the benefit of my fellow beings. It took me sometime to get in among this cold hearted people, for you know all persons who drink water as a beverage are stingy, while the man who drinks at my fountain is liberal. How I love a liberal soul. Well to resume my history: I got into a small house on a treacherous creek. I stood the talkativeness of my enemies, when lo! the very elements they drank rose in the creek and washed me out. I floated down the stream, and it pained to hear my brother's, tumbler and decanters smash against the logs in the vile stream. No one lent the helping hand, for some time hope kept me up, but the bung of my anticipations flew out and scattered my vitals to the waters of oblivion. My votaries kept quiet for a time, and by and bye the man of gold came along, and under the cover that I would open for a short time I got me a small stand, and quietly ensconced myself; the emigrant poured in; presently some of my enemies came in and drank; then! then! then! I say, I arose in the majesty of my potent strength and laughed. I gave the knock down arguments in my favor, and they insensible to my favors which I poured upon them so freely; I put my polite foot in contact with their persons and sent them out to keep company with the —. I won't say it, it is too indelicate for my polite ears.

Well to continue, for I hate to quit the subject. I was afraid while that little fat man was here, I should be obliged to shut up, but I held council with my son, and that ghost of a groggery on —, and we determined to stick it out. I sit every day on my own bottom, and determined that every tub shall stand on its own. Laughing to see the poor dupes come into my embrace at night, and sing:

"Shades of evening come close o'er us,
Leave us here to drink awhile,
What care I for friends or home,
I've no wife or little child," &c.

I generally managed to be pretty discreet about my movements. I received great patronage at the election, and therefore hope I shall be able to stand to meet the calls of my drunken patrons. You have no idea of the trouble I feel from the watery weakness in my bowels at this time, and the length of time I last, notwithstanding I am tapped. The people do abuse me that do retail me, they pour all kinds of things into me for these cholera times. I will not rebel because of the power and place I have got. Do advise me if you can as to my future course, and tell me how you get on in all the world. I will write you again more fully. I will drink your health. Success to the trade, may her stream never run dry. I must stop, the stuff has given me the gripes. There is w—r, I—d, and such stuff; I must vomit. Your's most lovingly,

40 GAL'S.

For the Curious.

As a matter of curiosity, we copy the following dream from a pamphlet entitled the "Victimizer," or life of Dr. Richard Jennings, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, last year.

The singularity of the dream, in connection with the character of the dreamer, and the peculiar characters and circumstances portrayed therein, throws a charm over it, that we are unable to fathom, and therefore leave the public to judge; perhaps they are better interpreters in such matters than we are. The narrative is said to be founded on fact.

"While I was in Washington, I was favored with a dream, or vision, I know not which; but, as there may be interpreters among those who believe in such things, I will relate it, that they may ascertain whether it is worthy of notice, and also its significance."

I saw a large tract of land floating in the air, filled with men—in the midst thereof, was built a platform, on which stood a beast with a head like unto an Owl, the arms like unto an Ape's, the body like unto an Eel, and the legs like unto a Bull Frog's. Now, from this platform were many wires, which were fastened to the joints of the men, and so constructed, that whenever they were pulled, they excited a movement among the men.

Now, I looked, and behold I saw the beast pull one of these wires, when immediately there was a running to and fro, by many of the men, who passed among the multitude, whispering in the ears of those who stood still, at the same time placing a piece of gold into their hands, which had the magical effect of producing the same movement among those who retained it. I looked again, and lo, the beast grinned an exceeding grin, after which, he pulled another wire, and immediately the people shouted three times. The beast now looked around him, to the north, and to the south, to the east and to the west—then lying flat upon his face, he again pulled another wire, and all the people dropped before him many millions of pieces of gold, upon seeing which, the beast grinned exceedingly, jumped up and down, and danced, and seemed very glad. Now, I

looked again, and saw on the west, a building, which was supported upon the shoulders of many men; to these, also, wires were attached, which the beast pulled, but with no effect.

Again, I saw men dressed in white, and in red, going to and fro, trying to put each other under foot, which, the beast perceiving, he turned pale, and trembled, and like to have fainted. Now, those dressed in red conquered those dressed in white, which so reanimated the beast, that he pulled a wire, fastened to the building on the west, and shook it terribly.

And as I looked, behold this tract of land suddenly disappeared from before me, and in its place I saw another of the same size, likewise filled with men who were sitting in chairs, and who were having their heads shaved bald, and the razors wherewith they were shaved, were curiously constructed, the handles being each shaped like unto a star, and the blades each like unto a cross; and while they were being shaved, I saw others, who shily picked their pockets, and at the same time, fastened heavy chains to their feet. As soon as the people were shaved, the beast, being also in the center of this tract of land, sat down, and hiding his face in his hands, he laughed very much; after which, I saw him put a crown on his head, in the center of which was a sword, and at each corner a representation of five toes, and with which he was mightily pleased, taking it from off his head very often, to look at it, and likewise to show it to the people, who could do nothing because of the chains which were fastened to their feet.

Moreover, I looked in the west, and I saw the building was in ruins, and those who had supported it were all in commotion, on account of the barbers trying to shave them also; but they would not submit. Again I looked, and lo! there was war—the beast concealed himself in a corner, and those dressed in white attacked those who were dressed in red, and slew them to the number of fifty thousand—the beast was drawn from his hiding place, his crown was cast into a deep pit, and he was tickled under the ribs, so that he died of excessive laughing.

Now when the men in white had finished slaying, I heard a great shout, and looking thereupon, I saw descending from the heavens a building like unto the temple of Liberty, and after sailing through the air, it rested upon the platform, and destroyed it, and the wires forever. I looked again and behold the whole place was filled with trees which were loaded with singing birds of all descriptions, and the music far surpassed any which I had ever heard before or after—when this was finished, the vision left me, and I saw no more.

From the cradle to the grave we are the victims of taxation. The rich man has his property tax, the sailor his ship's taxes, the wig-wearer his poll tax, and even the boy, "trudging like a snail unwillingly to school," has his syntax.

When we hear a man say he cannot afford to take a paper, we are inclined to tell him that he cannot afford to do without it. A man who is really too poor to take a paper, is like a person so emaciated by famine as to be too weak to eat bread.

SELF-ENERGY.—Self-energy is the true life of a man. To think by other men's thoughts, is no true living thinking; to believe by other men's belief, is no true living faith.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact. He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

DESERT HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

A few boarders can be accommodated low. Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1860.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatomie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1860—\$1.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has also a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOUGH, Jr.

KANESVILLE, August 7, 1860.
GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by JULY 21 VOORHIS.

Fair dealing and Funtality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS

Ten, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., of various qualities, and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a good supply of extra superfine flour which we can warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore received, we can assure our friends, and the public generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the truth of our assertions.

J. & J. O'NEILL.

St. Louis, May 20, 1860.

D. BALLO, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.

Kanesville, June 26, 1860.—6m

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER.

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROS.

Kanesville, July 8, 1860.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of
50 lbs coffee; 13 bales domestic;
300 lbs salt; 2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron. 5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings; 1739 yds. ass'd prints;
10 lbs sugar; 22 yds satinet &c; jns;
45 lbs whiskey; 1300 pr boots and shoes;
and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE, & CO

Linden, April 3, 1860.

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street,
And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city.

The stock consists, in part, as follows:
Ladies' Black Calicoes; " do Cloth buskins;
" Light do; " do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slip; Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
" crs; " pump-sole do;
" Fancy do; " galley do;
" Black Kid Welt; " Monroe slippers;
" Ties; Mrs. calf p'd brogans
" do do Buskins; " do Pumps
" Phil. Polka Slip; " seal do;
" pers; " kip do;
" do Gaiter Boots; Boys' calf Brogans;
" do Grane do; " kip do;
" half Gaiters; " do Slippers;

To the Farmers.

If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the No. 236, on the top of the House, No

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 17.

Arrival of the U. S. Mail with Highly Important News from Deseret.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE
MAIL FROM SALT LAKE.
Dates to August 3d, 1850.

The mail arrived from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on Thursday evening, (Sept. 12th.) under the supervision of Mr. John Greene. Matters and things in the Valley are prospering and progressing as they should be, and as we expected all the time. The true spirit predominates and give glory to the God of Israel, who led and guided them to their distant place of retreat and refuge, and they are not unmindful of his commandments.

Mr. Green had several mules stolen from him by the Indians just before he reached Laramie, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail. He could not procure any team at Laramie, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail brought through to the Missouri river at a heavy expense. He did not come on the regular road and therefore did not meet President Hyde, or any of the companies, with the exception of Bishop Huntington, which he met at Laramie, getting very well. He was accompanied through by the Holydays of Weston, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Salt Lake City, also two servants in the service of Mr. H. Most of the letters and papers were from emigrants.

Our readers will observe by the following letter to Elder Hyde, what is lacking, help! help! is their continual cry, and our response is willing; still, just as soon as wisdom and means open the way. The public works are languishing for lack of the requisite assistance, and strength. They want men, faithful, energetic men, who are not afraid to live and work, and bear a hand in the building forth, and building up of the Kingdom of God, and establishing righteousness on the earth. Hear what they say!

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret,
July 28, 1850.

DEAR BRO. ORSON HYDE,
As the mail is expected to start to-morrow, although much crowded with business, we take this opportunity of answering your communication to us, by Thomas Williams, who arrived here in safety, June 7th; and, although our city has been crowded with swarms of hungry emigrants since the 20th of May, we had received no direct intelligence, or even a paper from the States, until the mail arrived.

The emigration poured in here in such numbers that they raised provisions to a very high price. The mail for one dollar per pound, which was sufficient to induce some of our speculators to sell their mail mules, and go without. Harvest commenced with the 4th of July and has continued until the present. Some of the earliest places of wheat were injured by a frost which occurred when it was in the bloom. Since harvest flour has been selling for twenty-five dollars per hundred. The amount of grain sowed last fall and spring was immense. The great majority of the fall grain has produced an excellent crop, and the spring crop looks remarkably well. In consequence of the great amount of snow on the mountains, many of our rivers overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage to crops &c. The Jordan was several feet higher than it has been known before, and destroyed a great portion of the crops before the bridge. The crops in Weber, Utah, and Toole counties are reported to be excellent. Brother Morley who has lately visited us from San Pete, gives us flattering accounts of the prospects for an abundant harvest. Our celebration of the 24th was well attended and very interesting, the minutes of which you will find in the Deseret News. It is a general tone of health with the saints, and peace and plenty of labor work, as every one has been so busy that they can hardly get time to eat or sleep. You speak about hurry and bustle at Kaneshville; but if you were here, to see, feel, and realize the burdens, labors and responsibilities, which are daily, hourly, momentarily, rolling, piling, tumbling, and thundering upon us, you would at least conclude that there was no danger of our getting the gout from idleness, or too much idleness.

We are in the hands of our heavenly father, the God of Abraham, and Joseph who guided us to this land; who led the poor saints on the plain with quail; who gave his people strength to labor without bread; who sent the Gulls of the deep as saviors to preserve, (by devouring the crickets); the golden wheat for bread for his people; and who has preserved his saints from the wrath of their enemies. He is our Father, and our protector; we live in his light, are guided by his wisdom, protected by his shadow and upheld by his strength.

Our public works appear to drag for want of means, and workmen; our council house is not yet enclosed. We have erected a large shop on the Temple square for doing the blacksmithing for the public works; when completed it will put in our reach a place where we can execute all jobs necessary for the building of the Temple. We have had to make some alterations, and improvements upon the Bowery, and have been unable as yet to get our storehouse done for the public grain, provisions &c. We meet every Saturday in company with Brothers P. P. Pratt, E. T. Benson, George A. Smith and Thomas Bullock in a room for the purpose, and lift our hearts to the Most High in prayer, for the prosperity of Israel, in which you are always, for the saints in Pottawattamie, remembered. Our earnest desire, for your welfare, and the welfare of the people that are with you.

We remain your brethren,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

EMIGRANTS.—Look out for stolen horses! An Indian stole a horse and a gun from our city, sold them to an emigrant. The stolen property has since been overhauled and restored, and the Indian punished, but who pays the emigrant?—[Deseret News, July 1.

Indian Fight.

July 1st, we received a long letter from John W. Jones, Capt. of the Oquaka, Ill., Company of emigrants, giving the particulars of an Indian fight at yellow creek, about eleven miles west of Bear River, on the morning of the 27th of June. We have not room for the particulars, but the principal facts have since been corroborated by Mr. A. Williams of Utah, who says that the Utah Chief, Walker, told him that he had burned six lodges of the Snakes, eleven miles west of Bear River; killed seven men and forty squaws; and taken five prisoners and forty horses, in revenge for the Snakes having previously killed some of his Indians. While the captors were contending about the division, they killed all the horses. The prisoners were for sale. Walker's statements are doubtless correct, and agrees with Capt. Jones, except in length and particulars. The supposed fight, near Weber, the following day, we think a mistake, for the above.—[Deseret News, July 1.

From the Deseret News.

G. S. L. City, July 1, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: I ask a small space in your paper, to correct an error, which, to my surprise, I have been informed, exists on the eastern side of the mountains, with regard to the reception here of the party under my command. An impression, I find, has gone abroad, not only that we were received with coldness and suspicion, but that the survey of the Great Salt Lake, which was the object of the expedition, had been forcibly opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley. How this rumor became prevalent, I am ignorant, as my official reports to the War Department, gave ground for no such impression. Let that be as it may, I take pleasure in declaring that nothing can be further from the truth. We were received by the President and Public Authorities with the greatest courtesy, both officially and personally; and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness and regard we have received from them, and the citizens of the place. Every facility has been studiously afforded us for the prosecution of our duties; instruments of science frankly and gratuitously loaned, and the able and faithful assistance obtained, from their commencement here, of a gentleman, well known as a fearless advocate of your doctrines, and a prominent and influential member of your community.

I have deemed it not improper to say this much, to counteract an erroneous impression against a people, already burdened with too much undesired reproach.

Very Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

HOWARD STANSBURY,

Captain Corps Topographical Engineers,
in charge of Survey of the Great Salt Lake.

From the Deseret News published June 22d, 1850.
The public works are progressing well, considering the circumstances which surround us. If the brethren would be more prompt with their labor tithing, and the farmers in the country, would bring forward their butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, &c., as fast as they receive it, it would be a great blessing to themselves and the workmen, and expedite business.

The walls of the blacksmith shop, on Temple Block, are completed; the store-house, on State House Lot, designed for the occupancy of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkade, are ready for the timbers; and the brick are now being laid for the Church store-house and store, east of the Bowery. The floors are being placed in the State House; and the best of slate is now quarrying at Utah, for the roof. The aqueduct to the Bath House is nearly completed.

Weather.

The Valley weather has been very warm the past week. Mercury at noon, in shade, on Wednesday, 100 deg. At 1 P. M. a pleasant thunder storm passed over the southern portion of the valley, a few drops falling on the city. Mercury fell to 88 deg., but immediately rose again. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

From the Deseret News.

Ordinance concerning Revenue.

A Bill concerning Revenue was read three times and passed, by the General Assembly, July 4, 1850, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, that all spirituous liquors which are offered for sale, or disposal in any way, within this State, the same shall be assessed and taxed at the rate of fifty per cent upon the selling price thereof.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Assessor and Collector, to assess and collect the above tax, from and after the publication of this Ordinance, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and provisions, as required in the Ordinance concerning Revenue, passed Jan. 10, 1850.

Sec. 3. All Iron, Steel, Castings, Glass, Nails, Hardware, Hollowware, Glass and Queensware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Fruit, and all other Greeneries, together with Medicines, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, are hereby exempted from all and any assessment, or tax whatever.

Sec. 4. Any law or ordinance, incompatible with this, so far as relates to the articles mentioned in this Ordinance are concerned, the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1850.

On motion, the General Assembly adjourned to the last Saturday in August, to meet in the Legislative hall at 10 A. M.

THOMAS BULLOCK,

Clerk of Senate.

SAN PETE.—Several brethren arrived from San Pete on Tuesday bringing 34 M. Shingles, and report all well; crops late but prosperous.—[Deseret News, July 1.

The emigrants to California commenced arriving in the Valley on the 20th of May, and there has been a continual rush. We observe that Mr. Crow's company, was among the first. Thos. S. Williams who left here on the 6th of May with the mail and a company of California emigrants, arrived at Salt Lake in 32 days, their horses and mules in good condition.

We find several communications in the Deseret News from emigrants which we shall publish as soon as convenient.

The proceedings of the 24th of July in Salt Lake we shall publish in the next number of the Guardian.

We learn that Capt Stansbury has closed the survey of Great Salt Lake.

It is feared says the Deseret News: that the State quarry lately discovered at Utah, is not as extensive as was at first anticipated.

The News says: a gentleman seeing the frame of a building near the State House, enquired if the house would be to let when finished, was politely informed that it was only the frame work of a carriage, now building by the Nauvoo Brass Band.

The Deseret News is a quarto sheet published weekly, and edited by Willard Richards. Price, \$5 00 per year.

DAMAGES.—Two gardens were destroyed on Tuesday night by emigrants cattle, which cost them \$74. Our Marshall suggests that it would be wisdom for the emigrants to camp further from the city, thereby saving their money and leaving the vegetables to grow.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Our friends at the Salt Lake complain because they do not get any papers, we would suggest to the friends to send them papers, as often as they can possibly get an opportunity.

VEGETABLES, &c. Potatoes were dug in Salt Lake City, July 4th, measuring six inches in circumference. We also observe that carrots had been pulled measuring sixteen inches in length. On the 17th of June a heavy frost was experienced in the valley, which destroyed many tender vegetables. On the night of the 14th of June considerable rain fell in the valley.

COUNTERFEITS. Many of the emigrants have attempted to pass counterfeit coin in the valley, which the people there neither wish to buy or sell and advise them to keep their bogus out of sight. Also bogus gold dust has been offered consisting only of copper.

EMIGRATION. The main California emigration passed through the valley about the middle of July.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—A man leading a milch cow with a small pack, passed our office yesterday, face west.—[Deseret News, July 1.

Gold is the God of this world; only whisper the word, and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breathe it in the valley, and it is heard on the mountain top. Tell where it can be found, and millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.—[lb.

Harvest has commenced: many small pieces of wheat have been cut this week. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

From the Deseret News July 29, 1850.

The Bowery was crowded last Sabbath; many stranger present. The assembly were addressed in the morning, by the Rev. G. B. Day, of Sherman, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on his way to the mines. We were not present till near the close, but understood he spoke well. Mr. Day is in good health and spirits. Elder P. P. Pratt followed with an interesting lecture.—P. M. The Sacrament administered by the Bishops, interspersed with remarks by Elder George A. Smith.

Afterwards, President Young made some remarks to those who never heard a testimony from a Latter-day Saint; a synopsis of which we hear present:—

"Were it not for the veil of darkness that is over the face of the earth, and that man is fallen from the glory which he once enjoyed, all would be living in the sunshine of revelation: it is on account of sin entering into the world, that causes all this darkness, and which makes it necessary for the Lord to speak from the heavens, and his angels to converse with men, and cause his servants to testify of the things of God.

"The sound of the gospel always carried terror with it, to the man-made preacher in his pulpit, the lawyer at his desk, the farmer at his plough, and the mechanic at his trade.

"Can you make the distinction between truth and evil? Is the power of the Holy Ghost upon you? If so, you need not fear all the delusion that all the earth or hell can produce.

"If any one should ask the sectarian preachers of the day, where God lives, how he looks, or what is the appearance of his palace, could they answer the question correctly? No, they could not! Has God an eye? Their reply would be, he is all eye, all ear, all mouth, all hand, all feet. This is a mass of nonsense to me. Shall I tell you where God lives? The place of his habitation is in the centre of his kingdoms. This world is but a speck in his kingdom; but a mighty black one. There is but one God to us, who is the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he is our elder brother, and is the heir of this kingdom, when purified and celestialized. Tell them, we are the children of the father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Do not the Scriptures tell us, that Jesus said, he is the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the father of our spirits? There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding! Our Father lives in the midst of his kingdoms, and Jesus tells us to call no man on earth, father, for we have one in heaven. You know he said to Mary, 'he is my father

and your father, my God and your God! The Lord made us just as we should be, and prepared all things to bring us back into his presence.

"Ten years ago, it was called heresy for Joseph Smith to be a money digger, and receive revelations; it actually became treason; and the people killed him for it: and now I see hundreds of reverend gentlemen going to dig money. I despise a man who would dig for gold; he is a lazy man, and intends to sponge on others. Do not think that I blame you; all I have to say is, that you have to follow in the wake of 'Old Joe Smith,' and paddle away to dig gold; it is a comic, novel thing to me.

"We have been driven here, we have made two crops, and there are hundreds of emigrants now coming here, destitute: I say to you Latter-day Saints, let no man go hungry from your doors; divide with them and trust in God for more; and those who have a manly spirit, will give us their blessings. I say treat every man kindly, and especially if there is any prospect of helping them on their journey. Emigrants, don't let your spirits be worn down; and shame be to the door where a man has to go hungry away. Gentlemen, we cannot give you much for your work until after harvest; after that time we can supply your wants. Friends, help us to gather our harvest, and then you shall have what you want, and you can then go and gather riches. There is one class of people who know our past ill treatment, and they go trembling to the doors of my brethren, who feel as though they would give anything for a cup of warm drink. I say, walk up strangers! and if any are hungry, feed them a meal, and let them go to those who have to sell; and may the Lord bless you brethren: Amen."

From the Deseret News.

On Sunday, July 14, the Bowery was completely crowded with the Saints and emigrants, who listened to a faithful discourse by Elder Samuel D. Richards on the first principles of the gospel.

President H. C. Kimball then rose and bore testimony to the truth of the remarks by Bro. Samuel; he then said, this people is an industrious, honest and virtuous people, and desire to keep the commandments of God, we all work here, priests and people; we are happy and are glad to see our friends from the United States. If it had not been for the priests of the day, you would all have been Mormons at this very moment, and I do not want you to blame me for telling you.

President Brigham Young rose and said:—I have but a few minutes to occupy, and I wish to preach several discourses in abstract sentences. All men are inclined to be religious, whether they know it or not; all are inclined to reverence and a love something, although many profess to be irreligious and irreligious. We try to practice religion, but we are not perfect, and yet we may say, many are as perfect as they can be in all sects, not only in the Protestant and Catholic, but in the Pagan and Heathen nations also; they do the very best they know how, and that makes them as perfect in their sphere, as God is in His.

If the law had not come to Saul of Tarsus, sin would not have revived in him; so when light comes, heresy, false principles, and every thing else, are made manifest; when a man forsakes his evil, and then does right the rest of his life, he will be blessed, and owned of the Lord.

I want to say to every man, the Constitution of the United States, as formed by our fathers, was dictated, was revealed, was put into their hearts by the Almighty who sits enthroned in the midst of the heavens; although unknown to them, it was dictated by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and I tell you in the name of Jesus Christ, it is as good as I could ever ask for.

The next thing is, I dare raise my voice against wickedness in high places; and if the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives will do wickedly, I will tell them of their sins, as I would the poorest gold digger who goes with his pack on his back; for rest assured, in the latter days that offences must come but we unto them by whom they come.

I say unto you, magnify the laws! the law is no law in the United States, or in the Constitution, but I am ready to make honorable; and I declare in the Presence of God, and all holy angels, and all good men and even the devils in hell, that I never have transgressed any of them. If Governor Boggs had not ordered out the troops, we should have whipped all the mob that came against us, yet if poor old Boggs himself was to come here, I would feed him, lodge him for the night, and help him on his way.

I see a large community here, and now declare that we will show that we will have the best schools, and the best literature on the earth; and even then we will make improvements.

I say unto you, farmers, keep your wheat, for I force if you are not careful, starvation will be on our heels; preserve your grain, lest you suffer; preserve every kernel, and if we are prudent, we will have enough. If a man wants to enable him to go on his journey, let him work; and that will be mutually benefiting each other. If any man will take in emigrants horses into the Big Field for fifty cents a day, he will rue it; for I say that the grain shall be preserved, and you millers, you have no right to sell your flour to the emigrants, to feed horses and mules, and rob this people of their bread! What! sell bread to the man who is going to earn his one hundred and fifty dollars a day, at the same price as you do to the poor laborer, who works hard here for one dollar a day? I say, you men who are going to get gold to make golden images, have your golden gods fixed up in your pulpits, pay for

your flour.

You who have lived here, you know better! have you forgotten that two of our brethren died from eating poisonous greens, when they could not get a particle of bread to eat? We have always told the emigrants, that we are not able to supply them; don't depend on this settlement for your supplies; we cannot make this a garden of Eden in one or two years: I say unto every man, when you write to your friends, tell them to bring their supplies, and do not depend on this place for your bread. We are informed by many of the emigrants, that A. W. Babbitt told them, they could get their supplies here, which is palpably not true; for Almon W. Babbitt was told positively that we could not supply the emigrants with food; but we had to divide the bread which we had for our own families, last year, with them, to keep them alive; and we shall have to do the same this year; and we publish to all travellers, that when we are able to supply them, and they can depend upon this place for their supplies, that we will notify them, and then they may rely on obtaining their food, and not be disappointed as many are, this season.

When a stranger comes here, tell him where his teams may recruit, and if you will not give the strangers good counsel, you are not fit for good society.

I add no more—may the blessing of God rest upon you all: amen.

Self Reliance.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can render an honest and a perfect man, Commands all light, all influence, all fate; Nothing to him falls early or too late. Our acts are our angels, or good, or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart, is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your talent conviction, and it shall be universal sense; for the inmost is due time becomes the outmost—and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the Last Judgment. Familiar as the voice of the mind is to each, the highest merit we ascribe to Moses, Plato, and Milton is, that they set at naught books and traditions, and spoke not what men but what they thought. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of bards and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts: they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty. Great works of art have no more affecting lesson for us than this. They teach us to abide by our spontaneous impression with good humored inflexibility the most when the whole cry of voices is on the other side. Else, to-morrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance, that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another one. This sculpture in the memory is not without pre-established harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it may be faithfully imparted, but God will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a delirium which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no more befriends; no invention, no hope.

Trust to thyself: every heart vibrates to that iron string. Accept the place that Providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, nor cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and Dark.

Most men gamble with fortune, and gain all and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou, leave as unlawful these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the Chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou has chained the wheel of Chance, and shall sit hereafter out of fear from her rotations. A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick or the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event, raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself—nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

We learn that Dr. Oliver Dresser, made an attempt at suicide last evening by taking a large dose of laudanum, but without success.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride. To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied. To-day, lays plans for years to come. To-morrow, sinks into the silent tomb. To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms. To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms. To-day, he is clad in gaudy rich array. To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay. To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven. To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!" To-day, he lives on hope as light as air. To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

The Passions.

The passions are at once tempters and chastisers. As tempters, they come with garlands of flowers, on brows of youth; as chastisers, they appear with wreaths of snakes on the forehead of deformity. They are angels of light in their delusion; they are fiends of torment in their inflictions; they mislead only to reanimate, they flatter that they may deride; they show us a false glory but to mock us; they raise us in the cloud-capped pinnacle, to dash us fiercely to the stony ground. Like the daughters of Lear, they first beguile their victim of his sovereignty and power; and when their dupe is enfeebled and dependent, robbed of every friendly support, of every pleasant companion, a beggar in consolation and hope, they cast him out upon the desert to the darkness of the night, and the fury of the tempest.—[Giles.

Arrival from Salt Lake.

On Wednesday last a party from this region entered Sacramento, six weeks from the Mormon city. They were belated last fall on their route to the mines, and took shelter at Salt Lake City till this spring. They left their wagons in the mountains, but found no difficulty in bringing through their mules in good condition. They report the snow from ten to thirty feet deep on the mountains, though easily to be passed, it being covered with a firm crust.

The Lake Superior Journal notices a strange phenomenon which was witnessed at Two Head River, 70 miles above the Sault, on the 18th ult. A slight agitation of the water of Lake Superior was noticed, and very soon the land rose out of the water, forming an island of about 150 feet, in circumference, and some six feet high. The beach also rose 12 feet, looking like a hillock of sand. The water was only about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had just passed over it. A few rods from the beach a depression of the ground took place at the same time of the upheaving of the water. No noise took place. A party of Indians encamped near, were terrified and fled. The story sounds rather marvellous.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELAISON SMITH,

A REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.
To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress.

At the urgent solicitation of the great body of the Democracy of Van Buren County, DELAISON SMITH, Esq., has consented to become a Candidate for the seat recently made vacant in Congress from this district. Sept. 4, 1850.—1*

TOWNSHEND SARNAPARILLA.
LARGE LOT of Townships celebrated Sarnaparilla, just received on consignment by C. VOORHIS & CO. Kaneshville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2*

PROCLAMATION.

THE President of the High Priest's Quorum, requests the Quorum to hold their next monthly meeting in the Music Hall, on Sunday the 29th inst., as the Conference will be on the 1st Sabbath in October. LYMAN STODDARD, Presb. Kaneshville, Sept. 4, 1850.—3*

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Kaneshville and its vicinity that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic. Latin and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention to the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post Office. Kaneshville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2*

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly. I hereby give notice that there is an altercation between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly. I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof, without an understanding with me as well as Mr. Cooley. JOHN GOULD. Kaneshville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2*

Catch the Thief!

\$25 DOLLAR REWARD.
ESCAPED from Jail in Kaneshville, Pottawattamie county, last night, a man by the name of MAYBERRY WAY, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, rather heavy set and dark complexion; said prisoner was confined on the charge of larceny. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver said prisoner to me in Kaneshville.

ALEXANDER McRAE, Sheriff of Pottawattamie county Iowa. Kaneshville, Aug 31st, 1850.—1*

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A TURNING LATHE, for sale, suitable for turning bedstead posts, table legs, chair rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1 1/2 miles North of Kaneshville up the Creek. W. H. H. BROWN. Kaneshville, Aug. 21, 1850.—4*

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my house to a good tenant, if application be made previous to the middle of September. House contains a large room 16 by 20 feet, a good chamber, kitchen and porch, it has a good closet and cellar. It has a well, &c., attached. Inquire at this office, of JOHN GOOCH, Jr. Kaneshville, August 7, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 17.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, - - - \$2 00
Each additional insertion, - - - 1 00
Single number, - - - 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square, (16 lines or less,) one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWEN, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
PARSON THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

ELDER JAMES MCGOWAN, Grimes county, Texas.
DR. JOHN M. BARNHART, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SAYBOND, Linden, Mo.
MR. ELMON KOLBY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VERNON H. BUCK, St. Joseph, Mo.
MATTHEW HICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.

DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MURDOCK MCKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
EDWARD J. TUCKER, Liberty, Clay co., Mo.
FATIANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:
March 26, 1850.

BY THOMAS L. KANE.

[Continued.]

The other entertainers of the Mormons at this time, the Omahas, or Mahaws, are one of the minor tribes of the Grand Prairie. Their Great Father, the United States, has found it inconvenient to protect so remote a dependency against the overpowering league of the Dakotas or Sioux, and has judged it dangerous at the same time to allow them to protect themselves by entering into a confederation with others. Under the pressure of this paternal embarrassment and restraint, it has therefore happened most naturally, that this tribe, once a powerful and valued ally of ours, has been reduced to a band of little more than a hundred families; and these, a few years more, will entirely extinguish. When I was among them, they were so ill-fed, that their protruding high cheek bones gave them the air of a tribe of consumptives. The buffalo had left them, and no good ranges lay within several hundred miles reach. Hardly any other game found cover on their land. What little there was, they were short of ammunition to kill. Their annuity from the United States was trifling. They made next to nothing at thieving. They had planted some corn in their awkward Indian fashion, but through fear of ambush dared not venture out to harvest it. A chief resource for them, the winter previous, had been the spoliation of their neighbors, the Prairie Field Mice.

These interesting little people, more industrious and thrifty than the Mahaws, gathered up in the neat little cellars of their underground homes, the small seeds or beans of the wood pen vine, which are black and hard, but quite nutritious. Gathering them one by one, a single Mouse will thus collect as much as half a pint, which before the cold weather sets in, he piles away in a dry and most proof excavation, cleverly thatched and covered in. The Omaha animal, who, like enough, may have killed during all the season the Mouse was amassing his toilsome treasure, finds this subterranean granary to give out a certain peculiar cavernous vibration when briskly tapped upon above the ground. He wanders about, therefore, striking with a wand in hopeful spots; and as soon as he hears the hollow sound he knows, beneath the little retired capitalist along with his winter's hope. Mouse wakes up from his nap to starve, and Mahaw swallows several relishing mouthfuls.

But the Mouse has his avenger in the powerful Sioux, who wages against his wretched and brother an almost bootless, but exterminating warfare. He robs him of his poor human peltry. One of my friends was offered for sale a Sioux scalp of Omaha, "with grey hair nearly as long as a white horse's tail."

The pauper Omahas were ready to solicit as a favor the residence of white protectors among them. The Mormons harvested and stored away for them their crops of maize; with all their own poverty, they spared them till enough besides, from time to time, to save them from absolutely starving; and their entrenched camp to the north of the Omaha villages, served as a sort of break-water between them and the destroying rush of the Sioux.

This was the Head Quarters of the Mormon Camps of Israel. The miles of rich prairie enclosed and sowed with the grain they could contrive to spare, and the houses, stables, and cattle sheds, had the seeming of an entire country, with its people and improvements transplanted there unbroken. On a pretty plateau overlooking the river, they built more than seven hundred houses in a

single town, neatly laid out with highways and byways, and fortified with breast-work, stockade and block houses. It had too its place of worship, "Tabernacle of the Congregation," and various large workshops, and mills, and factories provided with water power.

They had no camp or settlement of equal size in the Pottawatomie country. There was less to apprehend here from Indian invasion; and the people scattered themselves therefore along the rivers and streams, and in the timber groves, wherever they found inviting localities for farming operations. In this way many of them acquired what have since proved to be valuable pre-emption rights.

Upon the Pottawatomie lands, scattered through the border regions of Missouri and Iowa, in the Sauk and Fox country, a few among the Ioways, among the Poncahs in a great company upon the banks of the L'Eau qui Coule, or Running Water River, and at the Omaha winter quarters;—the Mormons sustained themselves through the heavy winter of 1846-1847. It was the severest of their trials. And if I aimed at rhetorical effect, I would be bound to offer you a minute narrative of its progress, as a sort of climax to my history. But I have, I think, given you enough of the Mormons' sorrows. We are all of us content to sympathize with a certain extent of suffering; but very few can bear the recurring yet scarcely varied narrative of another's distress without something of impatience. The world is full of griefs, and we cannot afford to expend too large a share of our charity, or even our commiseration in a single quarter.

This winter was the turning point of the Mormon fortunes. Those who lived through it were spared to witness the gradual return of better times. And they now liken it to the passing of a dreary night, since which they have watched the coming of a steadily brightening day.

Before the grass growth of 1847, a body of one hundred and forty-three picked men, with seventy wagons, drawn by their best horses, left the Omaha quarters, under the command of the members of the High Council, who had wintered there. They carried with them little but seed and farming implements, their aim being to plant spring crops at their ultimate destination. They relied on their rifles to give them food, but rarely left their road in search of game. They made long daily marches, and moved with as much rapidity as possible.

Against the season when ordinary emigration passes the Missouri, they were already through the South Pass; and a couple of short day's travel beyond it, entered upon the more arduous portion of their journey. It lay in earnest through the Rocky Mountains. They turned Fremont's Peak, Long's Peak, the Twins, and other King summits, but had to force their way over other mountains of the rugged Utah Range, sometimes following the stony bed of torrents, the head waters of some of the mightiest rivers of our continent, and sometimes literally cutting their road through heavy and ragged timber. They arrived at the grand basin of the Great Salt Lake, much exhausted, but without losing a man, and in time to plant for a partial autumn harvest.

Another party started after these pioneers, from the Omaha winter quarters, in the summer. They had 566 wagons, and carried large quantities of grain, which they were able to put into the ground before it froze.

The same season also these were joined by a part of the Battalion and other members of the Church, who came eastward from California and the Sandwich Islands. Together, they fortified themselves strongly with sunbrick wall and blockhouses, and living safely through the winter, were able to tend crops that yielded ample provision for the ensuing year.

In 1848, nearly all the remaining members of the Church left the Missouri country in a succession of powerful bands, invigorated and enriched by their abundant harvests there; and that year saw fully established their Commonwealth of the New Covenant, the future State of DESERET.

I may not undertake to describe to you in a single lecture the Geography of Deseret, and its Great Basin. Were I to consider the face of the country, its military position; or its climate and its natural productions, each head, I am confident, would claim more time than you have now to spare me. For Deseret is emphatically a New Country; new in its own characteristic features, newer still in its bringing together within its limits the most inconsistent peculiarities of other countries. I cannot aptly compare it to any. Descend from the mountains, where you have the scenery and climate of Switzerland, to seek the sky of your choice among the many climates of Italy, and you may find, welling out of the same hills, the Freezing Springs of Mexico and the Hot Springs of Iceland, both together coursing their way to the Salt Sea of Palestine in the plain below. The pages of Malte Brun provide me with a less truthful parallel to it than those which describe the happy Valley of Rasselas or the Continent of Balaibarbi.

Let me then press on with my history, during the few minutes that remain for me.

Only two events have occurred to menace seriously the establishment at Deseret: the first threatened to destroy its crops, the other to break it up altogether.

The shores of the Salt Lake are infested by a sort of insect pest, which claims a vile resemblance to the locust of the Syrian Dead Sea. Wingless, dumpy, black, swollen-headed, with bulging eyes in cases like goggles, mounted upon legs of steel wire and clock-spring, and with a general personal appearance that justified the Mormons in comparing him to a cross of the spider on

the buffalo, the Deseret cricket comes down from the mountains at a certain season of the year, in voracious and desolating myriads. It was just at this season, that the crops of the new settlers were in the glory of their youthful green. The assiduous ants could not be repulsed. The Mormons, after their fashion, prayed and fought, and fought and prayed, but to no purpose. The "Black Philistines" mowed their way even with the ground, leaving it as if touched with an acid or burnt by fire.

But an unlooked for ally came to the rescue. Vast armies of bright birds, before strangers to the valley, hastened across the lake from some unknown quarter, and gorged themselves upon the well fattened enemy. They were snow white, with little heads and clear dark eyes, and little feet, and long wings, that arched in flight "like an angel's." At first the Mormons thought they were new enemies to plague them; but when they found them hostile only to the locusts, they were careful not to molest them in their friendly office. And to this end, declared a heavy fine against all who should kill or annoy them with firearms. The gulls soon grew to be tame as the poultry, and the delighted little children learned to call them their pigeons. They disappeared every evening beyond the lake; but, returning with sunrise, continued their welcome visitings till the crickets were all exterminated.

This curious incident recurred the following year, with this variation, that in 1849, the gulls came earlier and saved the wheat crops from all harm whatever.

A severer trial than the visit of the cricket-locusts threatened Deseret in the discovery of the gold of California. It was due to a party of the Mormon battalion recruited on the Missouri, who on their way home, found employment at New Helvetia. They were digging a mill race there, and threw up the gold dust with their shovels. You all know the crazy fever that broke out as soon as this was announced. It infected every one through California. Where the gold was discovered, at Sutter's and around, the standing grain was left uncut; whites, Indians, and mustees, all set them to gathering gold, every other labor forsaken, as if the first comers could rob the casket of all that it contained. The disbanded soldiers came to the valley; they showed their poor companions pieces of the yellow treasure they had gained; and the cry was raised: "To California!—To the Gold of Ophir, our brethren have discovered! To California!"

Some of you have perhaps come across the half ironic instruction of the heads of the Church, to the faithful outside the Valley:

"The true use of gold is for paving streets, covering houses, and making culinary dishes; and, when the Saints shall have preached the Gospel, raised grain, and built up cities enough, the Lord will open up the way for a supply of gold to the perfect satisfaction of His People. Until then, let them not be over anxious for the treasures of the earth are in the Lord's storehouse, and he will open the doors thereof when and where he pleases."—II. Gen. Epistle 14.

The enlightened virtue of their rulers saved the people and the fortunes of Deseret. A few only went away—and they were asked in kindness never to return. The rest remained to be healthy and happy, to "raise grain and build up cities."

The history of the Mormons has ever since been the unbroken record of the most wonderful prosperity. It has looked, as though the elements of fortune, obedient to a law of natural re-action, were struggling to compensate to them their undue share of suffering. They may be pardoned for deeming it miraculous. But, in truth, the economist accounts for it all, who explains to us the speedy recuperation of cities, laid in ruin by flood, fire and earthquake. During years of trial, Mormon labor has subsisted on insufficient capital, and under many trials—but it has subsisted, and survives them now, as intelligent and powerful as ever it was at Nauvoo; with this difference, that it has in the meantime been educated to habits of unmatched thrift, energy and endurance, and has been transplanted to a situation where it is in every respect more productive. Moreover, during all the period of their journey, while some have gained by practice in handicraft, and the experience of repeated essays at their various halting-places, the minds of all have been busy framing designs and planning the improvements they have since found opportunity to execute.

The territory of the Mormons is unequalled as a stock-raising country. The finest pastures of Lombardy are not more estimable than those on the east side of the Utah Lake and Jordan River. We find here that cereal anomaly, the Bunch grass. In May, when the other grasses push, this fine plant dries upon its stalk, and becomes a light yellow straw, full of flavor and nourishment. It continues thus, through what are the dry months of the climate, till January, and then starts with a vigorous growth. Like that of our own winter wheat in April, which keeps on till the return of another May. Whether as straw or grass, the cattle fatten on it the year round. The numerous little dells and sheltered spots that are found in the mountains, are excellent sheep-walks; it is said that the wool which is grown upon them is of an unusually fine pile and soft texture. Hogs fatten on a succulent bulb or tuber, called the Seacoe, or Seegose Root, which I hope will soon be naturalized with us. It is highly esteemed as a table vegetable by Mormons and Indians, and I remark that they are cultivating it with interest at the French Garden of Plants. The emigrant poultry have taken the best of care of each other, only needing liberty to provide themselves with every other blessing.

The Mormons have also been singularly happy in their Indian relations. They have

not made the common mistake of supposing savages insensible to courtesy of demeanor; but, being taught by their religion to regard them all as decayed brethren, have always treated the silly wicked souls with kindness and civility. Though their outlay for tobacco, wampum and vermilion has been of the very smallest, yet they have never failed to purchase what good will they have wanted.

Hence, it happens, that in their Land of Promise, they are on the best of terms with all the Canaanites and Hittites, and Hivites, and Amorites, and Gergashites, and Perizzites, and Jebusites, within its borders; while they "maintain their cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind," who, in their case, include a sort of latest remnant of the primeval primates, called the Root Diggers. The Diggers, who in stature, strength and general personal appearance, may be likened to a society of old negro women, are only to be dreaded for their exceeding ugliness. The tribes that rob and murder in war, and otherwise live more like white men, are however numerous all around them.

Fortunately, upon their marauding expeditions, and in matters that affect their freebooting relations generally, they all obey the great war chief of the tribe called the Utahs, in the heart of whose proper territory the Mormon settlements are comprehended.

If accounts are true, the Utahs are brave fellows. They differ obviously from the deceased nations, to whose estates we have taken it upon ourselves to administer. They ride strong, well-limbed Spanish horses, not ponies; bear well cut rifles, not shot-guns, across their saddle-bows, and are not without some idea of military discipline. They carry their forays far into the Mexican States, laying the inhabitants under contribution, and taking captive persons of condition, whom they hold to ransom. They are, as yet at least, little given to drink; some of them manifest considerable desire to acquire useful knowledge; and they are attached to their own infidel notions of religion, making long journeys to the ancient cities of the Colorado, to worship among the ruined temples there. The Souldan of these red Paynimis, too, their great war chief, is not without his knightly graces. According to some of the Mormons, he is the paragon of Indians. His name, translated to diminish its excellence as an exercise in Prosody, is Walker. He is a fine figure of a man, in the prime of life. He excels in various manly exercises, in a crack shot, a rough ride, and a great judge of horse flesh.

He is besides very clever, in our sense of the word. He is a peculiarly eloquent master of the graceful alphabet of pantomime, which stranger tribes employ to communicate with one another. He has picked up some English, and is familiar with Spanish and several Indian tongues. He rather affects the fine gentleman. When it is his pleasure to extend his riding excursions into Mexico, to inflict or threaten outrage, or to receive the instalments of his black mail salary, he will take offence if the poor people there fail to kill their fattest beeves, and adopt other measures to show him obsequious and distinguished attention. He has more than one black-eyed mistress there, according to his own account, to whom he makes love in her own language. His dress is a full suit of the richest broadcloth, generally brown, cut in European fashion, with a shining beaver hat, and fine cambric shirt. To these, he adds his own gaudy Indian trimmings, and in this way contrives, they say, to look superbly, when he rides at the head of his troop, whose richly caparisoned horses, with their embroidered saddles and harness, shine and tinkle as they prance under their weight of gay metal ornaments.

With all his wild cat fierceness, Walker is perfectly velvet-pawed to the Mormons. There is a queer story about his being influenced in their favor, by a dream. It is the fact, that from the first, he has received the Mormon exiles into his kingdom, with a generosity, that in its limited sphere, transcends that of the Grand Monarch to the English Jacobites. He rejoices to give them the information they want about the character of the country under his rule, advises with them as to the advantages of particular localities, and wherever they choose to make their settlements, guarantees them personal safety and immunity from depredation.

To be Continued.

To-Day and To-Morrow.

To-day, man lives in pleasure, wealth and pride,
To-morrow, poor, of life itself denied.
To-day, lays plans for years to come,
To-morrow, slinks into the silent tomb.
To-day, his food is dressed in dainty forms,
To-morrow, is himself a feast for worms,
To-day, he's clad in gaudy rich array,
To-morrow, shrouded for a bed of clay.
To-day, he has delusive dreams of heaven,
To-morrow, cries, "Too late to be forgiven!"
To-day, he lives on hope as light as air,
To-morrow, dies in anguish and despair.

The Passions.

The passions are at once tempters and chastisers. As tempters, they come with garlands of flowers, on brows of youth; as chastisers, they appear with wreaths of snakes on the forehead of deformity. They are angels of light in their delusion; they are fiends of torment in their inflections; they mislead only to reeminate, they flatter that they may deride; they show us a false glory but to mock us; they raise us in the cloud-capped pinnacle, to dash us fiercely to the stony ground. Like the daughters of Lear, they first beguile their victim of his sovereignty and power; and when their dupe is enfeebled and dependent, robbed of every friendly support, of every pleasant companion, a beggar in consolation and hope, they cast him out upon the desert to the darkness of the night, and the fury of the tempest.—[Giles.]

From Denmark.

We received a letter from Elder Erastus Snow, one of the Twelve Apostles of the last days, and a faithful laborer in the Kingdom of God, and cause of righteousness, dated Copenhagen, July 7th. Believing that a few extracts might be interesting to our readers, we copy the following:

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, July 4, 1850.

"This being the day or anniversary of a Nation's birth, the nations too which has given birth to the Prophet and Saints of the last days, (myself included) and in which the Kingdom of God was nourished in its infancy; a variety of reflections and meditations press upon my mind in this far off land. In the midst of which I seat myself at my writing desk to endeavor to communicate some of my feelings and reflections to my kind and affecionate friends in that 'Land of Promise.'"

I have often of late had occasion to remark that an American born and raised in the United States knew not the worth of his native land, until he traveled abroad, and all the experiences have had, I have never been able so fully to realize, the extent of the blessings of heaven that have been showered upon that land, as I have since I arrived in Europe. Well might the people of the United States celebrate the day in which their fathers were made free. If they had continued in that freedom and walked in the footsteps of their fathers, and feared the God of the land, who blessed them and lifted them up above all other lands. But they have despised the precepts of their fathers, and trampled under their feet the God who delivered them; yea they have waxed strong in iniquity and abominations of every kind. The land has become defiled under the inhabitants thereof. It has drunk at their hands the blood of her noblest Sons—Prophets and Saints—the martyrs of Jesus!

They have driven and cast out their own children, even like a mother dashing her infant from her bosom. They wandered in the wilderness—they cried unto God in the desert; the Lord heard their cry—he sent his angels before them. Yea the Most High put forth his hand and lifted them up. He led them to a goodly land—he gave unto them corn, and with the fruits of the earth did he satisfy them. He sent unto them the young of the flock and of the herd—yea and with butter and milk did he satiate their souls—then they rejoiced before him and gave thanks unto their deliverer. They brought unto him the fruits of their ground—the calf and the kid and whatsoever the Lord had given them, and they went up to the place of the temple of the Lord, there to praise his Holy name, and keep a "feast of tabernacles," yea with music and with banners, did the young men and maidens and old men together celebrate the day in which the Lord did give them rest—even the 24th of July! Glorious day! may it never be forgotten! In each succeeding year, may its approach be thrice welcome to Zion's Sons and daughters. May its annual return bring increased strength, glory and deliverance unto her children; until her banners float on every breeze, and proudly wave o'er every hill; and righteousness and peace be the heritage of every soul of man.

July 7th—I again sit down to write a little more. It is Sunday evening, 9 o'clock, p.m., I am sitting alone by my bedroom window which overlooks a beautiful garden of trees and flowers, and by this window I have sometimes been able to read and write as late as 10¹/₂, and sometimes eleven o'clock by the daylight, and again the day dawns between one and two o'clock in the morning. During the shortest days in winter they have daylight some six or seven hours. Copenhagen is in latitude about 56 deg. 36 min., and long, 120 East of Greenwich; about 125 deg. east and 15 deg. north of Salt Lake City. Difference in time about eight hours and 15 minutes so that I am getting up mornings about the time you are going to bed.

This summer has thus far been quite cool. It is not unusual to see men walking the streets with overcoats. Indeed, Br. Dykes and myself sometimes wear our overcoats in the house, and then shiver with cold, while Br. Hanson laughs at us. But you must not judge the winter's here by the Summers. For the difference is not so great here as in Deseret. Although perhaps more snow, yet as near as I can learn the winters are as mild as in Massachusetts or New York. Unlike Sweden and Norway—Denmark (embracing Jutland Peninsula and Islands of the Cattegat and Baltic,) is all low flat land; and besides being nearly all surrounded with water, is interspersed with numerous lakes; all of which contribute to equalize the climate, and present a contrast to the mountainous regions of Norway and Sweden. Copenhagen (situate on the island of Zealand,) is by far the greatest town, and seems to be the soul of the kingdom. It numbers somewhere about 140,000 inhabitants. It is well fortified, and is withal a beautiful place,—speak after the manner of the world—but to me nothing is beautiful but the home of the Saints.

After my last letter was written from England, (May 9th,) I visited Edinburgh and Glasgow Conferences in Scotland, and on my way preached in the old "cock-pit," in Preston, where Br. Hyde and Kimball, first began the work in Britain, in 1837. I returned from Scotland and went to London where I attended conference and spent about ten days very agreeably. Br. Taylor, L. Snow, F. D. Richards and several other American elders were there, and from thence we all separated on the 8th of June for our several places of destination on the continent. Truly the work of the Lord is glorious in the British isles, and the spirit and power of God is greatly manifested upon all his Saints.

Br. G. P. Dykes and John Forsgren accompanied me here from Hull. Br. Hanson, had preceded us, but his father, who is

a son of "Belial," would neither receive him nor permit his step mother to see him. Neither will he yet, only as she steals away from home. He had stopped with a distant relative who received him kindly.

Br. Forsgren tarried with us a few days, and then sailed per steamer from here to Goffe on the Swedish shore of the Baltic, which is some five or six hundred miles from here. We have just received a letter from him, informing us of his arrival, and that he was well received by a brother and sister, who believed his testimony. But his father being at sea, he had not seen him.

When we landed in Copenhagen, Br. Dykes could read Danish a little, but could not speak it. I could not speak a sentence, neither did I know even the Danish Alphabet. I had searched in the Atlantic cities for a Danish, English grammar or other elementary works adopted to English learners, but found none short of London, and after I obtained them there, I had no time to study till I landed here.

Br. Peter Hanson had so forgotten his native tongue that he could scarcely make himself understood when he first landed, and even now he is sometimes at a loss for words to convey his ideas.

Br. Dykes can now speak so as to make him self tolerably well understood, and in family visits and fireside conversation can teach considerable. I am beginning to read and translate a little Danish, and talk a very little.

We at first put up at a public house, which was anything but a desirable place; but the Lord directed our footsteps to a good family, where we hired our board and a pleasant room, where we could study and receive visitors, which we dedicated unto God for a holy place unto us; and we pray unto him continually to direct every move we make. And the Lord does truly open up our way and hear our prayers in all things. We keep Br. Peter with us to interpret, and we occasionally find people that can talk a little English.

My prayer has been continually that the Lord would raise up laborers in this land who will be able to understand my counsel and instructions in English and be full of the Holy Ghost to teach in their own tongue; for I have seen that it would be a work of years to acquire by study the variety of forms of expressions so as to be fluent in public speaking, or write with elegance in the Danish language. It is much of it guttural; and the arrangement of sentences and the forms of expression are entirely reversed from ours. In short it seems to be chewed all up and swallowed, and then spit out of the throat.

We have formed acquaintance with many families and have frequent calls to visit, and gentlemen to call upon us at our room, and when we find any that can read English we set them to reading the Book of Mormon and other works. There is already quite a spirit of inquiry awakened and many believe, yet they are like children that come to be fed with a teaspoon; for this has been a dark and Priestridden land for many generations.

They publish Bibles to send abroad, but few are taught to read and believe it at home. The family with whom we live receive us as servants of God, and receive our teachings gladly, and take great pains to instruct us in their language—several wish to be baptized.

Lutheranism is but one remove from Catholicism, and ever since the days of Luther it has been as strongly guarded in the land, as Catholicism was in her day; but of late the power of the Priests and the King has been greatly broken. The march of Republican principles has wrung from them a Constitution which was ratified and duly proclaimed June 5th 1849, which give the people a Representative Legislature, and religious toleration only in part. The Lutheran Church is still to be the State Church, and the rights and privileges of dissenting societies yet to be defined by Legislature enactment.

As a principal means of effecting this freedom, the Lord used a man by the name of Munster, who for about eight years "ran the gauntlet" through Denmark, and was hunted by the Priests about as the Latter-day Saints have been in America. Had he been a foreigner, he would have been expelled from the country, but being a native they could not get rid of him—they could not bribe him to leave, he was continually harrassed by lawsuits—six times imprisoned—three years in all—but as soon as one time expired he would commence preaching again, and thus was a continual thorn in their flesh—until many of the common people and of the Police took his part, and he is now measurably delivered from the Priestly intolerance. He has a large hall in which he preaches here, and from about two to three hundred members besides some country branches. He baptizes and lays on hands; but the baptists of England and Hamburg have disowned him because he preached the Prophecies and believed too much of the Bible to suit them.

The next day after we got settled here, (being Sunday) I sought his acquaintance and found him to be a good man; whom the Lord had enlightened enough to prepare his heart for the truth, he reads English and speaks it a little—he is a man of general intelligence, yet humble and much beloved by his followers. But few of them can understand any English. We are continually instructing him, and he is dealing it out to his people. I visited with him one of his country branches one Sunday, and he explained to them our mission to their land, and gave them a history of the rise of the Church, and of the Book of Mormon, and of our doctrine and persecution, &c., in short; and they heard with delight, and flocked around me to welcome me, as if I had been an angel from heaven. I trust that he and many of his followers will soon be with us. He is

anxious when he moves to carry as many as possible of his people with him.

Street preaching is not lawful here, and we could not talk well enough to justify hiring Halls and we have therefore as yet thought it wisdom to operate privately in small circles. The State Priests are already beginning to warn their folks against us.

Yours in the New and Everlasting Covenant.
ERASTUS SNOW.

The Frontier Guardian.

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JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all money paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All copies sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS

To fill the Vacancy occasioned by the stealing of the Poll Books of this County.

DANIEL F. MILLER,

Published by Authority.
PROCLAMATION.

Executive Department, Iowa.

WHEREAS, notice has been received from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that a vacancy exists in the office of Representative from the First Congressional District of the State of Iowa. Now therefore, I, ANSEL BRIGGS, Governor of the State aforesaid, by virtue of the authority in me vested, do order that a special election be held in said first Congressional District, on Tuesday the 24th day of September next, for the purpose of filling said vacancy. And the Judges of Elections, in each and every Township in said District, are hereby directed to open a poll for the reception of votes, to fill said vacancy: said Special Election to be held, and return therefrom made according to the law regulating General Elections.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 23d day of August, A. D., 1850.

ANSEL BRIGGS,
JOSIAH H. BONNY, Secretary of State.

To the Voters of Pottawatomie.

It will be seen that the Governor has issued a Proclamation and that the Election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the late Act of Congress, comes off on Tuesday next, the 24th day of September. They have given us hardly time in this remote county to prepare for the contest. Every person is familiar with the low handed act which was the cause of this vacancy, if not, we would here state that the Poll Books of this County were stolen from the Clerk's office in Monroe County by some person or persons: through this act, Thompson obtained a seat in Congress, after which they were said to be in his possession; besides keeping in his possession the stolen Poll Books, he has slandered the people of this County in an unjust manner before Congress, which we have the documents to prove; and in fact he is a man that is opposed to the interests of this people, in every form. Mr. Miller is a gentleman and a scholar, and has stood by this people in adversity and prosperity as many of the citizens of this County well know, and has defended them time after time when malicious and unjust prosecutions have been brought against them, and he will do more good for the people of Pottawatomie and Deseret than Mr. Thompson dare do. And now we say to every voter turn out, and get your neighbor to turn out and give Mr. Miller an overwhelming majority, and show to the world that you do not countenance any person who will rob you of your voice as American Freeman. Rally to the Polls! and give your vote for our particular friend Daniel F. Miller. We hope we shall not be called upon to say anything more upon the election, and we shall not without we see that your rights are to be invaded by a foreign foe.

From Claudius V. Spencer.

We received a letter from New York, written by Elder Claudius V. Spencer, son of Daniel Spencer President of the State at Salt Lake City, Deseret. He informs us that he, and the company of brethren associated with him on a mission to England are well. (with the exception of Elder Robert Campbell, who had not arrived there when said letter was written), and about to embark on the New Ship "Lady Franklin," bound for Liverpool on the 11th ult. We feel warmly attached to these brethren, being intimately acquainted with most of them in days gone by, and know that they are men of sterling integrity and fortitude in the cause of truth. They have our best wishes and blessing, in connection with those who are already laboring hard in the vineyard in the British Isles.

Go ye heralds of salvation,
May the winds your canvass swell;
Leaving Zion's land behind you,
And the friends you love so well.

For the sake of truth and virtue,
You have left your kindred home;
May the God of heaven bless you,
And his will through you be done.

We learn that Capt Stansbury has closed the survey of Great Salt Lake.

It is feared say the Deseret News: that the State quarry lately discovered at Utah, is not as extensive as was at first anticipated.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL FROM SALT LAKE.

Dates to August 3d, 1850.

The mail arrived from the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on Thursday evening, (Sept 12th,) under the supervision of Mr. John Greene. Matters and things in the Valley are prospering and progressing just as they should be, and as we expected all the time. The true spirit predominates and the people in that far off region are led to rejoice and give glory to the God of Israel, who led and guided them to their distant place of retreat, and refuge; and they are not ungrateful of his commandments.

Mr. Green had several letters from him by the Indians just before he reached Laraine, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail, and he could not procure any team at Laraine, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail brought through to the Missouri river at a heavy expense. He did not come on the regular road and therefore did not meet President Hyde, or any of the companies, with the exception of Bishop Hunter's company, which he met at Laraine, getting along very well. He was accompanied through by Mr. Holliday, of Weston, who is engaged in the mercantile business at Salt Lake City, also two servants in the service of Mr. H. Most of the letters and papers were from emigrants.

Our readers will observe by the following letter to Elder Hyde, what is lacking, help! help! is their continual cry, and our response is calling it will not! for we cannot afford to make money the way. The public works are languishing for lack of the requisite assistance, and strength. They want men, faithful, energetic men, who are not afraid to live and work, and bear a hand in the rolling forth, and building up of the Kingdom of God, and establishing righteousness on the earth. Hear what they say!

Great Salt Lake City, Deseret,
July 28, 1850.

DEAR BROTHER, ORSON HYDE,—
As the mail is expected to start to-morrow, although much crowded with business, we take this opportunity of answering your communication to us, by Thomas Williams, who arrived here in safety, June 7th; and although our city has been crowded with swarms of hungry emigrants since the 20th of May, we had received no direct intelligence, or even a paper from the States, until the mail arrived.

The emigration poured in here in such numbers that they raised provisions to a very high price. Flour sold for one dollar per pound, which was sufficient to induce some of our speculators to sell their last morsel, and go without. Harvest commenced with the 1st of July and has continued until the present. Some of the earliest pieces of wheat were injured by a frost which occurred when it was in the blow. Since harvest flour has been selling for twenty-five dollars per hundred. The amount of grain sowed last fall and spring was immense. The great majority of the fall grain has produced an excellent crop, and the spring crop looks remarkably well. In consequence of the great amount of snow on the mountains, many of our rivers overflowed their banks, causing considerable damage to crops &c. The Jordan was several feet higher than it has been known before, and destroyed a great portion of the crops below the bridge. The crops in Weber, Utah, and Toulce counties are reported to be excellent. Brother Morley who has lately visited us from San Pete, gives us flattering accounts of the prospects for an abundant harvest. Our celebration of the 24th was well attended and very interesting, the minutes of which you will find in the Deseret News. It is a general time of health with the saints, and peace and plenty of hard work, as every one has been so busy that they can hardly get time to eat or sleep. You speak about hurry and bustle at Kanesville; but if you were here, to see, feel, and realize the burdens, labors and responsibilities, which are daily, hourly, momentarily, rolling, piling, tumbling, and thundering upon us, you would at least conclude that there was no danger of our getting the gout from idleness, or too much jollity.

We are in the hands of our heavenly father, the God of Abraham, and Joseph who guided us to this land; who fed the poor saints on the plain with quails; who gave his people strength to labor without bread; who sent the Gulls of the deep as saviors to preserve, (by devouring the crickets); the golden wheat for bread for his people; and who has preserved his saints from the wrath of their enemies. He is our Father and our protector; we live in his light, are guided by his wisdom, protected by his shadow and upheld by his strength.

Our public works appear to drag for want of means, and workmen; our council house is not yet enclosed. We have erected a large shop on the Temple Square for doing the blacksmithing for the public works; when completed it will put in our reach a place where we can execute all jobs necessary for the building of the Temple. We have had to make some alterations, and improvements upon the Bowery, and have been unable as yet to get our storehouse done for the public grain, provisions &c.

We meet every Saturday in company with Brothers P. P. Pratt, E. T. Benson, George A. Smith and Thomas Bullock, in a room for the purpose, and lift our hearts to the Most High in prayer, for the prosperity of Israel, in which you are always, with the saints in Pottawatomie, remembered. Our earnest desire is for your welfare, and the welfare of the people that are with you.

We remain your brethren,
In the gospel of patience,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
HEBER C. KIMBALL,
WILLARD RICHARDS.

Millennial Star.
We notice in the last No. of the Star, that 22,500 copies of said periodical is now published in England, semi-monthly, and from the receipt of monies which they receive in return, we have concluded that the Saints in that far off land, are alive to their duty in spreading the principles of truth both by word and letter. This is right! and what should be. Will our friends on this side of the Atlantic take the hint, and not linger behind in any good word or work,—but like men step forward subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it? We believe they will. We have no reason to complain, our subscription list is augmenting daily in number, and we trust that those who are indebted to the office will walk up, and cash over, as we are rather "hand up" at present for the "needful".

Remember the Poor.

If we are not mistaken, unless adequate measures are entered into to obviate, the poor is bound to suffer this season in this section of country. Although the Savior said on one occasion: "The poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always." This sentence ought not to be carried to the point that the poor ought to be neglected, neither do we believe that the spirit or intent of the words then spoken had the least shadow of conveying this impression to the hearts or minds of any one, but rather to the contrary. When Jesus said "the poor ye have always with you, but me ye have not always," we are of the opinion that he meant what he said; and that his object was to convey the impression to their minds that his necessities ought to be attended to first, because he was about to leave and then remember the poor that remained among them. Well, if the poor are always with us, we ought always to remember the poor and minister to their necessities, inasmuch as we possess anything to bestow on such a charitable object Paul says: "Though (Jesus) the prototype of our salvation was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich;" and we ask, can we claim salvation or exaltation, in the Kingdom of God any other way than that which pointed out to us? W. answer, no. And we would further say to our brethren who have the means, let the same mind be in you, which was in Christ, and he that raised him up from the dead shall strengthen and quicken you who are ready to give, and if you happen to become poor, a sustaining hand will help, even as you have helped others, and in order that every thing may be done decently and without confusion, deal out liberally of your substance to the bishop, and especially to the presiding bishop of this country, Mr. Lane. Let the poor be comforted, and are known to be such; their past course and conduct have proved them worthy of the standing they hold among the people, and their diligence and perseverance in ministering to the sick and afflicted in our midst this season have doubly proven them to be servants of God, and faithful ministers. Let no person think that the Bishops here, or throughout the county are going to eat up your offerings themselves; but nevertheless you who think so consider well before you withhold from giving—lest you, and yours should be consumed in a way that you least expect it. There is safety and security guaranteed to the Saints who comply with the order of heaven, and their reward is sure, but those who feel disposed to apply their substance to gain, or some other unwise purpose contrary to the law of God, and the counsel of their brethren—they have their reward, without enjoyment; and we are of the opinion that the enjoyment of anything far surpasses the possession. We trust that from henceforth the Bishop's hands may be kept full of such things, as will relieve the distressed, comfort the widow and the orphan, and in fact relieve all the poor in our midst, that instead of mourning, they may have cause to rejoice, instead of heaviness, gladness may fill their hearts, and in the ecstasy—they may be led to call on the Lord to bless their brethren, and secure them from danger, want and distress of every kind, then the great I am, will hear and answer. Brethren, remember that blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in a time of trouble.

Health.
Our town is remarkably healthy at present, with the exception of a few cases of Chills and Fever, and these are few and far between. Cholera has entirely disappeared from our locality, and health, vigor and strength are on the ascendancy—which give a different tone to all our movements. Weather cool and pleasant, with light showers of rain at intervals.

We find several communications in the Deseret News from emigrants which we shall publish as soon as convenient.

A Word to the Saints in Pottawatomie County.

We have been looking on, with a great degree of pleasure and satisfaction of late to witness the diligence exerted by our brethren and friends in procuring hay in its time and season. We consider they have about done their duty in this respect as in many other instances, for which they deserve praise; but we hear that a goodly number of our brethren are preparing to go to the Valley next spring, and care but little about sowing fall wheat this year. While we have no particular fault to find with the general course taken by the Saints, yet it is an important and imperative duty devolving upon us as a people, not only to help ourselves, but to endeavor to help others also, as far as lays in our power. The Kingdom of God is not composed of one member, but many, and these co-operating as the members of a natural body for the general good produce the desired effect. But let us take a side view of the question, and only consider ourselves in the narrow, contracted sphere of a family circle, and that our all, is wholly absorbed in this nutshell, and in building it up, independent of the Kingdom of God and its subjects, and we shall by and by come to know that we are on the back ground, and that the Kingdom is ahead of us. Take warning in time then, you who wish to continue in the Kingdom and endeavor to sow all the fall wheat you can, even if you are preparing to go to the Valley; and do not forget that sowing fall wheat is one of the most important preparations you can make, and a sure passport in connection with other matters, (if attended to) to get there.

Our reasons are plain and obvious, suppose we all adopt the plan, and put the resolution in force not to sow wheat this fall, what will become of our brethren who are bound to emigrate to this point next spring, and for the want of means cannot proceed any farther. Will you leave them here to die? We hope not, and beside the foregoing consideration, if you only study your own individual interest, you can sell your farms to better advantage in the spring with a good crop of wheat than you possibly could do otherwise.

Having said so much, let every man be at his post doing his duty in this, and in all other respects, and we faithfully promise the careful performer that he never will regret it, for we are dependent upon God, our own perseverance, diligence, &c., and the products of the earth for our subsistence and happiness.

We call the attention of our readers to J. W. Coolidge's advertisement in another column. Mr. C. has lately returned from Cincinnati and St. Louis; in which places he purchased a select stock of Dry Goods—and has them now open at his store on Keg Creek in this county, for the inspection of ladies and gentlemen who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. Call and see him, if you want anything superb in his line of business, and take the cash with you, and we are certain you will be waited upon.

Mr. Babbitt has printed a circular at St. Louis in which he has undertaken to construe our course, and also those who stood for right, and if we had considered that the letter had been calculated for the benefit of this people we should not have said much, but he has endeavored to sow dissension in our midst, also to falsify our course: but we find by looking over the Valley news that he is censured at that place for telling the emigrants that was palpably not true, and if he will falsify in one thing he is very apt to do in others. We have no good opinion of Mr. Babbitt's political veracity or his course, for his effort has been against the people of this country, from the fact that they are not willing to support men like Thompson, who, we understand, had the stolen poll books in his possession while in Washington City, and would make Mr. Miller procure an original copy of them, and who has called the people of Pottawatomie county, indiscriminately, raving, fanatics, and without an adding place, &c., and Mr. Babbitt would make you believe that Mr. Thompson was your friend, after making all these statements before Congress, but if this was the first statement of the kind Mr. Babbitt had tried to palm upon us, we might believe him in earnest, but his object has been and now is to break down, President Hyde, and the church organization of this county. When Mr. B. came here, he wanted to know if we intended to publish Miller's letter in *plunder form*. We replied to him that we would publish it in just such a form as suited our own convenience. He then asked us if we would publish anything for him in reply? We replied that we would if we had time. He then asked us if we would do it for money. We made the same reply as before. We are prepared to prove that we told Mr. Babbitt that he could have a chance to reply in our regular edition, over his own signature, but he never asked the privilege. We make the following extracts from his circular:

"During my late visit among you, a libelous letter over the signature of Daniel F. Miller, was published in the Frontier Guardian, Extra, and as many know, all contradiction was denied me though that organ, until the election was over."

All know that he arrived here on Saturday, and our publication day did not occur till the following Wednesday, just two days after the election.

"The object, in my opinion, was to support falsehood at the expense of truth. The election is over and the operators of the Guardian did not realize their expectations; and here Thompson, at three successive elections, they may well begin to reflect whether their net is not on the wrong side of the ship, for they have toiled three years and caught nothing."

But the general election is over, and the Editors of the Guardian and its pets, have labored in vain, and brought forth in trouble; and now comes the special election, between Miller and Thompson (you may ask which shall we vote for? In answer, I will say, you know my advice has been given on two former occasions, (the people of this county did not take your advice.—E. S.) not to vote for either party. My motto is, between two evils, choose neither. But if there is still a disposition to bring out the people to vote, my advice is, vote for Mr. Thompson. [Consistency, thou art a jewel, Mr. Babbitt advises you not to vote, the next sentence he advises you to vote for Thompson.—E. S.] I have proved him for three years, two of the time smarting under the lash of your vote, and I must in all justice to him, say he has ever shown himself ready to do just what he said he would. Again, he has been three years in Congress, is acquainted with all the members, and with parliamentary rules, and can do more good for the time he has to serve than any new member, however friendly he may be. I say then to the friends of Deseret, (or Utah as may be,) support Mr. Thompson, and I will vouch for a liberal friend to her immediate interest."

When Mr. Babbitt found that we were determined to publish Mr. Miller's letter, he attempted to prevent its publication by threats of the most aggravating nature, and said that he had money for the office which he would not pay if we published the letter, and we suppose that it was Locofocoish money to buy the press into silence, if nothing more; but he found it could not be done, and he tried every scheme that he could to traduce the press. If the money that he had in his possession was in reality for this office, we caution persons from putting money in his hands for us.

Mr. Babbitt says: "the object in my opinion, was to support falsehood at the expense of truth." Now let us take a view of the different points in Mr. Miller's letter, and see how much of it was false, if any. Mr. M. says in the 1st place, that Babbitt said that he "was on his way to Pottawatomie county to break down Hyde;" well every one knows that it was his endeavor while here to induce the people to believe that President Hyde, had no right to advise the people which was best for their interest, and that he (Mr. Babbitt) was the only man that should be heard in this matter, because, we suppose, that he had received a large sum of money to secure the election, if possible, of a Democrat Congressman from this district. 2d. As regards the people of Pottawatomie county he said he had the money to bring your people all out and make them drunk and vote against the Whig ticket."

As regards to horses, the citizens of this place well knew that he had a splendid span while here, and he also stated in a public speech that he had spent *five hundred dollars*, to prevent the people from voting the Whig ticket. As for getting the people drunk; deducting the voters of Trading Point, or as they term themselves the *Spartan Band*, and which they say numbered sixty, leaves a balance of sixteen Democratic votes, which we are willing to admit that Mr. B. obtained; whether he obtained them by whiskey or otherwise, we are not prepared to say; We understand, however, that he had a cask of brandy tapped in one place, and in another that he paid the bill for all that was drank, which ran freely during the whole of election day; and about the close of the day he thinking they had not been surfeited enough with liquor he began to break open the Champagne and wine bottles, and his friends began to crowd upon him rather heavily for the wine, he then began to pitch it into the street, by the box, a dozen bottles in each; and after so profusely using his liquor he obtained; but 16 votes, making an expense of 31 dollars per vote, to him or his party; we are inclined to believe that it must be some portion of the Locofoco corruption fund. Mr. Miller says that he unjustly slandered the people of this county. We have only to refer you to the sentiments expressed by him in his public speeches, when here, for proof. He calls all those who voted for the Whigs at the late election, the *Guardian's* pets; we hardly know what disposal will be made of those 16 pets, that he obtained while here at the expense of 31 dollars each; but we believe that the 446 pets of the Guardian will show him that they cannot be *petted*, by his slanderous tongue. And they will rally to the polls on the 24th of September, and show that they have no fellowship with demagogues, and those who have robbed from them the most sacred of all rights, their voice through the ballot-box. We refer the readers of this to an article in another portion of our paper, concerning Mr. B. from the Deseret News.

Democracy in Pottawatomie.
Below, our readers will find the proceedings of a meeting held at Council Bluffs in reference to the democratic cause in that county, and the recent visit of Mr. A. W. Babbitt. That Mr. Babbitt has rendered valuable services to democracy in that county at the late election, there is no doubt. Being a Delegate of Deseret to Congress, he has had ample opportunity by his residence in Washington to know the feelings and disposition of parties there, in reference to the Mormons generally, and of the admission of their State. It cannot be denied but that Gen. Taylor's policy is opposed to the wishes and wants of the people of Deseret. That the great body of the Mormons are democrats in feeling and principle is a well known fact, and we hope and believe that they begin to discover that the late friendship of the Whig party in this State, is a mere ruse to get their votes.

The foregoing we clip from the Iowa Star of the 15th ult., and as regards democracy in Pottawatomie County, we have to say the Poll Books will tell the story. Respecting A. W. Babbitt's mission to this place, we have but little to say about it as he is amenable for his course and conduct in this affair, as well as in other matters, to his constituents in Deseret. And we as individuals, and as free-born American citizens have to look to our own interests, and policy independent of Mr. Babbitt or any body else; we claim this privilege as being one of our inalienable rights, and we acted upon it as such. As regards General Taylor's administration or policy, being derogatory to our interest as a people, it is our unqualified opinion that he acted the hero, and the part of a noble statesman, under the many embarrassing circumstances and grievous troubles that he had to pass through; and were we to speak our mind freely upon the subject, we would ask: who could have done better? We think I hear the response from every true hearted American, none! He was the people's choice; they elevated him to the chief magistracy of the nation, and we respect the voice of the people and the choice made by them, and we think it a base and cowardly act, for any man to endeavor to depreciate the honor and character of a man after he is dead; who stood so high in the estimation of the American people as General Taylor; his illustrious deeds on the battle field showed his attachment to his country, and the integrity with which he adhered to the obligations imposed, and the power conferred upon him by the Constitution, endeared him to every American heart, and since his elevation to the chief magistracy we have viewed his course as being one continued chain of wisdom and firmness through all his measures. In order if possible to effect a reconciliation between the North and South, and make them one, under our glorious Constitution. We believe his last and dying testimony, "that he had always done his duty."

Precincts.
Rally to the Polls. The Polls will be open at Kanesville, Rocky-Ford, Keg Creek and Indian Town. Our friends are requested to arouse the people throughout the County, as the time is but short before election. Tickets can be had at this office.

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In our last, we made a special call upon the branches of the Church in this County; to furnish us with the names of those persons appointed to act as agents for the Guardian in each Branch, but up to date, we have only received two. We would feel greatly obliged, if the remainder could be forwarded to us before our next issue, so that we can publish the whole, and have the matter settled.

Professor Webster was hung on Friday the 30th ult., at Boston in the jail yard, about thirty persons were admitted to witness the imposing ceremony.

Robberies.—Several stores were broken open at Linden Mo., a few nights since.

Seniors Affair.—Charles Robidoux, son of Mr. Joseph Robidoux was shot, at St. Joseph, by Duncan McDonald, of St. Joseph, Mo.; young Robidoux was on a "spree," Mr. McDonald shot the gun from the window of his store,—he says he was not aware that any person was in the street when he fired.

Concessions.—We can hear nothing from Congress, perhaps they have laid down to this a nap.

The emigrants to California commenced arriving in the Valley on the 20th of May, and there has been a continual rush. We observe that Mr. Craw's company, was among the first. Thos. S. Williams who left here on the 6th of May with the mail and a company of California emigrants, arrived at Salt Lake in 32 days, their horses and mules in good condition.

The proceedings of the 24th of July in Salt Lake, we shall publish in the next number of the Guardian.

The News says: a gentleman seeing the frame of a building near the State House, enquired if the house would be to let when finished, was politely informed that it was only the frame work of a carriage, now building by the Navoo Brass Band.

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COUNTERFEITS. Many of the emigrants have attempted to pass counterfeit coin in the valley, which the people there neither wish to buy or sell and advise them to keep their bogus out of sight. Also bogus gold dust has been offered consisting only of copper.

Our friends at the Salt Lake complain because they do not get any papers, we would suggest to the friends to send them papers, as often as they can possibly get an opportunity.

VEGETABLES, &c. Potatoes were dug in Salt Lake City, July 4th, measuring six inches in circumference. We also observe that carrots had been pulled measuring sixteen inches in length. On the 17th of June a heavy frost was experienced in the valley, which destroyed many tender vegetables. On the night of the 14th of June considerable rain fell in the valley.

EMIGRATION. The main California emigration passed through the valley about the middle of July.

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Census.—The Marshall has completed the census of Kanesville, and Trading Point or Council Bluffs. The former contains 1103—the latter 135.

Lines written on the death of Mrs. Mary Chadwick, who died of Cholera, on Sunday Evening August 11th.

BY D. M.

Thou art gone from this vale of tears and distress,
To mingle with those, whose shades are in bliss;
Your memory remains, and your debts do record
That you were of them that followed the Lord.

Your parents, and friends, now are called to mourn;
To mingle with those, whose shades are in turn;
Your husband, and children do now undergo,
The loss of a partner and mother below.

But still, though 'tis hard to endure all the loss,
'Tis only a trial, 'tis only a cross,
Endurance! through life's adding Patience too,
Will lead them to triumph, and safely get through.

Your friends and acquaintances, feel the sad stroke,
The destroyer aimed at you—which virtually broke
The link that connected your social sphere
With us in the flesh who are still living here.

Sleep on then dear sister, and take your repose,
You're relieved from your labor, your trouble and woes,
And in the resurrection of the just may you rise,
To greet your companion—and children likewise.

Market.
Our Market at this point, continues steady at former quotations. Flour is firm at \$5.50 per barrel, Sugar 10cts, and Coffee 12 1/2 cts, per pound, other staple articles at the same ratio, with a fair demand.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since August 21, 1850.

John B. Walker,	\$0 70	Wm. B. Coffin,	1 00
Timothy Joiner,	25 00	Orson Thompson,	1 00
Alvin Nichols,	25 00	John M. Stewart,	1 00
Robert Ladd,	1 00	John Gardner,	1 00
Thomas & Farleigh,	7 00	Thomas Nelson,	50
Daniel A. Gardner,	1 00	George Henderson,	1 00
Adams,	1 00	Henry A. Terry,	1 00
Dr. M. D. Brice,	1 00	John A. Terry,	1 00
Dr. Merryweather,	17 00	John Bottoms,	1 00

MARRIED.
In McElroy's Branch, on Monday the 21st inst., by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. FREDERICK WILBURN to Miss ANN MOORE, both of this County.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Sunday, July 14, the Bowers were completely crowded with the Saints and emigrants, who listened to a faithful discourse by Elder Samuel D. Richards on the first principles of the gospel.

President H. C. Kimball then rose and bore testimony to the truth of the remarks by Bro. Samuel; he then said, this people are industrious, honest and virtuous people, and desire to keep the commandments of God; we all work here, priests and people; we are happy and are glad to see our friends from the United States. If it had not been for the priests of the day, you would all have been Mormons at this very moment, and I do not want you to blame me for telling you.

President Brigham Young rose and said:—I have but a few minutes to occupy, and I wish to preach several discourses in abstract sentences. All men are inclined to be religious, whether they know it or not; all are inclined to reverence and adore something, although many profess to be irreligious and irreligions. We try to practice religion, but we are not perfect, and yet we may say, may are as perfect as they can be in all respects, not only in the Protestant and Catholic, but in the Pagan and Heathen nations, and that they do the very best they know how, and that makes them as perfect in their sphere, as God is in His.

If the law had not come to Saul of Tarsus, he would not have been in him; so when light comes, heresy, false principles, and every thing else, are made manifest; when a man forsakes his evil, and then does right the rest of his life, he will be blessed, and owned of the Lord.

I want to say to every man, the Constitution of the United States, as formed by our fathers, was dictated, was revealed, was put upon the hearts by the Almighty who sits upon the throne in the midst of the heavens; although unknown to them, it was dictated by the revelations of Jesus Christ, and I tell you, as I could ever ask for.

The next thing is, I dare raise my voice against wickedness in high places; and if the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives will do wickedly, I will tell them of their sins, as I would the poorest gold digger who goes with his pack on his back; for wickedness, in the latter days that offenders must come but woe unto them by whom they come.

I say unto you, magnify these laws! the is law in the United States, or in the Constitution, but I am ready to make honorable, and I declare in the Presence of God, and all holy angels, and all good men and even the devils in hell, that I never have transgressed any of them. If Governor Bugges and not ordered out the troops, we should have whipped all the mob that came against us, yet if poor old Bugges himself was to come here, I would feed him, lodge him for the night, and help him on his way.

I see a large community here, and now declare that we will show that we will have the best schools, and the best literature on the earth; and even then we will make improvements.

I say unto you, farmers, keep your wheat, for unless you are not careful, starvation will come on your heels; preserve your grain, for you suffer; preserve every kernel, and if we are prudent, we will have enough. If a man wants to enable him to go on his journey, let him work; and that will be mutual benefit to each other. If any man will let his emigrants horses into the Big Field fifty cents a day, he will run it; for I say that the grain shall be preserved, and no millers, you have no right to sell your flour to the emigrants, to feed horses and mules, and rob this people of their bread. What I sell bread to the man who is going to earn his one hundred and fifty dollars a day, at the same price as you do to the poor laborer, who works hard here for one dollar a day? I say, you men who are going to get gold to make golden images, have your golden galls fixed up in your pulpits, pay for your flour.

You who have lived here, you know better than you have forgotten that two of our brethren died from eating poisonous greens, when they could not get a particle of bread to eat! We have always told the emigrants, that we are not able to supply them; don't depend on this settlement for your supplies; we cannot make this a garden of Eden in one or two years. I say unto every man, when you write to your friends, tell them to bring their supplies, and do not depend on this place for your bread. I we are informed by many of the emigrants, that A. W. Babbitt told them, they could get their supplies here, which is palpably untrue; for Almon W. Babbitt was told positively that we could not supply the emigrants with food; but we had to divide the bread which we had for our own families, last year, with them, to keep them alive; and we shall have to do the same this year; and we publish to all travellers, that when we are able to supply them, and they can depend upon this place for their supplies, that we will notify them, and then they may rely on obtaining their food, and not be disappointed as many are; this season.

When a stranger comes here, tell him that his terms may recruit, and if you will give the strangers good counsel, you are doing it for good society.

I add no more—may the blessing of God rest upon you all: amen.

SAN PETE.—Several brethren arrived from San Pete on Tuesday bringing 34 M. Shingies and report all well; crops late but prosperous.—[Deseret News, July 1.]

INDEPENDENT COMPANY.—A man leading a mule cow with a small pack, passed our camp yesterday, face west.—[Deseret News, July 1.]

Gold is the God of this world; only whisper the word, and its worshippers fall down on their knees. Breathe it in the valley, and it is heard on the mountain top. Tell where it can be found, and millions rush to the spot faster than they would go to heaven.—[Id.]

The Bowers were crowded last Sabbath; many stranger present. The assembly was addressed in the morning by the Rev. G. B. Day, of Sherman, St. Joseph Co., Michigan, on his way to the mines. We were not present till near the close, but understood he spoke well. Mr. Day is in good health and spirits. Elder P. P. Pratt followed with an interesting lecture—P. M. The Sacrament administered by the Bishops, interspersed with remarks by Elder George A. Smith.

Afterwards, President Young made some remarks to those who never heard a testimony from a Latter-day Saint; a synopsis of which we hear present:—

"Were it not for the veil of darkness that is over the face of the earth, and that man is fallen from the glory which he once enjoyed, all would be living in the sunshine of revelation: it is on account of sin entering into the world, that causes all this darkness, and which makes it necessary for the Lord to speak from the heavens, send his angels to converse with men, and cause his servants to testify of the things of God."

"The sound of the gospel always carried terror with it, to the man-made preacher in his pulpit, the lawyer at his desk, the farmer at his plough, and the mechanic at his trade."

"Can you make the distinction between truth and evil? Is the power of the Holy Ghost upon you? If so, you need not fear all the delusion that all the earth or hell can produce."

"If any one should ask the sectarian preachers of the day, where God lives, how he looks, or what is the appearance of his palace, could they answer the question correctly? No, they could not! Has God an eye? Their reply would be, he is all eye, all ear, all mouth, all hand, all feet. This is a mass of nonsense to me. Shall I tell you where God lives? The place of his habitation is in the centre of his kingdoms. This world is but a speck in his kingdom; but a mighty black one. There is but one God to us, who is the father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and he is our elder brother, and is the heir of this kingdom, when purified and celestialized. Tell them, we are the children of the father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Do not the Scriptures tell us, that Jesus said, he is the God and father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the father of our spirits? There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding! Our Father lives in the midst of his kingdoms, and Jesus tells us to call no man on earth, father, for we have one in heaven. You know he said to Mary, 'he is my father and your father, my God and your God!'"

The Lord made us just as we should be, and prepared all things to bring us back into his presence.

"Ten years ago, it was called heresy for Joseph Smith to be a money digger, and receive revelations; it actually became treason, and the people killed him for it; and now I see hundreds of reverend gentlemen going to dig money. I despise a man, who would dig for gold; he is a lazy man, and intends to sponge on others. Do not think that I blame you; all I have to say is, that you have to follow in the wake of 'Old Joe Smith,' and paddle away to dig gold; it is a comic, novel thing to me."

"We have been driven here, we have made two crops, and there are hundreds of emigrants now coming here, destitute: I say to you Latter-day Saints, let no man go hungry from your doors; divide with them and trust in God for more; and those who have a manly spirit, will give us their blessings. I say treat every man kindly, and especially if there is any prospect of helping them on their journey. Emigrants, don't let your spirits be worn down; and shame be to the door where a man has to go hungry away. Gentlemen, we cannot give you much for your work until after harvest; after that time we can supply your wants. Friends, help us to gather our harvest, and then you shall have what you want, and you can then do good and gather riches. There is one class of people who know our past ill treatment, and they go trembling to the doors of my brethren, who feel as though they would give anything for a cup of warm drink. I say, walk up strangers! and if any are hungry, feed them a meal, and let them go to those who have to sell; and may the Lord bless you brethren: Amen!"

DAMAGES.—Two gardens were destroyed on Tuesday night by emigrants cattle, which cost them \$74. Our Marshall suggests that it would be wisdom for the emigrants to camp further from the city, thereby saving their money and leaving the vegetables to grow.—[Deseret News, July 1.]

From the Deseret News.

Ordinance concerning Revenue.

A Bill concerning Revenue was read three times and passed, by the General Assembly, July 4, 1850, as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, that all spirituous liquors which are offered for sale, or disposal in any way, within this State, the same shall be assessed and taxed at the rate of fifty per cent upon the selling price thereof.

Sec. 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Assessor and Collector, to assess and collect above tax, from and after the publication of this Ordinance, in the same manner, and under the same regulations and provisions, as required in the Ordinance concerning Revenue, passed Jan. 10, 1850.

Sec. 3. All Iron, Steel, Castings, Glass, Nails, Hardware, Hollowware, Glass and Queensware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Fruit, and all other Groceries, together with Medicines, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Leather, are hereby exempted from all and any assessment, or tax whatever.

Sec. 4. Any law or ordinance, incompatible with this, so far as relates to the articles mentioned in this Ordinance are concerned, the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, July 4, 1850.

On motion, the General Assembly adjourned to the last Saturday in August, to meet in the Legislative hall at 10 A. M.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk of Senate.

July 1st, we received a long letter from John W. Jones, Capt. of the Quakana, Ill., Company of emigrants, giving the particulars of an Indian fight at yellow creek, about eleven miles west of Bear River, on the morning of the 27th of June. We have not room for the particulars, but the principal facts have since been corroborated by Mr. A. Williams of Utah, who says that the Utah Chief, Walker, told him that he had burned six lodges of the Snakes, eleven miles west of Bear River; killed seven men and four squaws; and taken five prisoners and forty horses, in revenge for the Snakes having previously killed some of his Indians. While the captors were contending about the division, they killed all the horses. The prisoners were for sale. Walker's statements are doubtless correct, and agrees with Capt. Jones, except in length and particulars. The supposed fight near Weber, the following day, we think a mistake, for the above.—[Deseret News, July 1.]

Mn. Editor: I ask a small space in your paper, to correct an error, which, to my surprise, I have been informed, exists on the eastern side of the mountains, with regard to the reception here of the party under my command. An impression, I find, has gone abroad, not only that we were received with coldness and suspicion, but that the survey of the Great Salt Lake, which was the object of the expedition, had been forcibly opposed by the inhabitants of the Valley. How this rumor became prevalent, I am ignorant, as my official reports to the War Department, gave ground for no such impression. Let that be as it may, I take pleasure in declaring that nothing can be further from the truth. We were received by the President and Public Authorities with the greatest courtesy, both officially and personally; and will remember with gratitude the many tokens of kindness and regard we have received from them, and the citizens of the place.

Every facility has been studiously afforded us for the prosecution of our duties; instruments of science frankly and gratuitously loaned, and the able and faithful assistance obtained, from their commencement here, of a gentleman, well known as a fearless advocate of your doctrines, and a prominent and influential member of your community.

I have deemed it not improper to say thus much, to counteract an erroneous impression against a people, already burdened with too much undeserved reproach.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HOWARD STANSBURY,
Captain Corps Topographical Engineers, in charge of Survey of the Great Salt Lake.

The public works are progressing well, considering the circumstances which surround us. If the brethren would be more prompt with their labor tithing, and the farmers in the country, would bring forward their butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, &c., as fast as they receive it, it would be a great blessing to themselves and the workmen, and expedite business.

The walls of the blacksmith shop, on Temple Block, are completed; the store-house, on State House Lot, designed for the occupancy of Messrs. Livingston & Kinkadee, are ready for the timbers; and the brick are now being laid for the Church store-house and store, east of the Bowers. The floors are being placed in the State House; and the best of state is now quarrying at Utah, for the roof. The aqueduct to the Bath House is nearly completed.

Mn. Editor, Sir—I take this method of informing the emigrants and the public generally, that the undersigned citizens of the State of Illinois, did, on the 28th day of April, start for California from Kansasville, Iowa, under the direction of one T. S. Williams, who brought us through with speed and safety to this city; and we can say that he is a gentleman in every respect—we can with safety recommend him as a good and safe pilot from this city to the Missouri River. Our animals all looked and felt well when we arrived here, and we are satisfied that the reason of our animals looking so well, was the good management of Mr. T. S. Williams.

Yours, with Respect,
M. W. Robinson, Edmund Wrick, R. E. Lemoine, E. Jennings, G. W. Greene, E. Brock, J. Mason, H. M. Warden, A. Davis, J. Brooks, B. Scott, M. L. Chapin, David Smith, S. Ewing, S. S. Ballock, R. Moon, B. A. Boyle, L. M. Warden, J. C. Blandin, E. Brooks, J. N. Lockwood, William Hildbard.

Weather.

The Valley weather has been very warm the past week. Mercury at noon, in shade, on Wednesday, 100 deg. At 1 P. M. a pleasant thunder storm passed over the southern portion of the valley, a few drops falling on the city. Mercury fell to 88 deg., but immediately rose again. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

Babbitt of Deseret.

We learn that this worthy is charging his rejection by the House of Representatives, to the Whig party in Congress. To show how grossly he misrepresents the matter, it is only necessary to state the character of the vote upon the subject.

The motion by which Babbitt was laid on the table, was made by Gorman an Indiana Locofoco. This motion was sustained by the votes of 25 Locos from the free states and only 6 Whigs, and 46 Locos from the slave states and only 23 Whigs. It was opposed by 54 Whigs from the free states and only 17 Locofocos, and by two Whigs from slave states, no Locofoco. And 6 free-soilers.—[Keokuk Register.]

The Mormons.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, and would apprise the public, that we have no fellowship with the party styling themselves Mormons, who are about to erect a Temple on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. James J. Strang is their leader, and they are generally known by the appellation of Strangites, although they denominate themselves Mormons, or Latter-day Saints.

The Mormons are about to erect a Temple on Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan. It will be about one hundred and sixty by sixty feet.

Harvest has commenced: many small pieces of wheat have been cut this week. [July 6th.]—Deseret News.

Sunday 10 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The Pacific from Liverpool, July 31, with four day later news arrived this evening. She sailed at 2 P. M. The Europa arrived at 2 1/2 P. M., on Sunday 23d.

The debate on admission of Baron Rothschild, was resumed on Monday night, when the House approved his admission by an overwhelming majority, but on presenting himself last night for admission, a difficulty arose into the nature of the oath which he should take. The oath of allegiance and supremacy were taken by the honorable member without hesitation in the Jewish form. Agreeably with the resolution of the House, yesterday the oath of adjudication was tendered to him, and he took it all except the words "in the truth of a Christian" and said he refused them—they were not binding on his conscience.

The Speaker then directed the Baron to withdraw. This gave rise to a very long debate, which ultimately led to another adjournment.

The Danish question is exciting great interest here, and it is thought that should our trade in the Baltic be interfered with, it will be the duty of England to make a move to protect her own commerce.

Smith O'Brien is to be removed from Marston Island to Hubert town, there to be kept in close confinement.

The Rev. S. Cassiday, American Deputy to the Peace Convention at Frankfurt, addressed the Liverpool public with marked success.

On receipt of the official intelligence of the death of General Taylor, a meeting of the citizens of the United States resident in Liverpool, convened at the American Consulate this morning; resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the high admiration cherished by his countrymen of the ability, zeal, integrity, and public spirit of the lamented soldier and statesman, and regret for his loss.

PARIS.—Thursday evening.—Intelligence received from the Seine and Loire, does not speak favorably of commerce and industry. There is an increase in deposits received in the Savings Bank of the department, an undeniable sign of returning prosperity, and confidence in the maintenance of order.

A plot has just been discovered in Toulon. Another organ of the President, "Le Moniteur du Soir," has attacked the Assembly with still greater violence. This article, concerted in the most turbid, Bonapartist, vein, turns in succession, to the Orleanists, Legitimists, and Montagnards, and reproaches them with ingratitude to the Nephew of the Emperor, by a prestige of whose name alone, they were saved.

The destination of the French fleet is said to be Schleswig-Holstein, in order to take part in the probable intervention between the Duchies and Denmark.

The President visited the theatre last night. Upwards of two hundred old Invalids were present with free tickets on the occasion, and they gave the nephew of the Emperor a hearty welcome. There were several cries of the "Vive l'Empereur," and a few of "Vive la Republique." Both in going and returning from the theatre, the President was loudly cheered.

PARIS SUNDAY.—The Moniteur of this day publishes, officially, a decree of the President of the Republic, imposing a quarantine of observation, of three days at least and five at most, on all vessels arriving in the French ports of the Mediterranean from countries where cholera prevails.

PARIS, MONDAY.—No news of importance; business continues active, and the rains have done much good. Some say the wheat harvest would not be as good as expected.

War has commenced in earnest. On the 25th, the two armies met and after some skirmishes a regular engagement ensued, in which the Danes were victorious; the battle began at day-light and lasted 7 hours. The Danes attacked with 25,000 men; the insurrectionary army was 20,000 strong. The centre of Schleswig Holstein army, under General Willison, occupied the village of Idstadt, a little distance north of the town of Schleswig.

The Danes attacked both wings of their enemy's army, and after a combat which continued some time, brought all the disposable strength against Willison's troops, and at last forced him to retire to Schleswig, toward Leuderberg. The defeat was most signal, and the result must be highly important for the Danes. Dates from Harnburgh of the 27th say, we learn that the killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Idstadt, are stated at 7,000, of which the greater share has fallen on the Danes—numbers in action estimated 49,000 Danes, and 30,000 Holsteiners. The "Boursenhalle" states that Von Willison refused to accept the Danish General's offer of three days' truce. On the 26th the Danes advanced to within a few miles of Eider, near Cropsod. Of the 16 guns at Eksfeldt, the Holsteiners carried off two and spiked nine, abandoned the others. A Danish war steamer was seized, but left on learning that she was manned by Prussians. The Danes are now in possession of Schleswig, where they have formed their headquarters.

On Wednesday last a party from this region entered Sacramento, six weeks from the Mormon city. They were belated last fall on their route to the mines, and took shelter at Salt Lake City till this spring. They left their wagons in the mountains, but found no difficulty in bringing through their mules in good condition. They report the snow from ten to thirty feet deep on the mountains, though easily to be passed, if being covered with a firm crust.—[Pacific News.]

McHolland's got two drays,
He took them on the Levee;
He's now prepared to haul
Every thing that's heavy.

You gentlemen of Weston,
You have some Goods to haul,
Just step down on the Levee,
And give poor Mac a call.

His teams are always ready,
He has men at his command,
And when your goods are loaded,
Then Mac will be on hand.

One word to ladies I must say,
Forget them I must never,
When any water they do want
I'll fetch it from the River.

And as for pay I care not,
Store pay I'll not refuse,
The very things that Merchants has
Are such as I can use.

Mac is out with drays,
He keeps them on the Levee;
He is prepared to haul
Every thing that's heavy.

But never thinks to haul,
That monstrous screw he left in
A house at Trading Point,
And found by men when digging.

Now Jim do stop your noise,
You mind us of a Buzzard;
You have changed your name likewise,
To make it look unsullied.

While men of sense do know,
Your peddling and torture;
The changing all the time,
Adds only to misfortune.

Virtue is the greatest gem that ever graced the female character.

Modesty is pleasing and praiseworthy, when coupled with an undeviled conscience.

Knowledge is power.

Truth is the knowledge of things as they were, as they are, and as they are to come.

A Lie is the negative of truth—the opposite to existence, and consequently can have no foundation in fact.

Equivocation, is a deviation from the point at issue.

A man may be known by the company he keeps; and so may a woman, also.

A temperate man will not make drunkards his associates; neither will a wise man desire the society of fools.

As water seeks a common level; so does man, an equivalent in man.

As the rushing of many waters; so is the noise of a fool.

As drops of honey from the honey comb; so are words of wisdom to them that understand.

A fool may be known, by his multitude of words; but a wise man by his careful utterance.

The Lake Superior Journal notices a strange phenomenon which was witnessed at Two Head River, 70 miles above the Sault, on the 18th ult. A slight agitation of the water of Lake Superior was noticed, and very soon the land rose out of the water, forming an island of about 150 feet in circumference, and some six feet high. The beach also rose 12 feet, looking like a hillock of sand. The water was only about five feet deep where the island was formed, and a boat had just passed over it. A few rods from the beach a depression of the ground took place at the same time of the upheaving of the water. No noise took place. A party of Indians encamped near, were terrified and fled. The story sounds rather marvellous.

Flour, butter, eggs, chickens, honey, potatoes, corn, &c., wanted in exchange for the Guardian.

COL. THOMAS L. KANE.—By latest advices from Dr. Bernhisel, we learn with regret that Col. Kane, of Philadelphia, has been ordered by his Physician, to repair to the West Indies, for the recovery of his health, which is very precarious. Colonel Kane has our best wishes and prayers, for his perfect recovery.—[Deseret News.]

Green muskmelon fried, like egg plant, is said to be delicious, and far superior to it.

TRIBUTE TO A PRINTER.—Mr. Daniel Godwin, the foreman of the establishment of Messrs. Oliver & Brother, of New York, was presented with a beautiful silver composing stick, on the occasion of his leaving their employ.

WANTED at Johnsons' New Frame Store
Widows, furs, deer skins, buffalo robes, beeswax honey, butter, eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, venison hams, onions and potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Oct. 17 1849.

WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kansasville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have never been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Our stock consists in part of

500 sds coffee; 13 bales domestic;
300 sds salt; 2 do shirting stripe;
12000 lbs assorted iron; 5 do blue & bro drill;
1000 lbs castings; 1799 yds. ss'd prints;
10 lbs sugar; 1270 yds satinetts & jess;
48 bbls whiskey; 1300 prs boots and shoes;
and any quantity of Paints, Oils,
DYESTUFFS,
Liquors, Cigars, Stems, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea,
Candles, Powder, Lead Shot, Glass,
Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

J. W. TOOTLE & CO
Linden, April 3, 1850.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store,

SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.

COFFEE, in small quarter boxes.

GROCERIES, heavy stock.

RICE.

HARD BREAD.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality.

DRIED BEEF.

Flour, best brand.

DRY GOODS, an extensive stock.

STOVES, Premium.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Emigrants, give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

Where it is No

POETRY.

We Still Want Something More.

What though we have, what though we know,
All knowledge nature can bestow,
Though the vast earth should now unfold
All her deep mines of sparkling gold,
And spread them out before our eyes,
And ask us to accept the prize!
Should we possess the glittering store,
We'd sigh and pant for something more.

Though at our bidding we could cause
All earth to rise and give applause,
Though our proud palace were so high,
Its dome should reach the arching sky,
Though on each spire there sat a star
Throwing its radiant light afar,
Though our each gem on Parn's shore,
We'd gaze and sigh for something more.

Though at our beck, should mountains kneel,
And wind's should dance their circling reel,
Though we could quell the tempest's noise,
Or hush the dreadful thunder's voice,
Or hush the old sea's roar, retain our prime,
Defiant old age, could chain Old Time;
Though honor, wealth were ours; as eager as be-
fore,
We'd wash the sea's last sands, to gain one jewel
more.

From the Bucks County Intelligencer.
Earth and Heaven.

What if some clouds obscure the skies
That first in bright blue show
What if some doubts and fears arise,
Where, whither, faith was known,
What tho' the beauteous rose we see
Does always bear a thorn,
And soon its sweetest fragrance
Away from us is borne.

What if the morning's radiant beams
Grow pale and dim ere noon,
And all of hope and promise seems
Involved in doubt and gloom,
What tho' the fairest flowers we meet
Are first to pass away,
And of the dearest joys we greet,
The soonest to decay.

Tho' clouds be gathered round our way
And doubts disturb our peace,
There's rest beyond life's tedious day,
Where every ill shall cease.
There roses bloom without a thorn,
Amidst eternal Spring.
Whose perfume, on the breezes borne,
Shall endless pleasure bring.

Tho' here the morning beams, so bright,
Grow dim and pass away,
And day dreams fade with evening's light,
And hopes die with the day—
There, purer light shall ever shine,
And fairer flowers bloom;
And Love and Peace and Joy divine,
Be found beyond the tomb.

MISCELLANY.

Be Kind.

Could mankind but realize how much they
can increase their own felicity, and how
much real happiness every one can strew
in the pathway of life, to all with whom he
may chance to meet, by exercising true char-
ity, their world would be no necessity of urging
any one to be kind. Yet it is to be feared
that not only mankind in general, but even
a large proportion of professed christians, in
this respect, often forget the example of their
Savior, who was ever kind even to his most
bitter enemies. And what could we not ac-
complish in striving to cultivate in our hearts
those feelings which prompted him, even
upon the cross, to say, "Father forgive them,
for they know not what they do!"

Has a son become disobedient, and for-
gotten the precepts taught him in childhood
by maternal lips?—let these precepts be
kindly repeated, and if necessary, let him
be chastened in love. Has a brother be-
come reckless and wayward?—let a sister's
kindness lead him to respect her if not him-
self, and induce him to turn his feet into the
path of the just, which alone leadeth to true
happiness. Has a sister, once loved and
respected by all around, wandered from the
path of rectitude? let a kind brother buoy
up, as it were, her drooping spirits, and
save her from an untimely grave.

Who of us have not witnessed the expres-
sions of joy which flit across the sad coun-
tenance of a child, because of a kind look
given or a kind word spoken? Does not our
experience painfully testify that we are most
easily influenced to well doing by expres-
sions of kindness? What heart is so hard
that it cannot be softened, and directed into
the path of virtue and piety by the exercise
of kindness and affection? And what coun-
tenance is so dejected by grief, that it will
not brighten with joy in the presence of him
whose kindness is manifested, not only by
his ways and actions, but also shines out
through the very windows of the soul, and
sends a halo of delight all around?

Let us all therefore, carefully consider
how many of our fellow mortals might have
been saved from the drunkard's grave, or
from the felon's doom, had some kind heart
been near to assist them in the hour of trial.
And let us see to it, that no one is worse
than lost to society, and his precious soul
lost to all eternity, because we were unkind.
But rather let us ever remember that "char-
ity suffereth long and is kind?" and that
"if we have not charity we are nothing."

Our integrity is never worth so much as
when we have parted with our all to keep it.
Times of general calamity and confusion
have ever been productive of the greatest
kindness. The purest ore is produced from
the hottest furnace, and the brightest thun-
derbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.
If all seconds were as averse to duels as
their principals, very little blood would be
shed in that way.

Hurry and cunning are the two apprentice-
ments of dispatch and skill; but neither of
them ever learn their master's trade.
The soul as well as the body, if tolerably
well formed, always appears more beautiful
in disfigurement.

The mind of a good man does not alter
when he is in distress; the waters of the
ocean are not to be heated by a torch of
straw.

Good Advice.—An Eastern editor says:
Never let people work you gratis. If you
do, you will never get out of their debt in all
eternity. Two years ago a man carried a
bundle for us to Boston, free of cost. The
consequence is that we have been lending
him two shillings a week ever since.

IT TAKES THE YANKEES.—Mr. Littlefield,
the principal witness in the Parkman murder
case, according to the Boston Mail, has been
offered the sum of \$5000 to travel six
months with an exhibition of a couple of full
length wax figures of the late Dr. Parkman
and Professor Webster. The same paper
also says that Professor Webster has recently
received the religious consolations of a
new spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Ware of
Cambridge.

From the Pacific News, July 1.
The Gold Lake.

The Gold Lake excitement, so much talk-
ed of and acted upon of late, has almost en-
tirely subsided. A crazy man comes in for
a share of the responsibility; another report
is, that they found one of the pretended dis-
coverers, and are about lynching him in
Marysville. Indeed we are told that a de-
monstration against the town is feared by
many. People who have returned, after
traveling some one hundred and fifty or two
hundred miles, say that they have left a
vast number of parties roaming about be-
tween the sources of the Yuba and Feather
rivers. It is asserted, also, that a fair or-
der of diggings are to be found in that region,
and that if they choose to be content under
their disappointment, they could do tolera-
bly well, as provisions are superabundant.
The party which first started out from
Marysville were probably assured of the facts
relative to the position and richness of Gold
Lake. Their Guide conducted them as far
as Grass Valley, a distance of nearly 100
miles, when they were followed and watched
by so many that they would not proceed.
The Yuba river, three miles above the
new town of Linda, and eight or more from
Marysville, has been turned from its course
by a company, and made to run through a
lateral slough. Prospecting of the bed has
proved very satisfactory. A capital stock of
100 shares has been formed, and many of
them disposed of at 200 dollars each.

Discovery of Salt in California.

We have just been favored with a view
of a specimen of chrysalized salt, from a
salt spring, about fifteen miles west of Sono-
ra, and near the Toulome river.

Returned Californians.

The New York correspondence of the
Ledger says:

I have seen and conversed with three or
four rough and ready Californians, who came
passengers in the Cherokee. All of them
are printers by profession, but started off
for the land of "big lumps" three years
since. When they left New York four finer
looking fellows were not to be seen. Now
they look more like orang-outangs than any
thing else, having shaved but twice since they
left Gotham. Their skin was white
once—now it is difficult to tell what color it
is; but it is anything but white. They have
accumulated a handsome fortune, however,
but one and all of them agree that if they
were sure of doubling their gains they would
not go through half the suffering and priva-
tion already endured.

We frequently find advertisements of the
following sort, in the eastern papers. It
strikes us that those "ladies" who resort to
the advertising method of getting a life part-
ner, must be reduced to the "last resort."
The subjoined is from the Baltimore Sun:
"MATRIMONIAL.—A lady on a visit to this
city, is desirous of forming an alliance. She
is 24 years of age, prepossessing in appear-
ance, has no relations living, and enjoys a
competence. She desires a younger partner,
or one not much older than herself—gentle-
manly in appearance and manners—of good
moral character—affectionate and of domestic
habits. Money no object. The adver-
tiser has selected this method of obtaining a
partner—influenced by the purest motives
and most serious intentions—which must be
her excuse for having selected this course.
Address (post paid) Miss Arline Mann,
Baltimore post office, when an interview will
be arranged, in a public place, where the
lady can see the gentleman inco, preparatory
to a personal interview being given."

MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.—"My love," says
Mrs. Fozzle to her husband, "oblige me with
\$20.00 to-day, to purchase a new dress."
"Shan't do any such thing, Agnes—you
called me a bear yesterday!"
"Law, love, that was nothing—I only
meant by it you were fond of hugging."
"You're a saucy little, (sound heard like
explosion of a pistol,) but here's a \$50."

A Gem.

There's not a breath, however rude,
But bath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And send the evening hour.

There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past,
To love and call its own.

Short visits are the best," as the fly said
when he lit on the stove.

Error hurts an empty head as most poison
does on empty stomach.

Keep your business and conscience well,
and they will keep you well.

A Long Nose.—A Paisly manufacturer
having got, by some accident, a severe cut
across the nose, and having no court-plas-
ter at hand, stuck on his unfortunate prob-
oscis one of his gum tickets, on which was
the usual intimation—"warranted 350 yards
long."

Idleness—the sure pilot-fish of crime and
shame.

The rum-bottle, says Douglas Jerrold, is
Satan's crucible, in which he melts down
all the fine gold of man's nature.

Good nature is one of the sweetest gifts
of Providence. Like the pure sunshine, it
gladdens, enlivens, and cheers. In the midst
of hate, revenge, sorrow, and despair, how
glorious are its effects.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of dis-
tinction should deceive you into pursuits
that may cover you with shame, by settling
your incapacity and slender abilities in full
light.

Fair dealing and Punctuality Must Succeed.

J & J O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS
Tea, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets,
St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE constantly on hand, and for sale, a large
and select stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines,
Spirits, Pickles, Sauces, &c. of various qualities,
and prices to suit customers, purchased FOR
CASH, expressly for the Western market—also a
good supply of extra superfine flour which we can
warrant.

Thankful for the support we have heretofore re-
ceived, we can assure our friends, and the public
generally, that a trial is only necessary to test the
truth of our assertions.

J. & J. O'NEILL.
St. Louis, May 20, 1850.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.
THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Mu-
sic for twenty-two years in the Army and Na-
vy of the United States, and four years as leader at
West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of
"WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or
Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or
String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music al-
ready arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store,
will be promptly attended to on the most reasona-
ble terms.

D. BALLO.
Kaneville, June 26, 1850.—6m

E. J. HARFEI,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly re-
ceiving, a large assortment of the following
articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain
watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German
silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and
gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spec-
tacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunt-
ing and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trim-
mings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin
strings; corn bows; double barrel guns and pistols;
percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and
goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of
which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every de-
scription, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND
STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS
OFFICE, MCGUFFEY'S 1st, 2d, 3d
4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Olney's Geography and Atlas;
Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and
high priced;
Steel pens of various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
Slate and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Mottees;
Inkstands;
School Writing Books;
Copy Book, or specimens of Penmanship,
coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices for
ready pay only.
Kaneville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the
EMPORIUM STORE,
Kaneville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Jinks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
3 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Castor Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;
6 " Cough Candy;
12 " Childrens Cordial;
12 " Cologne, assorted;
3 " Cayenne in Phials;
12 " Blacking;
2 " Seditia, also tooth paste; balsam;
shaving cream, hair tonic, embrocations; lavender
water; Beattie's Remedies; antimonial wine; Row-
an's tonic mixture; Bateman's drops; laudanum;
paregoric; essence of life; British and Harlem oils;
opodeldoc; bears oil; ox marrow; hair oils, all kinds;
spirits nitre; hartshorn; syrup wild cherry and tar;
balsam of wild cherry; Cullens remedies; hair dye;
headsmeke snuff; ointments, all kinds; capsicane;
venerical ointment; castor oil; sweet oil, turpentine;
essences and drops of all kinds. Liberal deductions
made to country dealers and Physicians.

COME AND SEE.
J. E. JOHNSON.
Kaneville, Nov. 14th, 1849.

GUARDIAN

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are prepared with new and beautiful type,
from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all
the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds
Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, No-
tices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a
dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can ex-
ecute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates,
than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call
and examine specimens and prices.

Orders from abroad will be promptly attended to
and done with neatness and taste.

Kaneville, Sept. 5, 1849.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform
the citizens of Kaneville and vicinity, that he has
opened the above business at Hyde Street,
between Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best
flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked
into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms.
He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds
of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GREING.
Kaneville, Aug. 6, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED

ON THE RUSH BOTTOMS.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he
will take any number of cattle to the rushes
to winter, commencing 15th October, and keeping
them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to
furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving
them to the rushes, and back again in the spring.
For further information apply to Mr. Gooch, at
the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch, to
A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850.—2m

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern
cities the largest and most complete assort-
ment of California Spring and Summer goods ever
brought to the upper country, to which we invite
the attention of our old friends and public gener-
ally. Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety
and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper, general assortment.
Quensware—extra assortment.

Hardware,
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in
the country. So, come to the place straight and
tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you
should get the gold in big clunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will
attend to receiving and forwarding on the most fa-
vorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the in-
store of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug
Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the
Drug business at the old stand, where we will be
much pleased to see all the former customers of the
house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he
will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be
sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as
is presented it will be returned.

As all his sales are made for cash in hand he
can afford to sell very low, and he invites the at-
tention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S
and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Re-
ceiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and
can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices,
thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in
transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is al-
so offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale
rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mor-
tar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we
will continue the
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware and Queensware, Re-
ceiving, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the
"LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room
near the river, we will give special attention to Re-
ceiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every
thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer
our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends
and customers, for their kindness and patronage
heretofore, and hope they will again favor us
with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will
prove to them, we can do as well by them as for-
merly.

W. H. BEDFORD.
O. H. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Com-
munity generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are
now receiving at their old stand on MAIN
STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the East-
ern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, gro-
ceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to
the West. Comprising French and English broad-
cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassettes;
satinets; blankets; calicoes; domestic; boots and
shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and
shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cot-
ton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and
well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long
experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the
emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting
point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many
reasons), would find it much to their own interest
to give us call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we
feel confident that they can find goods in our stock
better suited to their wants and at lower prices than
in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all per-
sons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in
own a few days, we invite them to call and look at
our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them
And they will have the opportunity of judging
for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING
and SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every
description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And
is prepared to offer Great inducements to all who
may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a
general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-
ware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and
Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assort-
ment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small
advance cost; the rate charged for goods at my
store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those
who buy on time. Many place an undue impor-
tance on the credit system, un mindful of the fact,
that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when com-
pared with the inevitable cash system it is a pe-
cuniary loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best cir-
cumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on
time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers
and the public generally, that you will save much
by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, be-
fore purchasing.

A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850.—1y.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatomie, is at
Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general as-
sortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also
a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco,
liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to
your own interest. Call and examine our goods
to your own interest. Call and examine our goods
to your own interest. Call and examine our goods
to your own interest.

W. W. RILEY.
Bethlehem, August 7, 1850.—\$1.

WOOL FOR SALE.

In large or small quantities by
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kaneville and ad-
joining countries, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally,
and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep
constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE
where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths,
Cassinetts, Jeans, Tricots, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Down-
seys, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, La-
seys, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, In-
clerly, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instru-
ments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaccas, Lawns, Muslin and Cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c.,
and quantities and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any ar-
cle that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing des-
k, Maps, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Hats
and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Brid-
les, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind of
Stuffs—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, &c. Glue,
Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of
the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and
medical books, and every variety of Crochets, Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles,
Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too men-
tioned. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 18.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.
One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, 1 00
Single number, 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.
One square, (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year, and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before the term expires, that they may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mowbray, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
J. T. LANE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
S. H. HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. T. THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
E. J. JAMES, McGraw, Grimes county, Texas.
Dr. J. M. BROWN, Travelling Agent.
Mr. HENRY SANDFORD, Linden, Mo.
Mr. E. J. KELLEY, Springfield, Mo.
Mr. E. J. BAKER, St. Joseph, Mo.
MAYNARD ALLEN, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
Dr. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mr. JOHN DOWNS, Montrose, Iowa.
MORRISON McKENZIE, Quincy, Ill.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.

THE MORMONS.

A Discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:
March 26, 1850.

By THOMAS L. KANE.

[Continued.]

From the first, therefore, the Mormons have had little or nothing to do in Deseret, but attend to their mechanical and strictly agricultural pursuits. They have made several successful settlements; the farthest North, at what they term Brownsville, is about forty miles, and the farthest South, in a valley called the Sanpach, 200 miles from that first formed. A duplicate of the Lake Tiberias, or Genesareth, empties its waters into the innocent Dead Sea of Deseret, by a fine river, to which the Mormons have given the name—it was impossible to give any other—of the Western Jordan. It was on the right bank of this stream, at a choice spot upon a rich table land traversed by a great company of exhaustless streams falling from the highlands, that the Pioneer band of Mormons, coming out of the mountains in the night, pitched their first camp in the Valley, and consecrated the ground. Curiously enough, this very spot proved the most favorable site for their chief settlement, and after exploring the whole country, they have founded on it their city of the New Jerusalem. Its houses are spread to command as much as possible the farms, which are laid out in Wards or Cantons, with a common fence to each Ward. The farms in what already cover a space greater than the District of Columbia, over all of which they have completed the canals, and other arrangements for bountiful irrigation, after the manner of the cultivators of the East. The houses are distributed over an area nearly as great as the City of New York.

They have little thought as yet of luxury in their public buildings. But they will soon have nearly completed a large common public store-house and granary, and a great sized public bath-house. One of the many wonderful thermal springs of the valley, a white sulphur water of the temperature of 102 deg. Fahrenheit, with a head "the thickness of a man's body," they have already brought into the town for this purpose; and all have learned the habit of indulging in it. They have besides a yellow brick meeting-house, 100 feet by 60, in which they gather on Sundays and in the week-day evenings. But this is only a temporary structure. They have reserved a summit level in the heart of the city, for the site of a Temple far superior to that of Nauvoo, which, in the days of their future wealth and power, is to be the landmark of the Basin and goal of future pilgrims.

They mean to seek no other resting-place. After pitching camps enough to exhaust many times over the chapter of names in 33d Numbers, they have at last come to their Promised Land, and "behold, it is a good land and large, and flowing with milk and honey;" and here again for them, as at Nauvoo, the forge smokes and the anvil rings, and whirling wheels go round; again has returned the merry sport of childhood, and the evening quiet of old age, and again dear blossoms and flowers bloom in garden plots round happy homes.

It is to these homes, in the heart of our American Alps, like the holy people of the Grand Saint Bernard, they hold out their welcome to the passing traveller. Some of you have probably seen in the St. Louis papers, the repeated votes of thanks to them of companies of emigrants to California. These are often reduced to great straightness after passing Fort Laramie, and turn aside to seek the Salt Lake Colony in pitiable plights of fatigue and destitution. The road, after leaving the Oregon trace, is one of increasing

difficulty, and when the last mountain has been crossed, passes along the bottom of a deep Canon, whose scenery is of an almost terrific gloom. It is a defile that I trust no Mormon Martin Hoyer of this Western Tyrol will be called to consecrate to liberty with blood. At every turn the overhanging cliffs threaten to break down upon the little torrent river that has worn its way at their base. Indeed, the narrow ravine is so serrated by this stream, that the road crosses it from one side to the other, something like forty times in the last five miles. At the end of the ravine, the emigrant comes abruptly out of the dark pass into the lighted valley on an even bench or terrace of its upper table land. No wonder if he loses his self-control here. A ravishing panoramic landscape opens out below him, blue, and green, and gold, and pearl; a great sea with hilly islands, rivers, a lake, and broad sheets of grassy plain, all set, as in a silver chased cup, within mountains whose peaks of perpetual snow are burnished by a dazzling sun. It is less these, however, than the foreground of old-country farms, with their stacks and thatchings and stock, and the central city, smoking from its chimneys and swarming with working inhabitants, that tries the men of fatigue broken nerves. The "Californies" scream, they sing, they give three cheers, and do not count them, a few have prayed; more swear, some fall on their faces and cry outright. News arrived a few days since from a poor townsman of ours, a journeyman saddler, that used to work up Market street beyond Broad, by name Gillian, who sought the valley, his cattle given out, and himself broken down and half heart-broken—"The recluses Mormons fed and housed him and his party, and he made his way through to the gold diggings with restored health and strength. To Gillian's credit for manhood, should perhaps be cited his own allegation, that he first whistled through his fingers various popular nocturnal, street, circus, and theatre calls; but it is certain that, when his tidings speak of him, which was when he was afterwards hospitably entertained by a Mormon, whom he knew ten years ago as one of our Chester County farmers, he was completely dissolved into something not far from the hysterics, and wept on till the tears ran down his dusty beard.

Several hundred emigrants, in more or less distress, received gratuitous assistance last year from the Mormons.

Their community must go on thriving. They are to be the chief workers and contractors upon "Whitney's Railroad," or whatever scheme is to unite the Atlantic and Pacific by way of the South Pass; and their valley must be its central station. They have already raised a "Perpetual Fund" for "the final fulfillment of the covenant made by the Father with the children of Israel," which "is not to cease till all the poor are brought to the valley." All the poor still lingering behind, will be brought there: so at an early period will the fifty thousand communicants, the church already numbers in Great Britain, with all the other "increase among the Gentiles." Their place of rendezvous will be upon what were formerly the Pottawatomie lands. The interests of this State have been admirably cared for. It now comprises the thriving counties of "Fremont" and "Pottawatomie," in which the Mormons still number a majority of the inhabitants. Their chief town is growing rapidly, already boasting over three thousand inhabitants, with nineteen large merchants' stores, the mail lines and five regular steam packets running to it, and other western evidences of prosperity; besides a fine Music Hall and public buildings and the printing establishment of a very ably edited newspaper, "The Frontier Guardian."

It is probably the best station on the Missouri for commencing the overland journey to Oregon and California; as travelers can follow directly from it the Mormon road, which, in addition to other advantages, proves to be more salubrious than those to the south of it. Large numbers are expected to arrive at this point from England during the present spring, on their way to the Salt Lake. They will repay their welcome; for every working person gained to the hive of their "Honey State" counts as added wealth. So far, the Mormons write in congratulation, that they have not among them "a single laborer or poor, idle gentleman or lazy vagabond." They are no Communists; but their experience has taught them the gain of joint stock to capital, and combination to labor,—perhaps something more, for I remark they have recently made arrangements to "classify their mechanics," which is probably a step in the right direction. They will be successful manufacturers, for their vigorous landlocked industry cannot be tampered with by protection. They have no gold—they have not hunted for it; but they have found wealth of other valuable minerals; rock salt enough to do the curing of the world. "We'll salt the Union for you," they write, "if you can't preserve it in any other way,"—perhaps coal, excellent ores of iron everywhere. They are near enough, however, to the California Sierra, to be the chief quartermasters of its miners; and they will dig their own gold in their unlimited fields of admirably fertile land. I should only invite your incredulity, and the disgust of the Horticultural Society, by giving you certain measurements of mammoth beets, turnips, pumpkins, and garden vegetables, in my possession.

In that country where stock thrives as free, where a poor man's 32 potatoes saved can return him 18 bushels, and 24 bushels of wheat sown yield 350 bushels in a season; or where an average crop of wheat on irrigated lands is 50 bushels to the acre; the farmer's part is hardly to be despised. Certainly it will not be under a continuance of the present prices current of the region,—

wheat at \$4 the bushel, and flour \$12 the hundred, with a ready market.

The recent letters from Deseret interest me in one thing more. They are eloquent in describing the anniversary of the Pioneer's arrival in the Valley. It was the 24th of July, and they have ordained that that day shall be commemorated in future, like our 21st of December, as their Forefather's Day. The noble Walker attended as an invited guest, with two hundred of his best dressed mounted cavaliers, who stacked their guns and took up their places at the ceremonies and banquet, with the quiet precision of soldiers marched to mass. The Great Band was there too, that had helped their humble hymns through all the wanderings of the Wilderness. Through the many trying marches of 1846, through the fierce winter ordeal that followed, and the long journey after over plain and mountain, it had gone unbroken, without the loss of any of its members. As they set out from England, and as they came out from Illinois, so they all came into the valley together, and together sounded the first glad notes of triumph when the Salt Lake City was founded. It was their right to lead the psalm of praise. Anthem, song and dance, all the innocent and thankful frolic of the day owed them its chief zest. "They never were in finer key." The people felt their sorrows ended. Far West, their old settlement in Missouri, and Nauvoo; with their wealth and ease, like "Pithon and Ramesses, treasure cities built for Pharaoh," went awhile forgotten. Less than four years had restored them every comfort that they needed. Their entertainment, the contribution of all, I have no doubt was really sumptuous. It was spread on broad buffet tables about 1800 feet in length, at which they took their seats by turns, while they kept them heaped with ornate delicacies. "Butter of kine, and milk, with fat of lambs, with the fat of kidneys of wheat;" and the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic, and the remembered fish which we did eat in Egypt freely"—they seem unable to dilate with too much pride upon the show it made.

"To behold the tables," says one, that I quote from literally.

To behold them "filling the Bowery and all adjoining grounds, loaded with all luxuries of the fields and gardens and nearly all the varieties that any vegetable market in the world could produce, and to see the seats around those tables filled and refilled by a people who had been deprived of those luxuries for years by the cruel hand of oppression, and freely offering seats to every stranger within their borders; and this, too, in the "Valley of the Mountains, over a thousand miles from civilization, where, two years before, naught was to be found save the wild root of the prairie and the mountain sagebrush, and the children of the Giver of all Good, as the dawning of a day when the Children of the Kingdom can sit under their own vines and fig-trees, and inhabit their own houses, having none to make them afraid. May the time be hastened when the scattered Israel may partake of such like banquets from the gardens of Joseph!"

I have gone over the work I assigned myself when I accepted your Committee's invitation, as fully as I could do without trespassing too largely upon your courteous patience. But I should do wrong to conclude my lecture without declaring in succinct and definite terms, the opinions I have formed and entertain of the Mormon people. The libels, of which they have been made the subject, make this a simple act of justice. Perhaps, too, my opinion, even with those who know me as you do, will better answer its end following after the narrative I have given.

I have spoken to you of a people; whose industry had made them rich, and gathered around them all the comforts, and not a few of the luxuries of refined life; expelled by lawless force into the Wilderness; seeking an untried home far away from the scenes which their previous life had endeared to them; moving onward, destitute, hungered, sickened, and sinking with disease; bearing along with them their wives and children, the aged, and the poor, and the decrepid; renewing daily on their march, the offices of devotion, the ties of family and friendship, and charity; sharing necessities, and braving dangers together, cheerful in the midst of want and trial, and persevering until they triumphed. I have told, or tried to tell you, of men, who when menaced by famine, and in the midst of pestilence, with every energy taxed by the urgency of the hour, were building roads and bridges, laying out villages, and planting cornfields, for the stranger who might come after them, their kinsman only by a common humanity, and peradventure a common suffering,—of men, who have renewed their prosperity in the homes they have founded in the desert,—and who, in their new built city, walled round by mountains like a fortress, are extending pious hospitalities to the destitute emigrants from our frontier lines,—of men who, far removed from the restraints of law, obeyed it from choice, or found in the recesses of their religion, something not inconsistent with human laws, but far more controlling; and who are now soliciting from the government of the United States, not indemnity,—for the appeal would be hopeless, and they know it,—not protection, for they now have no need of it,—but that identity of political institutions and that community of laws with the rest of us, which was confessedly their birthright when they were driven beyond our borders.

I said I would give you the opinion I formed of the Mormons: you may deduce it for yourselves from these facts. But I will add that I have not yet heard the single charge against them as a Community, against their habitual purity of life, their integrity of dealing, their toleration of religious differences in

opinion, their regard for the laws, or their devotion to the constitutional government under which we live, that I do not from my own observation, or the testimony of others, know to be unfounded.

Self Reliance.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

"Man is his own star; and the soul that can render an honest and a perfect man, Commands all light, all influence, all fate; Nothing to him falls early or too late. Our acts our angels, or good, or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still."

To believe your own thought, to believe that what is true for you in your private heart, is true for all men—that is genius. Speak your talent conviction, and it shall be universal sense; for the inmost is due time becomes the outmost—and our first thought is rendered back to us by the trumpets of the Last Judgment. Familiar as the voice of the mind is to each, the highest merit we ascribe to Moses, Plato, and Milton is, that that they set at naught books and traditions, and spoke not what men but what they thought. A man should learn to detect and watch that gleam of light which flashes across his mind from within, more than the lustre of the firmament of stars and sages. Yet he dismisses without notice his thought, because it is his. In every work of genius we recognize our own rejected thoughts: they come back to us with a certain alienated majesty. Great works of art have no more affecting lesson for us than this. They teach us to abide by our spontaneous impression with good humored inflexibility the most when the whole cry of voices is on the other side. Else, to-morrow a stranger will say with masterly good sense precisely what we have thought and felt all the time, and we shall be forced to take with shame our own opinion from another.

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried. Not for nothing one face, one character, one fact, makes much impression on him, and another one. This sculpture in the memory is not without pre-established harmony. The eye was placed where one ray should fall, that it might testify of that particular ray. We but half express ourselves, and are ashamed of that divine idea which each represents. It may be safely trusted as proportionate and of good issues, so it may be faithfully imaged: but he will not have his work made manifest by cowards. A man is not lied and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise, shall give him no peace. It is a deliverance which does not deliver. In the attempt his genius deserts him; no more befriends; no invention, no hope.

Trust to thyself: every heart vibrates to that strong string. Accept the place the divine Providence has found for you, the society of your contemporaries, the connection of events. Great men have always done so, and confided themselves childlike to the genius of their age, betraying their perception that the absolutely trustworthy was seated at their heart, working through their hands, predominating in all their being. And we are now men, and must accept in the highest mind the same transcendent destiny; and not minors and invalids in a protected corner, nor cowards fleeing before a revolution, but guides, redeemers, and benefactors, obeying the Almighty effort, and advancing on Chaos and Dark.

Most men gamble with fortune, and gain all and lose all, as her wheel rolls. But do thou, leave as unaltered these winnings, and deal with Cause and Effect, the Chancellors of God. In the Will work and acquire, and thou hast chained the wheel of Chance, and shalt sit hereafter out of fear from her rotations. A political victory, a rise of rents, the recovery of your sick or the return of your absent friend, or some other favorable event, raises your spirits, and you think good days are preparing for you. Do not believe it. Nothing can bring you peace but yourself—nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

From the Millennium Star.

Oh! say, what is truth? 'Tis the fairest gem, That the riches of worlds can produce; And priceless the value of truth will be, when The proud monarch's costliest diadem, Is counted but dress and refuse.

Yes, say, what is truth? 'Tis the brightest prize To which mortals or Gods can aspire, Go search in the depths where it glittering lies, Or ascend in pursuit to the loftiest skies, 'Tis an aim for the noblest desire.

The sceptre may fall from the despot's grasp, When with winds of stern justice he ceases, But the pillar of truth will endure to the last, And its firm-rooted bulwarks outstand the rude blast, And the wreck of the fell tyrant's hopes.

Then say, what is truth? 'Tis the last and the first, For the limits of time it steps o'er, Though the heaven's depart, and the earth's fountains burst, Truth, the sum of existence, will weather the worst, Eternal, unchanged, evermore.

JOHN JACQUES.

The Boston Atlas, alluding to the territorial bill for Utah, says: "The Mormons will henceforth be regarded, not as the children of the promise, but as the children of the 'com-promise.'"

From the Salt Lake Express Mail Company.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, 70 Miles west of Fort Laramie, July 28th 1850.

DEAR EDITORS:—Here we are encamped among the Red Hills so called, the earth nearly red as paint, caused by calcination this being the crater of some vast eruption; and we find the peaks, hills and rocks, thrown into admirable confusion by a tremendous effort of nature.

We have been three days from the Fort, and have had almost constant rain, at least once in twenty-four hours if not all the time, which makes the road very heavy.

Yesterday the weather was exceedingly cold, inasmuch, that a good overcoat and mittens felt well; some hard showers yesterday, and all last night. Yesterday we passed Thomas Johnson's company of fifty wagons, all in good health and teams in good order—left them five miles at the Le-Bonte. Grass was very scarce all day. We left Bishop Johnson's company on the 24th, near the Fort, in fine health and spirits, and teams in good order rolling along fast; and the companies behind are in like good condition and health. We are daily passing tons of iron strewn all along the road; wagons, carriages, harnesses, saddles, trunks, chests, kegs,—every thing burnt, and the iron strewn on the plains 'tis really a sickening sight. For curiosity we throwed together in a pile, when it was near, and there was more than a wagon load, besides the tire that lie around in every direction.

Friday forenoon we passed a country beautifully sprinkled over with pines; timber to-day has been scarce—only in the creeks, and that is willow. Fort Laramie is a very pretty and a growing place; with a store at hand as well filled as any you can find in the States.

A number of deserters from the Fort were re-captured on Horse Creek, and we met them coming back the next morning. Our captain brought one into camp and gave him food on condition of his returning to the Fort; he said he had eaten nothing for three days, and we learn that there are more still ahead, but pursued. We saw a fine Buffalo yesterday, but did not succeed in capturing him. We have seen no Indians but a few in a village near the Fort; nor do we expect to see any soon.

I must close, an opportunity offers for sending this back. More anon.

AMICUS.

The man who would systematically and wilfully set about cheating a Printer, would commit highway robbery upon a crying baby, and rob it of its gingerbread—take the last bit of hocke cake from a starving negro—rob a church of its counterfeited pennies—lick the butter off a blind negro's "fitter"—paw the false whisker of a dandy for a drink of liquor—skin a tired crow, to make a respectable appearance in society.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TURNING LATHE FOR SALE.

A turning lathe, for sale, suitable for rounds, &c. It can be seen at the house of the subscriber, 1 1/2 miles North of Kanessville up the Creek. W. H. H. BROWN. Kanessville, Aug. 21, 1850—11

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanessville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble. Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. Glasses set to order. Kanessville, July 24, 1850.—3m

BOSTON STORE.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH BOOT ON THE TOP OF THE HOUSE.

No. 236,

Broadway, West side, opposite Cherry street, And next door South of the Liberty Engine House, St. Louis, Mo.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has this day received, in addition to his former stock, a portion of Spring and Summer Goods, which he respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine, as he intends to sell at a small advance above eastern costs, thus enabling this house to offer greater inducements than any retail Shoe Store in the city. The stock consists, in part, as follows:

Ladies' Black Calicoes;	" do Cloth baskins;
" Light do;	" do Monroe boots;
" Black Kid Slip;	" Gentlemen's Calf Boots;
" ers;	" pump-sole do;
" Fancy do Kid;	" gaiter do;
" Black Kid Welt;	" Monroe slippers;
" Ties;	" Mrs. calf p'd brogans;
" do do Baskins;	" do do Pump;
" Phil. Polka Slip;	" do do Seal;
" ers;	" do do Kip;
" do Gaiter Boots;	" Boys' calf brogans;
" do Grune do;	" do do Kip do;
" half Gaiters;	" do do Slippers;

To the Farmers, If you wish to purchase good and cheap BOOTS & SHOES, come to the Boston Store, sign of the mammoth boot, on the top of the House, No. 236 New Market, next door South of Liberty Engine House, and west side of the street, opposite the Liberty Hall, where you will get the worth of your money. DAVID CROCK. St. Louis, June 13, 1849.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down. JACOB BIGLER. Kanessville, August 6, 1850.

SCHOOL BY MR. W. FLOWER.

W. FLOWER, respectfully announces to the "inhabitants of Kanessville and its vicinity" that it is his intention to open a school for the instruction of youth, in reading, writing, grammar, geography and arithmetic. Latin and French taught if required.

W. FLOWER, having spent a considerable time in the instruction of youth, hopes by his former experience, coupled with unremitting attention in the discharge of his duties to merit the approbation of such as may honor him with their confidence and support. English, Arithmetic and Geography will be taught at two dollars per quarter. Latin and French extra.

School at the house lately occupied by Mr. John Hayes near the Post-office. Kanessville, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that as John W. Cooley, is trying to sell the mill property owned by said John W. Cooley and myself jointly, I hereby give notice that there is an agreement between said Cooley and myself, and as the property belongs to us jointly, I hereby forbid any person or persons, purchasing said property or any portion thereof, without an understanding with me as well as with Mr. Cooley. JOHN GOULD. Kanessville, Iowa, Sept. 4, 1850.—2t

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—A splendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'. SUMMER GOODS—COTTONADES, PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'. YELLOWED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by July 24, C. VOORHIS'. SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—at July 24, VOORHIS'. BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at July 24, VOORHIS'. HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT—LEGHORN, CONGRESS, KOSSUTH and other styles—for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'. COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at July 24, VOORHIS'. ALARATUS—a prime article for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. TEAS—Good teas for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'. COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at July 24, VOORHIS'. MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Gold on Syrup, at July 24, VOORHIS'. MEDICINES—Gm-caburg's, for sale at July 24, VOORHIS'. PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by July 24, VOORHIS'. OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by July 24, VOORHIS'. WASH TUBS AND PATENT BUCKETS—for sale by July 25, VOORHIS'. LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by July 24, VOORHIS'.

THE BLUFF STORE.

Will our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

BROADCLOTHS—CASHMERE, SATINETTS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, BROWN, WHITE AND BLUE; COTTONADES.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, lineas.

GINGHAMS—Lineas, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair a store.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass Kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; viz: worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Lineas, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

KNITTINGS—Innumerable, silk, wool and lace.

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificial and ribbons.

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 Sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER. Kanessville, Aug. 21, 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business. Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

A few boarders can be accommodated low. Kanessville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

THE subscriber would notify the public that he will take any number of cattle to the rushes to winter, commencing 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes, until the 1st of April.

All persons having cattle to winter will have to furnish salt, and are expected to assist in driving them to the rushes, and back again in the spring. For further information apply to Mr. Goeck, at the Guardian office, or at North Pigeon Branch, to A. P. CHESLEY.

North Pigeon, August 17, 1850.—2m

WOOL FOR SALE.

In large or small quantities by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

From Elder Orson Hyde.
The following letter we received per mail on Monday evening 23d ult., from our much esteemed friend and brother, Elder Orson Hyde. Our friends and readers at home and abroad, no doubt will be anxious to hear of his progress and welfare, and also his company; we therefore submit it for their perusal:

UPPER CROSSING OF THE PLATTE,
July 30th, 1850.

BROTHER MCKINTOSH,
DEAR SIR:—We crossed the Platte yesterday, ferried over wagons and swam our horses, leaving Capt. Milo Andras and company on the banks crossing, all well. We came on about nine miles through sand and encampment—turned out our animals and drove them about half a mile from the road to find grass, and in the night they wandered off. Bros. Miller and Kelley are after them on their back track. They may go back to the ferry. Bro. Daniels who is in company with us, has just come in off the hills and says that the men and horses are coming in the distance. Indeed, they have just fired a gun to let us know they are coming. All is right, we have only been hindered about three hours. This will learn us a lesson—no more to trust our horses to run at large during the night.

Grass is very scarce, though the rains through the black hills have been constant and powerful. But how the vast multitudes of cattle and horses are to get through, God only knows. There will be no lack of water, but grass is eaten out root and branch, and in many cases the animals have even eaten out the wild sage. Our health is good, but the mountain air is too strong for me, yet I think that I shall soon become accustomed to it. The health of the emigrants is generally good, and their teams have improved on the journey until they crossed the black hills. Since then, they have fallen away a little. Bros. Miller and Kelley have just come in with all the animals safe and sound. They wandered back about seven miles. The word now is, "pack up and hitch up," so I must stop writing for the present, but will resume it again when opportunity offers.

August 1st, at Independence Rock on the Sweet Water—all well. We have just passed through the Valley and Shadow of Death—a country of about fifty miles in extent where the waters are deeply impregnated with Nitre, Sulphur, &c., &c. There is little or no grass at all through this region, but it is mostly a sandy desert. The carcasses of horses and cattle lying along the road are very numerous, having perished through fatigue, hunger, and through drinking poisonous waters. This country lies between the upper crossing of the Platte and the Sweet Water River, on the banks of which, we are now comfortably encamped. We have proven that horse teams will stand the journey from Fort Laramie, westward, far better than oxen. We are now beginning to overtake the California and Oregon emigration. They have suffered much in the loss of teams and animals: And oh! the sacrifice of wagons, clothing, fire arms, beds, bedding, Buffalo skins, trunks, chests, harnesses, and in the loss of life. The road to the west is strewn with destruction, wretchedness and woe; yet, thousands and tens of thousands follow on in the way with the hope of securing the wealth of this world. Many will succeed no doubt; yet when it is obtained, it makes not its possessor happy here, nor secures to himself happiness beyond the grave.

There are riches that are durable,—there is gold that will not perish. For it, we need not seek in mines of California, but in those mines far more valuable where truth lies hidden from the vulgar eye, but is found of those who dig for her and who seek her with all their heart. Those mines are on every man's farm—in every man's house, and even in the kitchen of the servant maid, and the printing office should be a rich place. That this may be the case with the office of the Frontier Guardian, you have my best wishes and most ardent prayers.

We have not progressed quite so rapidly as we anticipated when we left home. The trains of emigrants have held to our skirts as we passed them, and we have stopped and given the most of them a lecture or discourse. They have been greatly afflicted, and feel themselves chastened of the Lord. They are humble and child-like generally—familiar and generous. We felt it our duty to give them all a word of comfort so far as we had an opportunity.

There are about five hundred new graves on the route south of the Platte, and but three deaths are reported at Laramie as having occurred on the north side. We intend to return on the north side of the Platte and faithfully examine every foot of the entire distance on both routes. We are taking points and distances, and making observations which we think will be of essential service to the emigrating public another year.

It would were as plentiful as tools, wagon tire and iron in general on the road, we could have our hot dogger, coffee and fried or broiled bacon whenever we pleased. We are now on the Sweet Water, about thirty miles east of the South Pass. It is Monday, Aug. 5th, if we have not lost our reckoning—one month and one day out. We have broken an axle-tree to our wagon to day and have been engaged in putting in another. This is all done and we are in full rig again, ready to start in the morning for the South Pass. There is no grass through this country only on the margin of the creeks and streams. I partitioned out our last horse feed to-day; but fortunately we have borrowed two sacks of flour of some Californians to be repaid in the Valley. This will help us through. We have left three horses on the way that had given out.

They are in the hands of our emigrants, and we have eight very good ones along with us.

The Sweet Water is a beautiful stream. Its waters are clear, its banks low, its current rapid, and glides over a bottom of sand, gravel, and granite rock. It reminds me of the days of my childhood when I ranged up and down some of the limpid streams and rivulets of New England, hunting bird's nests among the low pines and cedars. We can see many nice fish, but have not the requisite means of capturing them. They will not bite at the hook, but might be easily taken in a net or seine. These latter we have not. The Sweet Water is a never failing tribute of the mountains, generously sent forth, wending its way through the low valleys, to fertilize the plain and to refresh the weary and way-worn traveler as he passes on in the service of the God of this world or the next. Here we may learn a lesson,—the crystal stream whose source is high among the mountains, and has only been seen by few, yet all may enjoy its limpid waters by coming into the Valley. So our Supreme Ruler is high and lifted up—is the source and fountain of all good, and is not seen by the multitude; but His most choice and precious gifts flow in the valley of humility, and they that humble themselves shall be exalted through them. He that exalteth himself rises only to fall; But he whom God exalts, is exalted indeed.

The Press, next under Providence, has the greatest power to control the destinies of men; and he who conducts it, assumes a responsibility commensurate with the increase of power which this engine affords him. Study well the interests of all men, not only in reference to this world, but also to the next. Remember that our Creator causes his Sun to shine on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain upon the just and upon the unjust; and this he does because all are originally his children and he has respect for them all, and is also disposed to shut every mouth, and to silence every tongue, and to give no ground to any to accuse him with partiality in giving all an equal chance to secure immortality and eternal life. How just are his ways! and how equal his benefits! Let the light of the Press shine with equal radiance upon the children of this world with the children of light; and then if they improve it not, we have cleared our skirts and their final condemnation must be just.

Bro. Sandy, Aug. 8 1850, Thursday 11 before 10 A.M. We have been here about two hours and a half and expect to remain here about two hours longer to give our animals a little chance for grass. They have had very little for the last three days, and here we have found an unfrequented corner where our animals get full bite. The eight or ten hundred wagons of emigrants and merchants trains behind us have but a sorry prospect. Much of their stock must and will unavoidably perish. Cows already really get but little milk because they have but little to eat, and families whose chief dependence for food on the journey is the milk and butter from their cows, will be cut short of their expectations in some respects. But if they can stand it through to Green River, they will find plenty of grass in my opinion. There are three hard places for stock and teams to pass over. First, from Laramie across the black hills to the upper crossing of the Platte, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The road is mostly over rocks, sharp gravel and flint. This is severe on cattle's feet. They all ought to be shod, oxen, cows, and young cattle. If a man has a considerable amount of stock, he will lose more in value in their getting home and having to be left on the road, a prey to wolves, than it would cost him to get them all shod. Besides, when their feet become tender and are worn through, they limp and are a great hindrance. This has a great tendency to reduce their speed in connection with the scarcity of grass and other unavoidable hardships, so that when they arrive at their journey's end, they are lame and poor; and winter just set in upon them, many of them perish during the first winter. I would therefore recommend to emigrants that they get all their animals shod at the start if possible; or at least take shoes and nails along and put them on yourselves when you come to the hard and stoney road. The second hard place is from the upper crossing of the Platte to Independence Rock on the Sweet Water, a distance of fifty miles. Through this section the alkali or poisonous waters may be mostly found. There is but little grass and but little water through this dreary and bone bleached plains. Emigrants would do well to yoke up all their cattle, old and young, and put them into their teams, so that they can manage them, and not allow them to drink of those waters when they like as they will when they are driven loose. On the Sweet Water there is generally some grass, more or less; but there is more or less alkali from the upper crossing of the Platte to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains; and whenever emigrants discover the road white with Saleratus, also the banks and beaks in the land, they should be careful about letting their animals drink from the standing pools and puddles. The third trying part of the road for stock is from the South Pass to Green River, a distance of sixty-five miles. Sand and sage,—sage and sand—dead horses, mules, cows and oxen, with snow capped mountains on your right and left, and about the variety which the eye meets in passing through this section. I would give a more flattering account of this region if I could conscientiously. I have this assurance, however, that those who travel this road hereafter will testify to the truth of what I have written.

If Mr. Whitney had traveled these plains as we have, I think his rail-road speculation would materially diminish in his own estimation. I would not thank Congress for a grant of all the land that I have seen between Laramie and this place. But if we have good luck, thirty miles more will allow us to gaze upon rather a different landscape. We expect to get into the Valley by the 15th inst., and hope to leave that place for home about the 15th of Sept. We intend to return on the north side of the Platte, and hope to arrive in Kanabville by the 25th of October next, if God will.

Very Respectfully,
Your Brother in Christ,
ORSON HYDE.

Agents for the Guardian Abroad.
Since our last issue we have appointed the following gentlemen as agent for the paper, and we trust that the liberal and generous will encourage them in their new fields of labor by subscribing for our paper, and paying for it in advance.

Mr. NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Platte co., Mo.
Mr. EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay co., Mo.
Elder EVAN M. GREENE, traveling agent through the Middle States.

Would you prosper in life, or be favored of chance? Subscribe for our paper, and pay in advance.

School.
We have given aid, and used our influence to establish schools, and we are glad to learn and realize that our labors, (in connection with many others of our citizens) have not been in vain.

Mr. T. S. Rucker, a gentleman from Tennessee, has opened a Male and Female Academy in the Music Hall; and we trust that our citizens will embrace the opportunity presented by sending their children, and giving our friend such encouragement as will justify him to continue with us throughout the winter. From what little acquaintance we have had with Mr. R. since his arrival at this place, we take him to be a very capable man for the undertaking; and we also hope that by strict attention to his duty he may be able to secure the good will of his pupils and patrons.

We wish him success in the enterprise; and with a degree of hope we look forward to a day (in common with all Saints), when pure intelligence and truth, shall bear universal sway over empires, nations, and kingdoms, which are now enthralled under the galling yoke of bondage, ignorance, and bigotry.

But we must begin the work at home first, and from thence lighten up the pure and unadulterated minds of the young and rising generation, with a good sound, moral and intellectual education, selected from the best authors; and who knows, if we are only diligent and persevering in the cause; and who may be able by and by to spread a sacred halo of glory over our neighbors, or at least over such minds as are worthy of receiving the precious gift. Saints ought to have light—it is their life, and that portion of their being, which is hid (from the children of this world) with Christ in God. Possessing then the precious jewel, we ought to augment her sacred treasures which are of more value than gold; and more to be desired than fine gold; her stores are inexhaustible—her treasures invaluable, and their duration eternal. Ye wise! draw out of them.

Messrs. Gooch & Bro., will accept our thanks for a copy of Thompson's bank note Reporter and Coin Chart for August 1850, laid upon our table. It should be in the hands of every person who has money to handle. The above Reporter is one of the most complete works that we ever had, and those in want, can find a supply at the Commission House of the above firm, east of the Printing Office.

Our friend Bestwick, presented us a most delicious Watermelon the other day weighing thirty-five pounds, for which we return our compliments.

Election.
From the short time allowed us by the Governor, to publish throughout the County "the day,"—also our friends being busily engaged in the harvest field, the votes have fallen short of what they were at the August election; but we consider that our forces have done well under existing circumstances; and although Thompson was present in person to rally the Locofocos, and declare his innocence relative to the stolen Poll Book affair, he only succeeded in obtaining a few scattering votes. The result is as follows:

Precincts.	Miller.	Thompson.	South.
Kanabville, 292	43	2	
Rocky-ford, 48			
Conville, 23			
Silver Creek, 13			
Total 373	56	2	

Mr. Henn

The newly elected district in this State, was here with Mr. Thompson, and from the short interview we had with him we are decidedly pleased with his appearance, and deportment in general, and look upon him as being a gentleman.

His demeanor while with us was good, and becoming his station.

Medicines.—Doctor Luke Johnson has just received a supply of Botanic Medicines, warranted genuine,—put up in small and large quantities to suit purchasers, and can be obtained by calling at this office.

Luther D. Johnson, the Editor of the "Iowa Star," at Fort Des Moines in this State, died at the residence of his father in Iowa City, on the 28th of August. He had left his home to visit a sick brother; when he arrived at his father's he found his brother convalescent, and was himself taken ill and died in a few days.

The following are the names of those who voted on the final passage of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Utah.

Yeas.—Messrs. Albertson, Alston, Anderson, Ash, Averett, Bay, Bayley, Beale, Bissell, Boker, Bowlin, Boyd, Brock, Briggs, Brooks, Brown, Indiana, Butler, Pennsylvania, Caldwell, Ky., Caldwell, N. C.; Casey, Cobb, Ala.; Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Dimesy, Dunham, Edmundson, Elliot, Evans, Md.; Ewing, Fuller, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Hall, Haralson, Harris, Tenn.; Harris, Ill.; Hayward, Hibbard, Hilliard, Hoagland, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Ga.; Johnson, Tenn.; Johnson, Ky.; Jones, Kaufmann, Kerr, Lauer, Leffer, Levin, Littlefield, Mann, Pa.; Marshall, Meason, McClelland, McDonald, McDowell, McLannan, McLane, Md.; McLean, Ky.; McMullen, McWhite, Morehead, Morton, Outlaw, Owen, Parker, Peaslee, P. man, Potter, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Ross, Savage, Shepperd, Stanley, Stanton, Tenn.; Stanton, Ky.; Strong, Thompson, Miss.; Thompson, Pa.; Thompson, Ky.; Thurston, Toombs, Walden, Watkins, Welborn, Wilk, Williams, Wilson and Young.

Nays.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Ben nett, Bingham, Brown, Miss.; Burrows, Burt, Butler, Conn.; Cable, Ohio; Calvin, Campbell, Chandler, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Durkee, Evans, Ohio; Featherston, Fitch, Fowler, Giddings, Gott, Gould, Halloway, Harlan, Harris, Ala.; Hobard, Henry, Holladay, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Jackson, N. Y.; Kling, King, R. I.; King, N. J.; John A. King, Preston King, Mann, Mass.; Matteson, McKissick, McQueen, Meacham, Meade, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Otis, Otis, Peck, Reed, Reynolds, Root, Runney, Sackett, Sawtelle, Schenck, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Sylvester, Sprague, Stevens, Pa.; Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Waldo, Wallace, Wentworth and Woodward.

President Fillmore signed the Texas Boundary and New Mexico Territory Bill, the California and Utah Bills, on the 9th.

Seven hundred songs were presented in competition for the \$200 offered for a song for Jenny Lind. The lucky author was Bayard Taylor, of the Tribune.

Mr. H. A. Terry of Little Pigeon will please accept our thanks for particular favors, in the shape of home-made wine.

Adjournment of Congress.—A motion to adjourn on the 30th instant passed the House of Representatives on the 9th, by a vote of 114 yeas, to 67 nays.

Deseret or Utah.
The bill establishing a Territorial Government for Utah has passed the House of Representatives and received the President's signature. The bill was passed without any proviso's being attached, and by looking over the eyes and nose it will be seen that the extreme ultra's of the north and south voted in the negative. We find that those who voted in favor of it, 57 were from the Southern States and 40 from the northern; of those who opposed it 13 were from the Southern States and 72 from the Northern States.

A. W. Babbitt, receives \$5 per day from the time he arrived in Washington, and \$2 per day for traveling expenses from Salt Lake to Washington. California was admitted as a State, by an overwhelming majority, and we do not see why there should be any objection raised to the admission of Deseret, and also give her a State Government as she was first to make application.

New Mexico is also admitted giving her a Territorial Government.

The boundary between New Mexico and Texas has been established, giving the latter \$10,000,000 for her claim upon New Mexico.

The fugitive Slave Bill has at length passed. The above comprises all the important bills that have recently passed, they have been talking about these bills for a long time, and have expended millions of the people's money for the accomplishment of this object; but it matters but little as of late Uncle Sam has come in possession of gold in abundance. Whether the passage of these bills are calculated to insure peace and quietness to the nation we are not prepared to say; the horizon still looks dark and threatening. South Carolina is up in arms, and they have trampled the American flag in the dust in their rage when they heard that the State and Territorial bills had passed, and such diabolical acts deserves the severest censure, and these things do not boded quietness for any length of time. The Constitution of the United States is not adhered to with that strictness which its merits demand. But we can say with a noble statesman, that we know no country but this, and that we shall stand by the Constitution for the country's sake, for God's sake, and for truth's sake. These principles we ever hope to plead and defend, as long as there is a vestige left of that document which emanated from the heavens for the Government of man on earth.

Reception of Prest. Hyde and Company.
It will be seen that the citizens of this town are making great preparations to receive Prest. Hyde, and his company, on their return from Salt Lake, by referring to the proceedings of their meeting. A Committee of Arrangements were appointed, and they will of course make every thing ready for a grand reception. Those intending to go out on the Plains to meet the company, will report themselves to Mr. J. B. Statsum, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The people will be notified by the Committee of the time and when to be prepared. We are glad to see that the citizens are anxious for his return, and have concluded to give him a reception that his arduous labors in Potawatamie so richly deserve.

Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens held at the Store-House of Gooch & Bro., on Saturday evening, the 28th ult., at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by A. C. Hodge, upon which Thos. McKenzie, was appointed President, and David Candland, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, viz: the reception of O. Hyde and company.

On motion, a committee of seven were appointed to make all necessary arrangements, for the reception of Elder Orson Hyde and company. The committee consisted of: A. C. Hodge, J. B. Statsum, John Owens and David Candland.

On motion, A. C. Hodge, was appointed Chief Marshal of the day, and John D. McAllister, and J. W. Holt, Assistant Marshals.

On motion, John Gooch was appointed President of the day, and John Needham and J. W. Toole Vice Presidents.

On motion, That D. Candland be reporter of the day.

On motion, The Committee were instructed to invite Mr. Ballo, Leader of the Band and his associates to attend that day.

It was moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frontier Guardian—carried.

It was moved that the meeting adjourn, sine die—carried.

School Books.
We have for sale at this office a large supply of School Books, selected by President Hyde last season, expressly for this place and Salt Lake Valley.

You parents who wish to bequeath to your children an honorable heritage and name; call at the Frontier Guardian office, examine, and buy such works as your family requires. We would repeat the sentiments of our worthy President who is now absent. "In vain may parents think to wear a celestial crown, while their representatives (children) on earth, are suffered to grow up in ignorance.

THE IOWA GAME. of stealing Poll Books, has been initiated in Minnesota. At the late election in Washabaw precinct, the ballot box was violently seized and taken away from the election board, and the box broken. It is likely to go before the Grand Jury.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who can give information of William Lance, who enlisted in the Mormon Battalion and when last heard from was at Fort Leavenworth, by addressing a line to Wm. Draper Sen., Kanabville, Iowa, will confer a great favor upon his anxious mother.

The entire loss of property by the fire at Glasgow, in the tobacco establishment of Messrs. Swinney & Lewis, was \$30,000, only \$10,000 of which was covered by insurance. Two large buildings, containing about 300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco, the manufacturing apparatus and fixtures, were destroyed. Their manufactured tobacco was saved, and they were going on with their business as usual. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

We copy the following item from the Pacific News:—The Mormons are the Pioneers in all projects which are calculated for the temporal or spiritual salvation of man. The gold diggers would have seen hard times if it had not been for the Mormons who first established a half-way place.

A settlement has been formed at the Eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, in the upper end of Carson Valley, by the Mormons, and from its agricultural capacities, is likely to flourish, although the gold on that side has not been found in great abundance. A permanent settlement there will be of great importance to future immigration overland, as they will be within a short distance of that desert where all real danger is apprehended by the belated or exhausted immigrants.

Wm. Thompson.
The above person arrived at this place on Sunday afternoon, 22d ult., accompanied by Mr. Henn, the newly elected representative from the first Congressional District in this State. As a matter of course we all felt a little curious to see the former, in consequence of the peculiar odium attached to his character through the "singular circumstances" connected with the Stolen Poll Book affair. However, Sunday passed over, and only saw the gentleman at a distance; but on Monday afternoon both came to our office, desirous of having some tickets printed—also a letter, purporting to be the affidavit of a Mr. Samuel Paine, of Nauvoo, Ill., and attested by P. H. Young, of this county. We looked over the document and told the gentlemen that they could have both early next morning, and inasmuch as time would permit; our press was at their service—at the same time laughing in our sleeve at the corruption, craft and cunning about to be exercised by the Hon. —, to prove Daniel F. Miller an Anti-Mormon. Fortunately as fate would have it, not many minutes before their arrival at our office, we received by the Des Moines mail, a document clipped from the Fort Madison Statesman, and sent to us by a friend from the eastern part of the State; purporting to be interrogations "by a friend of truth," and answered by the same Phineas H. Young going to show that Daniel F. Miller was a Mormon.

By this time, we thought ourselves in town, having in our possession the two documents; one for the eastern part of the State, proving our friend Miller a Mormon—the other for Kanabville, and surrounding country proving him an Anti-Mormon; both documents attested to by Mr. Young. We paused! wondered!! and exclaimed!!! Oh! consistency, where hast thou fled. But our wonder was soon overcome when we considered that this circumstance was only another addition to the stolen Poll Book catalogue of chicanery and crime—proving to every honest and upright man the truth of the old adage that "a drowning rat will catch at a straw."

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the polls were open; Mr. Thompson and Henn drew up in file at the polls, the former looking rather sheepish, and under the weather, and at times seemed to have considerable heaving as if conscience struck, or otherwise crowded heavily with reflection, as if taking a retrospective view of the past. At last he made a desperate effort to break open the flood gates of his heart, and disclose to the people his innocence and sympathy; but that would not do, for it seemed as if the elements which surrounded him were ready to burst and cloud his vision, so as to obstruct sight.

We all listened with profound silence at this modern hero, and one would have supposed him no less than a Demosthenes or a Cicero, from the dense columns of smoke and lava that issued out of the mouth of the crater. But alas! once in a while, the Poll Book scrape would flash across his mind, and seemed almost sufficient to choke him—yet he would declare his innocence; although, says he, "there is something singular connected with the circumstances." At last he must have water, the water was brought, and he partook freely; after which the general government was the chief topic, until he spent himself thread bare, and had to close his campaign in Potawatamie county without receiving a single reply; which puts us in remembrance of a circumstance we read the other day in one of our exchanges: "after the battle of New Orleans was over, a soldier was seen firing by himself, said a gentleman to him, 'what the devil are you doing here!'" "I am crying on the war on my own hook," he replied. Even so with Thompson. He was crying on his own testimony; but to endeavor if possible to remove our prejudices and to win our hearts to his fond embrace. Oh! Democracy, dost thou still continue to cherish the viper to thy bosom and not feel the sting. Put away from you, your bastard children, your Poll Book thieves, your corruption fund, hush money, and give us our rights; then talk, and men of sense may listen; but till then we are firmly of the opinion that actions speak louder than words in the ears of a liberal and intelligent people.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Our Minds on the Subject.
BY D. J. R.

To the Polls! to the Polls! 'tis our duty commands. The whole hog or none is the way the case stands, For Miller our friend we determine to vote. Whether the Democrats like it or not, His coat must be spotted, and to our belief, Where honesty rules be considered as chief, And we fearlessly state that although he's a Whig, He covers no selfishness under his wig; But is willing to do as his country demands, In any one mission they put in his hands, And suffice it to say, that he keeps in his view, The good of the many with that of the few, And search the whole Nation you cannot produce, A pillar more fitting for this Noble House, So judging all sides of the question aright, We go for our Friend with the whole of our might, And though Kister that sneezes with Hall at his back, Should come again thieving they'll take the wrong track, For the Books shall be safe and though Babbitt should come, With his money, and wine, and a barrel of rum, He can only get them that have stood in the way, And have ever been ready our cause to betray; And although the Democracy storms and strives, To frighten us from it by showing their knives, We Mormons have made up our minds to a man, For to stand to our posts and do all that we can.

CORN.—We received six ears of corn from Joshua Holden of this county weighing nine pounds. Who can beat this?

CONFERENCE.—Conference will be commenced at the stand in this place, on Sunday the 6th inst., it is expected that there will be a general turn out, as much business of vast importance comes before it.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables, for winter.

Corn, pork, lard, honey, beef, butter, eggs, wheat, flour, &c., will be taken for the Guardian, and persons who are in arrears to this office, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. We wish it understood that we will allow the cash market price for all articles.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since September 18, 1850.

S. Thornton,	\$0 50	Wm. Martin,	1 25
G. W. Johnson,	50	Calvin Beebe,	1 00
William Davis,	1 00	Thomas Kidd,	1 00
Newman Buckley,	50	Alexander Kidd,	1 00
Martin L. Benson,	1 00	E. D. Temple,	1 00
W. A. Weston,	1 00	Eliza Smith,	1 00
P. Dunham,	2 00	William Cooper,	1 00
Nicholas Foss,	1 00	John Nay,	2 00
John Cameron,	1 00	Redin A. Allred,	2 00
Levi Emery,	50	Charles Barney,	1 00
Allen Compton,	1 00		

Col. Fitz H. Warren will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Hon. Daniel Webster's speech.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.
In the two last numbers of the paper, we published a special request for the different branches of the Church in this county to appoint a man in each branch, to receive and distribute the Guardian to the respective subscribers, within their sphere. The time having now expired for receiving said names, we take the responsibility of publishing the following, and if our friends find fault with our arrangement they will please notify us, and we will see that matters are amicably adjusted to their entire satisfaction.

Kanabville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALBERT, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICK CARTER, "
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL, "
Harris Grove—ROBERT WINNER, "
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER, "
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL, "
Allred's Camp—W. W. ALLRED, "
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOYT, "
Davis Camp—JOHN MORRAY, "
Bellevue—J. E. BARNES, "
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON, "
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING, "
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BELLOCK, "
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS, "
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAFFER, "
Rockyford—Wm. CLOWARD, "
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY, "
Ferryville—Wm. J. PLAYS, "
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER, "
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS, "
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE, "
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN, "
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER, "
Cooly's Mill—J. W. COOLEY, "
Little Pigeon—H. A. TERRY, "
Bellevue Hill—DAVID DIXON, "

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Disfellowshipped.
From the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the following named persons for not appearing before the High Council of said Church, and making the proper retractions as published in the 16th No. of the Guardian.

Calvin Beebe, Jacob Myers, Michael Jacobs, Dana Jacobs, Sanford Jacobs, Reuben R. Hartwell, Herman Abels, Lewis S. Dalrump, and Jehiel H. dreth.

MARRIED.
In Ferryville, Sept. 24th 1850, by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. WILLIAM PLAYER to Miss NANCY HAMER, both of this County.
Same place, same day, Mr. JOHN HAMER to Miss ELIZABETH ANN WILDING.
In Kanabville, Sept. 25th, by Elder Thomas McKenzie, Mr. JOSEPH ASTLE to Miss ESTHER BARNFORD, both of Brownings Camp.

DIED.
Near Mount Scott, in this county on Saturday 7th ult. David Burrows, of bilious fever, aged 45 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Selling Off AT THE BLUE STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to present purchasers, viz:
Domestics—At 9 and 10 cents per yard.
Calicoes—At 10 and 12 1/2 cents per yard.
Iron—At from 5 cents per pound.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other Dry-stuffs. We have reduced 10 to 15 per cent.
Groceries, Liquors, Hosiery, Ticks, and other Dry goods, also Greatly Reduced. And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
J. W. COOLIDGE & SONS & MILLER.
Kanabville, Oct. 2d 1850.

NEW STORE JUST OPENED ON KEG CREEK MILLS, BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety; also gingham ribbons, fringes, laces, slawes gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.
J. W. COOLIDGE.
N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain.
Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

Kanabville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention! New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE, 152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St. St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS
INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanabville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1850.

From the Plains.

CAMP OF ISRAEL, FORT LARAMIE, July 19th, 1850.

BROTHERLY LOVE: agreeable to your request and as opportunity offers we have thought proper to address you from this point and give you a general outline of our journey, thus far, and our present condition as we are now situated. We left the river on the 3d day of June moved on without interruption till we arrived at Salt Creek, there we had to build a raft to cross our wagons on, which detained us two days and a half—got all over safe. Here we had two cases of measles but they did not spread in the camp, although numbers were exposed, from here we pursued our journey again over fine roads, plenty of water and grass, and reached the Platte bottom on the 14th, all in good health. On the 23d we reached Fort Kearney—here a spirit of Division crept in among us. But by the energy and eloquence of Capt. Anderson, union was soon restored, and now we are all here in general good health, and a good spirit prevailing amongst us. We have had no sickness, with the exception of two or three cases of diarrhoea, which was soon checked. On the 22d of July, we reached the South Fork, Lower Crossing—found the water in places four feet deep and very wide. On the 23d, we succeeded in crossing nearly all our wagons over without accident or injury to our goods; next day we got all over, dried our wagons, and moved out a few miles. Until now the grass has been abundant; but since we have been on the north fork, it is only in places we find sufficient for our teams.

A number of our cattle have become lame, and we have been under the necessity of cutting a blocksmith's forge to make shoes in order to shoe them; we have been obliged to leave several, and two or three very old ones, that when the grass began to fail could not go further. But still we are in good traveling condition, and intend to prosecute our journey as fast as circumstances will permit. When it is possible we rest every Sabbath day, meet together, to hear a discourse partake of the sacrament, &c., and every two weeks we stop Saturday and Sunday; clean out our wagons, wash, &c. The roads have been very good with the exception of a few places heavy dragging in sand; our teams look well; and we think we are in a prosperous condition. We send you the number of persons and animals belonging to the camp: We number

51 wagons,	206 persons,
9 horses,	6 mules,
14 head of oxen,	122 cows,
46 sheep,	6 yearlings,
19 dogs,	1 pig,
2 ducks,	

We have found that a great many of our wagons are too heavy loaded. We would advise by all means to bring light strong wagons with from 1200 to 1800 pounds, and sufficient team, that if one yoke should give out the others could draw it. Our heavy cattle from six to ten years old that were not broken down have stood the trip equally if not better than younger. As near as we can judge from what graves we have seen, and we have not been able to see half of them; that from Fort Kearney to this place, they have averaged one to every mile; about ten tenths of them from the State of Missouri.

With sentiments of respect,
we subscribe ourselves your
brethren in the Gospel.
MILO ANDRAS, Capt.
JAMES LATHROP, Clerk.

EIGHT MILES BELOW FORT LARAMIE, June 13th, 1850.

MR. F. J. WHEELER: According to promise I sit on the ground, 11 o'clock at night, to write that the road from Council Bluffs up the Valley of the Platte is the best I ever saw. We arrived here yesterday all in good health, made the trip in 21 days, laid over 4—say traveled 17 days. We are 8 days in advance of the trains that crossed at the Kanabie Ferry at the same time that we crossed at the Council Bluffs Ferry; and 19 days ahead of them that crossed at the same time below the mouth of Platte; the road south side of the Platte is a very hard road to travel. I cannot tell the reason why so many are advised to go that road, when those who do it know it to be the worst road by half; their teams are poor their men sick and drilled down from the fatigue they have had on that road. I would say to all who come after us, by all means take the road south side of the Platte. One large train crossed just behind us at the head of Grand Island over to this side. The two roads are in sight of each other for 300 miles, frequently in hiding distance. Our teams would pass them on a slow walk by hundreds; one day we passed over 500 wagons, often from 100 to 300 wagons. We are now ahead of the main body of emigration; 3 days in advance of the St. Joseph Trains. We have killed some Buffalo. I am very tired and must rest you shall hear from me again first chance. Give my respect to Dr. Clark, Decatur, and all my friends,
Yours, &c.,
A. G. CLARK.

HINTON ARRESTED.—The Columbus Statesman of the 3d has the following:
A telegraphic dispatch from Cleveland, to-day, to the Ohio Stage Company, announces the fact that Gen. Hinton was taken last night, or this morning, at Wellsville, on the Ohio river, in Columbiana County.

We have just seen a private despatch to a gentleman from Columbus, from Stubeville, stating that Gen. Hinton had just passed the latter place on a boat, in charge of Officer Mills. He is said to be "safe this time." It comes so direct that there cannot be any error in it. Hinton was arrested for robbing the Mail.

We notice by the dispatches from New York of the 7th, that the first sale of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert, produced quite an excitement in New York—the first ticket selling for the enormous sum of \$225. They afterwards sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill establishing the State government was taken up.

Mr. Boyd moved to amend by adding the bill for Utah. Lost—yeas 86, nays 118.

After further attempts to amend the Senate bill for the admission of California without success, it was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 150, nays 57. The bill was then passed—yeas 150, nays 56.

The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the Senate bill forming a territorial government for Utah. Attempts were made to insert the Wilmot Proviso, which failed.

Mr. Stevens then moved to strike out the amendment providing that when said territory shall apply for admission as a State, she shall be admitted with or without slavery.

The motion was lost—yeas 59, nays 85.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to amend the bill.

SENATE.—The Texas and New Mexico Omnibus bill was received from the House.

Pending the morning business Douglass asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the Texas bill for the purpose of considering the House amendments.

Mr. Turner objected and the bill was not taken up.

Subsequently after the morning's business had been disposed of, the bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglass stated that the amendments of the House were the Senate's, and not the Mexico bill, with these lines added, "providing that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except upon judgment of his peers;" it was moved to amend by substituting "person" for "citizen" and "due course of the law" for "judgment of his peers."

Mr. Chase moved that the rejected amendments of the House be then concurred in—yeas 30, nays 10.

Sept. 9.

Mr. Hubbard moved to amend so as to adjourn this day three weeks, Sept. 30.

The yeas and nays were ordered on this amendment and agreed to—yeas 114, nays 67.

The resolution as amended was then adopted—yeas 117, nays 71. So the House agreed to adjourn three weeks from to-day.

Mr. Olds offered an amendment that the Senators and Representatives from California should receive the same mileage as the Delegate from Oregon.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, opposed, because, he said, it proposed to change an existing law.

Mr. Carter supported the amendment.

Mr. Venable raised a constitutional objection, that there was no State Government or Legislature in California to prescribe time, place or manner of holding the election at the time Representatives were elected as required by the Constitution.

Mr. Schenck referred to the case of Texas.

Mr. Venable did not consider the case analogous.

An amendment to Mr. Olds' amendment was reported, appropriating \$50,000 for new books for the one hundred and thirty new members.

Mr. Olds' amendment was adopted, with further amendments, that Babbitt and Smith, late claimants for seats in the House for New Mexico and Utah, be allowed per diem of \$5 from the time of their arrival in Washington till their claims were rejected, and they be allowed \$2 per day for their mileage. Thus amended, the bill was subsequently reported to the House, and the vote on its passage was yeas 78, nays 77. The Speaker voted in the negative, thus making a tie, and the bill was adopted.

New York, Sept. 5.

The Empire City arrived from Chagres with San Francisco dated of August 9th. She brings \$1,000,000 in gold. The Georgia, which has not yet arrived, had \$1,500,000. The Panama had arrived at Panama, with two weeks later news. The accounts from California are very cheering.

ANARCHY AT THE MINES.—We are in a state of bad to worse. The miners are up in arms; outrages are beyond endurance, and there is a universal hatred against foreigners. Resolutions have been passed to drive all Mexicans from the mines. At the Mormon Gulch they have received notice to quit in fifteen days, or they will be expelled by force of arms.

The citizens of Stockton held a meeting at the Town House, in view of the alarming state of affairs in San Joaquin, consequent on the recent cruel murders perpetrated by a band of Lawless robbers, who infest the route to the mines of that region. Means were adopted to restore quiet and bring the guilty to justice.

The Panama brings \$2,500,000 in gold.

On Bear river the gold diggers average \$8 per day, at Rough and Ready Diggings \$6 per day, at Grass Valley \$20. Nevada is doing well. The stratum is very rich, yielding \$50 to \$200 per handful. A six pound lump had been sent to San Francisco from the east side of Sierra Nevada, where new diggings have recently been discovered.

New York, Sept. 6.

The Cherokee has arrived from Chagres. She brought \$1,500,000 as freight, and \$100,000 in the hands of passengers.

JULIA SUNK.—We learn from a gentleman just from St. Louis, that the steamer Julia, laden with goods for this place, struck a snag near the mouth of the Missouri, and sank in six feet water. Mr. J. C. Robidoux we learn had goods on her to the amount of near \$12,000, and Donnell, Saxton & Duval about \$3,000, all of which we are gratified to learn are covered by insurance.—[St. Joseph Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, 12, Sept.

H. H. Stewart, of Virginia, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, and Capt. G. T. M. Davis of Missouri, chief Clerk of the War Department; both appointments have been confirmed by the Senate.

The St. Louis Union learns from those engaged in taking the census of St. Louis, that the population will not be far from 20,000.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

Passage of the California and Utah Bills—The Feeling at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1850.

The members of the Senate and House, last night, seemed to be celebrating the passage of the Boundary Bill, and of New Mexico. What is singular, full half of those members who voted against the bills, seem to be rejoiced at their passage, and to feel that the country is relieved from a great responsibility. All over the city, groups of members were met, and curiously commingled cries of cheers for "Clay," and for "Cass," in short for every body, even for some, among them, opposed to the bills. I mention these facts to show that all parties, all sections, and even voters against settlement, rejoice that the settlement is affected.

The question of the admission of California coming up, an attempt was made by Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, to have an adjournment, but only fifteen or twenty sustained him—not enough to have the yeas and noes—only the ultra nullifiers. He then moved a call of the House, though the House was as full as it could be, but only ten sustained him, they were South Carolinians with two or three others—but as the yeas and noes could not be obtained, there could be no delays—and thus perished the programme of the evening and nothing a thing to death, on which Mr. Clingman projected his revolution on the floor of the House. The passage of the New Mexico and Boundary bill had had such a soothing effect, that all revolutionary opposition to the admission of California was quashed.

Finally, as you see, almost without a struggle, California is admitted—and when the President signs the bill, California is a State of the Union. The yeas were about three to one—the North going *en masse*, and many from the South.

The "Utah" bill came up from the Senate. Wentworth attempted in committee to affix the proviso, but mustered but a small vote. Then Mr. Shedd, of Va., attempted in substance to establish slavery by law. Then Mr. Fitch of Indiana, attempted to re-enact the Mexican law, the law of freedom there now, but the House would not amend the Senate bill a single hair, and so "Utah" wants but the signature of the President to be a Territory belonging to this Union.

The vote on it was close, the Southern extreme ultras voting against it, because slavery was not established by law—and the Wilmot Proviso men of the North, because the Proviso was not in it.

But a war of words sprung up between Mr. Shedd, of Va., and Mr. Tombs, of Ga. Mr. S. accused the majority of sacrificing Southern rights, and of inflicting outrages upon the South. Mr. Tombs replied to him in words that warmed him once more to the hearts of his old Whig compatriots.

A beautiful quarrel, it is seen, is to spring up among the Southern Democracy—the ultra Nullifying Democrats of the Calhoun school, contending for resistance—but such Democrats as Wellborn, of Ga., and Mr. Speaker Cobb, for obedience to the laws—showing that though the South has been unfortunate in the matter, she has not been outraged nor wronged.

The House adjourned, having settled all territorial matters—amid much excitement—but with deep thankfulness, and all dangers were passed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

The telegraphic correspondent of the Bulletin at Washington, says that "information has been received here by telegraph, from Charleston, stating that the people in that city were furious at the passage of the territorial bill. Upon receipt of the news, a public demonstration was got up and the flag of the Union was trodden under foot. Meetings have been called in a number of districts of South Carolina, to take action upon the present state of affairs."

The Black Flag.

It will be seen by the telegraphic reports, that the hot heads and black hearts of South Carolina, have at length unfurled the banner of rebellion, and trampled the stars and stripes of their glorious country in the dust. Tolerated in their threats, and in their foul denunciations, they have at length acquired to act—to perform the damning treason their hearts have so long prompted. On their own heads be the consequences. We hope the spirit of Jackson did not with him, and that there is yet patriotism enough animating the heart of the nation, to dictate the proper punishment for such utter disregard of national honor, and of national fealty. The stain that these disunionists have brought upon the common country, time cannot obliterate. Shame, say we, to their abettors, wherever found. What say the nullifiers of Missouri to these proceedings? Will the party in this city assemble and respond? It would be worthy of them. They have countenanced the Southern ultras, in all their treason heretofore, and consistency points that they sanction their course at this crisis.—[St. Louis Union.]

CURIOSITY SATISFIED.—The New York Express gives the following statistics of the time and newspaper space consumed by honorable Senators during the present session.

Number of days spent in debate, per Senate Journal, 1850.

Of which Jeff. Davis occupied 54 columns.

Barlow,	12
Butler,	6
Dayton,	6
Forbes,	8
Hunter,	10
Mason,	12
Atchison,	3
Rusk,	3
Seward,	8
Webster,	3
Soule,	4
Yulee,	12
Benton,	6
Clay,	7
Turney,	7
Davis, Mass.,	15
Underwood,	7
T. Smith,	3
Total,	141
Scattering,	19
Total,	160

Louis Philippe, Ex-King of France died at his residence, Clermont, on the 28th ult.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.

Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Quensware—extra assortment.

Hardware,

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell his cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Linctant is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

J. J. HARPER.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thin blades; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel blades; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "JACK."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.

O. H. P. CRAIG.

A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad-cloth, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; (suitable) blankets; scarves; domestic; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who would wish to do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfit, will necessarily remain in our own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1848.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatomie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—31.

D. BALLO.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.

Kaneville, June 26, 1850.—6m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kaneville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres. Pilot Cloth, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linen, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Laces, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Musical Boxes, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambric, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Mot-toes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips, Hats and Caps.

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Patents, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dye Stuffs—fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Corks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Eclectic do.; Ague and Fever Medicines (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and articles too numerous to mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cakes, and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kaneville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

J. E. JOHNSON

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and dispatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office.

Kaneville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

JAMES ROWLAND, Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

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VOLUME II.---NUMBER 19.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

NOTICE.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk at all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian; and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

To those who owe for the Guardian.
There are many who owe us for the Guardian, and as we are in want of money, they are requested to make immediate payment. Those who have promised to pay us corn, flour, potatoes, wood, &c., are requested to bring it forward, and we will allow the cash market price—some who have offered to pay in produce, have charged us fifty per cent. above what it can be purchased for,—they are requested to pay us the cash and then we can purchase at fair rates. We consider the Guardian as good as cash. We would ask the subscribers in this county if it has not been the Guardian who has influenced strangers to come and buy our produce? Now give us a chance to live, and we will do you more good. In all probability the Guardian will be started weekly, before long, as the mails now begin to come more regular.

Territorial Government for Utah!
We publish in this number the official act of Congress, in regard to the establishment of the Territorial Government for Utah. We have a decided objection to the act, from the fact that it is derived from a low and diminutive tribe of Indians who inhabit Salt Lake Valley, and the surrounding valleys. It is hoped that a petition will be sent to Congress to have the name changed and that they will give the citizens of Salt Lake the one they chose for themselves, "Deseret," the signification of virtue and industry. We publish in another portion of the paper the entire law; and also give our readers a synopsis of the Act of Congress in the following form:

Sec. 1, provides for the establishment of a Territorial Government, to be called Utah, over all that portion of land, bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, and on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by that thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, and that when they apply for admission into the Union as a State, that they shall be received with or without slavery as their constitution may prescribe.

Sec. 2, provides for a Governor who shall hold his office for four years, who also is to be superintendent of Indian Affairs, and commander in chief of the militia, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, &c.

Sec. 3, provides for a Secretary, who shall hold his office for four years, and he shall record and preserve all the laws and acts of the Legislative Assembly, and act as Governor in the absence of the Governor, &c.

Sec. 4, provides that the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a council house and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, whose term of service shall be two years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, whose term of service shall be one year.

Sec. 5, provides that every free white male inhabitant shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office; but after that all those prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. Provided the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by the citizens of the United States.

Sec. 6, provides that the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and for the taxation of property of the United States.

Sec. 7, provides that all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly.

Sec. 8, provides that no person shall hold any office of emolument while acting as member of the Legislative Assembly, excepting postmaster.

Sec. 9, provides that the judicial power of the Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and shall hold their offices for four years. The remainder of the section defines their duties.

Sec. 10, provides for the Appointment of an Attorney, and Marshal of Utah to hold their offices for four years; the former to receive the same fees as the Attorney for Oregon, and the latter to receive the same fees and salary as the Marshal of Oregon, and two hundred dollars addition.

Sec. 11, provides that the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, Attorney, and Marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during the attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for twenty miles travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated annually a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the United States for the manner in which the foregoing sum shall be expended.

Sec. 12, provides that a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States to serve during each session of Congress.

Sec. 13, provides that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of a library.

Sec. 14, provides for the sale of the land in that Territory, when surveyed by the United States.

Sec. 15, provides for the temporary establishment of the judiciary in Utah.

Sec. 16, provides that the constitution and laws of the United States be extended over Utah.

It is expected that Elder Hyde and company will be in during sometime in all next week, and we hope that the citizens will be ready at a moment's notice, and be prepared to go to the Ferry! Rally to this town, and then instructions will be given in what manner to proceed. As soon as the news arrives it is hoped that the people will be on hand to spread the intelligence as fast as possible.

Conference.
The Semi-Annual Conference of the Church at this place is over, or at least until the return of Elder Hyde. Peace and harmony seemed to pervade every bosom, and much interesting matter was laid before the Saints by members of the High Council, and by James Allred, their wise and worthy President. Every person present, seemed to appreciate the privilege bestowed by our wise Creator in giving us such a delightful day to convene together, to transact business pertaining to his Church and Kingdom on earth. The countenances of most, if not all appeared as if brightened up by the spirit of truth which they possessed; and every move made by the officers, was duly responded to, by the congregation, we may say, without a dissenting voice. It is but seldom that (with the exception of those in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) we ever witness such a large concourse of people together, and carry with them that unanimity of feeling as was expressed on that day; and may it long continue, and still increase until we arrive at the perfection spoken of by the Lord, viz: to be one, even as he, (Jesus) and the Father are one.

Much praise is due to the Ladies and Gentlemen, composing the Choir, and to their diligent leader, Mr. David Evans, who at intervals, added to the solemnity of the occasion, by singing some of the favorite songs of Zion.

Long may the Saints continue to prosper, and keep the commandments given to them. Although they may have to be tried, and suffer, the Lord doth not chasten his people in vain.

The course that the Frontier Guardian has heretofore pursued, was unanimously approved of.

Meeting of the Company.
The company intending going on the Plains to meet Pres. Hyde and company, held a meeting at Gooch & Bro's, Commission House, on Monday Oct. 14th, 1850; F. J. Wheeling was called to the chair, and the following persons were appointed officers. Jonathan Browning, Capt.; Allen Compton, 1st Lieut.; F. J. Wheeling, 2d Lieut., and Thomas McKenzie, Commissary. They left this place yesterday, well fitted out for the trip. We shall look for them back in about 10 days.

Brigham Young.
We were in hopes to give our readers the official appointments, for the Territory of Utah, but we shall be under the necessity to give them, the probable result of the matter. The following is no doubt, the appointments which will be confirmed. With the three former we are personally acquainted, and think that they could not have bettered the appointments, and for Secretary of State, we should have been glad to have seen Dr. Willard Richards, mentioned, who is fully capable to fill the office to the satisfaction of all.

APPOINTMENTS FOR UTAH.—The N. Y. Tribune has a dispatch giving the following as the probable appointments for the territory of Utah:

Brigham Young, Governor; Seth Blair, District Attorney; Jos. L. Haywood, Marshal; Zerahiel Snow, Ohio; John W. Watson, New York; Judges.

Wm. S. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., is spoken of as Secretary of the Territory.

To Our friends in this County.
During last summer, several persons called upon us wishing to subscribe for the Guardian, but had no money to pay for it; we out of pure philanthropy took their names, and forwarded the paper regularly to them, based upon the promise that they would pay us in corn, wheat, or some other production, better than money; and we now feel as though some of these good things ought to be forthcoming; for we are prepared to receive them. If corn is at too low a price to bring in at present, money will suit our purpose equally as well.

Mail for Salt Lake.
We have just received an answer to a letter written by us to the post-master at Independence, Mo., relative to the authenticity of a mail route being established by government to Salt Lake. The answer reads as follows:

"The mail for the above named route leaves this place (Independence), on the 1st day of every month." (Signed),

G. R. HOTTENSHILLER, P. M.

We are glad to learn that Government has taken this step towards removing the many inconveniences that the people in the Valley have been subjected to; and also their friends on this side of the Rocky Mountains. And we can assure the legislative councils of the nation, that every movement which they make to favor and facilitate communication, or any other improvement to, or in, that place of retreat, will always be duly appreciated and long remembered by the people there, with that loyalty and dignity becoming patriots and true American citizens; and we trust that the day is not far distant, when not only a stage communication once a month shall leave for that place, but that a highway, (railroad) shall be open for the Great and good of all nations to visit Deseret, and the City of the Saints; to behold for themselves the industry and perseverance, of a persecuted and grossly misrepresented people.

We refer our readers to P. T. Moss & Co's advertisement in another column of our paper. Those who have visited their store, say that it is well filled with every article necessary for this upper country. There store is at Platteville, and our readers in that section of country are requested to give them a call, and examine their large and well selected stock of goods.

Cheering News From Denmark.
We have received a letter from Elder Erastus Snow, dated at Copenhagen, Denmark, August 17th 1850, which bears the cheering tidings of many additions to the Church in that far off land, proving to a demonstration, that the good and great of all nations, appreciate the power and virtue of the word of life, and are fast laying hold on the hope set before them in the Gospel.

We copy the following extracts and lay them before our readers for their perusal, hoping that they may be of interest to all such as love the increase, and growth of the kingdom of God and the progress of pure and undefiled religion throughout the world.

He commences by saying:—"The spirit of the Lord has led me to this city, to commence our labors. From my first appointment my mind rested upon Copenhagen as the best place in all Scandinavia," to commence the work, and everything has since strengthened my conviction. Copenhagen is the Capital of Denmark, and was at one time, the Capital of the United Kingdom of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. It is a beautiful city strongly fortified, numbering about 190,000 inhabitants and is by far the largest, and most influential town in the Kingdom, and from its central position on the east side of the Island of Zealand within four miles of the Swedish shore, it affords an easy communication by steam boat, to the principal places of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. It is the seat of learning for all the North of Europe; and I might add, of Priestcraft, Infidelity and Politics; and in my opinion it possesses more of the spirit of freedom than any other place in this part of the world.

"The press is sufficiently free and untrammelled for all purposes, for which we wish to use it; and while it protects and supports the Lutheran Church as the State Church; it secures to the citizens the right of dissent, and organizing other societies.

"The Lord has not only been preparing the way before us Politically; but he also seems to control events and circumstances, and opening up our way since we came here, in a manner that is marvelous in our eyes. We have had one interview with Professor Erikson of the Copenhagen University, also with Professor Reif who is an Icelandic by birth; but a good English scholar, and at present English Interpreter to the King.

He says that on Monday, August 12th, "we began to baptize, and on the first night we baptized fifteen, and eleven more during the week, making twenty-six in all; the greater part were Mr. Munster's followers, and the best he had, and many more of them are believing, &c.

"As to the signs of the times and the aspect of affairs among the Nations of Europe; dark forebodings for the future seem to prevail all hearts, and the heads of nations, seem to be conscience that they are steering the Ship of State in dangerous seas. Denmark is at present the point of the greatest interest. The Dukedoms of Holstein and Sleswig, which are mostly Germans, have been in a state of revolt, ever since the death of the Old King. The new government have been unable to compel their submission. Several severe battles have been fought, and both parties still seem to me more and more desperate. On the 23d and 24th of July a battle was fought in Sleswig in which out of about 30,000 engaged on each side they sustained a loss of about 4,000 each, according to their acknowledged figures; but as the official reports have been kept from the public, it is generally believed that the loss was much greater. Over 3,000 wounded were brought to this city, and all the Hospitals had the appearance of slaughter houses, and the Sergeants butchers.

"Considered by itself alone, this domestic war might not disturb the peace of Europe; but there is a secret at the bottom which interests the great powers. By a glance at the map you will see, that Denmark's strong hold at Elsinore, holds the Key to the Baltic, and taxes all nations who traffic upon her waters. This is the only outlet for the Russian fleet, and for the commerce of Prussia and the German States, as well as Sweden. The German States including Prussia are aiming to establish a Federal Union, and to build a fleet that they may be able to compete with great powers of Europe. Sleswig and Holstein are essential to that Union on account of their harbors upon the North Sea, for their fleets. They being Germans are like minded, and wish to throw off the Danish yoke, in doing which, they have the support of all Germany.

"On the other hand, Russia anxious for the controlling influence of Denmark, on account of her outlet, sends her fleet to the assistance of Denmark. This calls for the interference of the other great powers, who jealous of the Russian Bear, are not willing to see enacted over again, the scenes that were enacted last year in Hungary. All parties are now holding on to consult upon the matter; but none can foresee the result of all these things.

Since I commenced writing this letter, the Postman has brought me one from Bro. Forsgren, dated Stockholm, Aug. 13th, of which I will give you a summary. He says he baptized his brother and sister, and one or two others at Gefle, and by request translated Bro. O. Pratt's pamphlet on the rise and doctrine of the Church, but the printers refused to publish it.

He next heard of a ship load of farmers about to sail for New York, and went to them, and while they were waiting for the vessel; he preached the Gospel to them, and found them a humble people who were looking for the redemption of Israel, and were going to seek for Zion in America.

He baptized some sixteen or seventeen of the farmers, and many more were believing. He ordained two elders and some teachers, &c., and gave them instructions how to watch over and teach the company, and baptize others that should desire it. This he finished on the 7th inst, and preached the same evening, 5 o'clock, p. m., in the woods just out of town. Having preached there once before it had been noted abroad, and the grove was full of priests and people; the former however together with the Marshall were secreted behind trees and rocks. He preached and bore testimony of the word with power, and many were pricked in their hearts. After he closed and dismissed the Marshall with the Priests and Police arrested him, and variously insulting him, marched him through town and proclaimed "the Dipper," &c., and arraigned him before the Governor of the City, and the Priests. Having American Passports, he was sent to Stockholm. The King was not at home, neither the American Charge d'Affaires. He was several times before the courts in Stockholm, and when the American Charge d'Affaires came home on the 12th, he with the Judges, Police and all hands tried to persuade him to stop his preaching; but he told them, the will of the Lord should be his will. He adds in a P. S., that they had con-

cluded to send him out of the country; but he had not learned how they would send him. He further adds that he should preach there by invitation the next evening. I immediately wrote to him not to leave till he was obliged, and to ordain all that were worthy, and come to Denmark.

Your brother, in the New and Everlasting Covenant.

ERASTUS SNOW.

Mob Law in Force.
It will be seen by the news from California that mob law is in the supremacy; the seed has been transplanted from the soil of Illinois and Missouri, and is now growing rank in California. The Mayor of Sacramento City, has been shot down while in the discharge of his official duties, besides several others who were killed. The alleged trouble is a quarrel between the squatters and the old settlers, the squatters are determined to hold the land which the former held under the Sater title, and they have squatted upon it. The commencement of these things might have been noted by the expulsion of foreigners from the mines; and other overt acts on the part of the American miners. But the end is not yet! It has never been known to fail, that a superabundance of gold produces results which are not calculated to advance mankind in the scale of being, but has always produced bloodshed, ruin, devastation, and a thousand other evils; furthermore man cannot worship God and Mammon; but must owe allegiance to one or the other; the former brings peace and consolation to the heart of man, the latter produces sorrow and trouble, and has a tendency to harden the heart against every thing that is good and generous; without he should be placed among the poor, the widows and the fatherless whose prayers to heaven would keep him more in accordance with right and justice.

The latest news says that the squatters had burned Sacramento City, and that they were increasing in numbers by receiving re-inforcements from the mines; by the next arrival from the mines, we may look for still more bloodshed, as all those who have gone to the mines are well armed with plenty of arms, ammunition, &c.

These things have been foreseen by the prophets of the last days, and have said that these things would take place, and that signs of this kind would be prevalent at the mines, from the fact that the spirit moved upon all to go well armed, and combinations were made, and covenants entered into with one another that they would stand by each other, in all time of trouble or danger; so by some overt act of one it might influence hundreds who would be bound to protect him; while on the other hand their would be another party who would be ready to push the matter. Therefore we cannot look for much else but confusion and bloodshed at the mines. The following particulars were received in the telegraph dispatches:

From California.
New York, Sept. 20.

The California Pacific News gives the following particulars of the Sacramento riot:

A terrible excitement prevails at Sacramento; the issue is between squatters and holders of property under the Sater titles, and a bloody issue it promises to be. Several persons are already killed or wounded on both sides. The history of the affair thus far is as follows: Large tracts of land covering the city and vicinity are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who claims under his Spanish grant. The settlers hold that the grant does not cover this territory; that it belongs to the Government. They moved on and built upon it, when a suit of forcible entry and detainer was made and decided for the plaintiffs. A suit of restitution was issued and it was attempted to be enforced by the proper officer, who was met by a body of armed men, squatters, who resisted.

This occurred on Saturday, the 10th—Prior to this act, an appeal was made to the County Court, which right of appeal was denied by Judge Willis. Exasperation of course was the effect upon the party seeking redress of a higher court. Meetings were held and resolutions passed to resist the law. Nothing more was done from Saturday till Tuesday following, when some persons were arrested for resistance and rebellion; and two persons in default of bail were incarcerated on board a brig. A body of the settlers repaired to the brig to release them, where they met Sheriff McKim and Mayor Bigelow and posse, who drove them off. No force was used until the party retreated some distance up a street, when they turned upon their pursuers with pistols and guns, firing some fifty shots. The firing lasted about five minutes. Mayor Bigelow was shot from his horse in the arm and face; the leader of the squatters, Mahoney, was also killed, and Mr. Woodland, the assessor, while supporting the officer. The shots flew in all directions, and the blood of the wounded streamed on the sidewalks as they were carried along.

The greatest excitement prevailed, and when the boat left some 900 settlers had assembled at the corner of J and Ninth streets, resolved to fire on any who approached—Martial law was proclaimed, and all citizens required to enroll their names, and an order was issued for all noncombatants to keep clear of the streets, and a cannon was placed, supplied with 34 rounds, at the foot of J street. The Gold Hunter brought from Benicia all kinds of implements of war, and the Lieut. Governor is determined to take the enemy and bring them to a speedy and summary trial.

The suspension of Barton Lee for the heavy sum of \$1,100,000 has produced no little excitement both at Sacramento City and at San Francisco.

LATER—Aug. 14, 10 A. M.—An armed force of squatters, led by a mounted leader, with drawn swords, marched up Front to J street, where they had a fight. The Mayor and six men were killed. Citizens are called to assemble in front of the City Hotel, and be armed to quell the riot.

2 1-2 P. M.—Four men are positively killed and several wounded. Shooting is going on while I write. The steamer Senator is waiting for the report. The war continued to wage when the Senator left.

VERY LATEST—SACRAMENTO CITY IN ASHES.—Just as the Caroline was getting under way, about 4 P. M., a dispatch was received on board from the Pacific News office, bringing the intelligence that Sacramento City had been reduced to ashes by the squatters, who were receiving reinforcements from the

mines. At the time the Caroline left, fifty United States soldiers had departed from Benicia for the scene of battle, and two volunteer companies from San Francisco had volunteered their services to maintain order.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Andrew Co., Mo., July 16th, 1850.

SISTER BLACK—Last Sabbath I was called to assist in performing the last mournful duties to your diseased husband. And I write you the particulars thereof that you may be duly apprised of the manner in which the funeral services were conducted. And all the circumstances connected with bid death as far as I am acquainted with them. Br. Black, died at the residence of Wm. Goosby. II friend of his whom he had promised to visit before his return home. Accordingly last Saturday evening. Being then on his way home, called at Mr. Goosby's to spend the night with him and family. He eat a hasty supper, and appeared to be as cheerful, and did not complain of any sickness at the time, though had been unwell during the week still able to be about but unable to perform any hard labor. James Goosby slept with Br. Black. Son of Mr. G's. And James says, he awoke Mr. Black twice during the night as he appeared to be restless and frequently groaning and asked him if he was sick or anything the matter. He replied in the negative, and the second time he awoke him, Br. Black requested him to let him alone, when the family arose in the morning, he appeared to be sleeping, they did not wake him, but are sure that he was not dead at that time, it then being soon after daylight. Mrs. Goosby commenced preparing the morning meal in a kitchen a few rods distance. The family leaving the sleeping room, so Br. Black, should remain undisturbed. The morning meal was nearly prepared. When one of the family went to call Br. B., it was then discovered that he was a corpse. The supposition was, that he died between daylight and sunrise as he was yet limber. They tried to arouse him, concluding he had fainted or something of the kind, but all in vain, his spirit had taken its exit. They sent for their neighbors which came in respectful numbers. All expressed grief at the sad and melancholy departure of Mr. Black, and spoke of him and family in terms of highest respect. Over his body a coroner's inquest was called, and myself as one of the jurors; his body was carefully examined and reported to have died from some unknown cause. We found about his wearing apparel \$6 93. His clothes consisted of pantaloons, vest, shirt, hat, handkerchief, shoes, &c., all he had with him at the time. He was dressed for the burial in a very respectable manner. His dress consisted of pantaloons, shirt, shroud, white stockings, gloves, neckhandkerchief, all of a fine quality. His coffin was of a good quality, covered with black alpacas, fringed round the top lined with muslin. The above articles were obtained at Mr. G's order. He was buried Monday morning in a respectable manner near Mr. Woodcock's. I am particular in writing all the circumstances to you because I think it will give satisfaction to you. His clothing and money were left with Mr. Goosby, and he wishes you to write him, what you will have done with them. And would feel very much gratified if you would come yourself and make them a visit.

Yours with respect,
HEZEKIAH PECK.

ETIQUETTE OF SECESSION.—Mr. Rhet explains that he did not assert that "South Carolina will lead off—Georgia will go with her;" but that "Georgia will lead off—South Carolina will go with her." (Republican.)

WASHINGTON.—We learn that Mr. Babbitt, when the question came up whether he should be admitted to a seat or not, it was laid on the table. We believe this is the third time.

CONGRESS.—The bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia has passed the House—yeas 123, nays 47. The bill has also passed the Senate.

CORN.—Mr. B. C. Boren, of Honey Creek, in this county, laid upon our table, 6 ears of Corn, weighing 92½ pounds, beating the six advertised in our last by ¾ of a pound. Go ahead you corn growers. Who can beat these?

Congress adjourned on the 30th ult., after a long and stormy session of ten months.

POTATO ROT.—The potato rot is very extensive the Eastern States, and also reports of its prevalence at St. Louis, to a great extent.

We would call the attention of our citizens to Mr. George W. Armstrong's advertisement in one of our columns this issue. We have seen the stock and believe it to be just what he represents it, and hope that our citizens will give him a call and buy. Cold weather is coming.

The Post Master General, writes to Hon. John Westworth, that "within the last two months, a contract has been made for the mail supply of Fort Kearney, Salt Lake, &c., by a regular mail contractor, at so much a year, and hereafter the letters to and from Fort Kearney will not be subject to any extra postage." Hereafter, five cents extra on letters has been changed.

The Washington Republic newspaper has again reverted to its old editors, since the organization of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet.

Daniel F. Miller.
From what we have learned, we believe that the above named gentleman is elected from the first Congressional District in this State, as a Representative to Congress. He has gained five hundred votes over the August election in the Locofoco stronghold, Lee County, which gave Henn near four hundred majority, now gives Miller one hundred and forty-two.

Our readers are no doubt aware of the unjust claims of Mr. Thompson to the seat, (through the stolen Poll Book affair), and we trust that Mr. Miller has been successful in obtaining that which he is justly entitled to. In our estimation, merit, principle, and the voice of the people will elevate our friend to that point of honor which he so richly deserves.

Major James Barrett, the oldest man in Concord, Massachusetts, died in that town on the 12th inst. He was engaged in securing the American stores, &c., on the 10th of April, 1775.

Russia has at present the largest army of any nation in christendom—500,000 strong.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.
Kaneville.—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point.—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville.—DOMINICK CARTER.
North Pigeon.—JOSEPH C. HALL.
Harris Grove.—ROBERT WIMMER.
Forkins Camp.—JESSE LOUDER.
Honey Creek.—E. E. HOWELL.
Allred's Camp.—Wm. W. ALLRED.
Highland Grove.—Hiram Hoyt.
Davis Camp.—JOHN MURRAY.
Bellevue.—Maj. J. F. BARROW.
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON.
Browning's.—JONATHAN BROWNING.
Bullock's Grove.—BENJ. BELLOCK.
Indian Mill.—S. F. WICKS.
Old Agency.—CHRISTIAN CLAFFER.
Rockford.—Wm. CLOWARD.
Macedonia Camp.—MR. TERRY.
Ferryville.—Wm. PLATER.
Pleasant Grove.—JOHN D. PARKER.
Bathey's Grove.—URIAH HAWKINS.
Coolidge's Mill.—J. W. COOLIDGE.
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKERN.
Silver Creek.—MARTIN COTTRILL.
Cooley's Mill.—J. W. COOLEY.
Little Pigeon.—J. L. CLARK.
Bethlehem City.—DAVID DIXON.

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since October 2, 1850.

John Jordan,	\$3 00	Wm. Benn,	95
John Parkhurst,	2 00	John Horlick,	1 00
P. T. Moss & Co.,	7 00	Thos W Smith,	1 00
J. A. Canfield,	1 00	Robt Wimmer,	1 00
Joseph Skeen,	1 45	V H Bruce, agent,	30 75
John H Moore,	1 00	M Littlewood,	75
Wm B Adams,	1 00	Henry H Wilson,	1 60
Richard Peacock,	1 00	Benj McGennis,	1 00
John M Thompson,	3 00	John McGraws,	1 00
Wm Heep,	50	John Gallier,	1 00
James M Cloward,	1 00	Araham Day,	1 00
Thos P Cloward,	1 00	Wm A Smith,	2 50
B C Boren,	50	Joseph Godfrey,	1 00
John Killien,	50	John Atchison,	50
John Shields,	1 00	Geo Robinson,	60
C C Pendleton,	50		

At the residence of Mr. Wm. Daley, Council Bluffs on Friday, August 16th, a convulsive child, ALMA, son of Lorenzo and Parthena Booth aged 16 months, 6 months and 27 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
WANTED.
A good school teacher is wanted on Honey Creek, 3½ miles this side of Coolidge's Mill. Inquire of the trustees,
DAVID HOLMAN,
TIMOTHY H. KING,
JAS. DAVENPORT,
Poney Creek, Oct. 16, 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing our establishment necessary for an outfit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge.
St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—Gm
FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by
W. H. GOOCH & BRO.
SUGAR—Prime No. O., on consignment, for sale low by
[et 16] GOOCH & BRO.
BROOMS—Warranted, (carpenters celebrated) on consignment, for sale low by
OCT. 1850. GOOCH & BRO.
STORAGE—Merchandise and produce stored on reasonable terms at
GOOCH & BRO'S.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kaneville.
DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kaneville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japan Ware.

and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kaneville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can buy out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds job work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

N. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kaneville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

THAT
SAME OLD GOON,
AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part Calicoes, various patterns, Hats, and Caps, Gingham and Lawns; Quensware; Alpaca and Linsey; Hardware; Satinets and domestics, Tin ware; Flannels and Cloths; Upper and sole Leather; Drilling, blue and white, Iron Castings and nails; Shawls, various patterns; Saddle, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.
Drugs and Medicines.
Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, boxware, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.
P. T. MOSS & CO.

MEN & BOY'S BOOTS.
THAS just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,
250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

ALSO
100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office, at the lowest market prices for CASH.

An Act to Establish a Territorial Government for Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, to wit: bounded on the west by the State of California, on the north by the territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Utah; and when admitted as a State, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of her admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Utah shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the Militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offenses against the laws of said Territory; and he receives for offenses against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known, he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or other necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and hereby is authorized, and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population. Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes in each of said council districts for member of the Council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes for the House of Representatives; equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives: *Provided*, That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but, thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: *Provided*, That no session shall exceed the term of fifty days.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled

to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: *Provided*, That that right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, including those recognized as citizens by the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February second, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of said Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the Legislative Assembly, and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the Council and House of Representatives, and all other officers.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction in any matter in controversy when the title of boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said Territory, and respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are grantable by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Oregon Territory now receive for similar services.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulation and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present Territory of Oregon; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

Section 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the governor, secretary, chief justice and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before the act as such, respectfully, take an oath or affirmation, before the district judge, or some justice of the peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before the act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted, by the person taking the same, to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for twenty miles travel, in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to nearest usual travel route. There shall be appropriated annually the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

Section 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Utah, to be applied by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

Section 13. *And be it further enacted*, That a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve during each Congress of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly: *Provided*, That said delegate shall receive no higher sum for mileage than is allowed by law to the delegate from Oregon.

Section 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said Governor of the Territory of Utah, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal, and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 15. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in the said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the Government of the United States preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township

in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

Section 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitution and laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory of Utah, so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable.

Approved, September 9, 1850.

FROM HAVANA.—The following clip from the Saint Louis Republican of the 27th ult., which shows clearly the feeling of the Spaniards towards this nation:

The officers of the two American vessels taken during the invasion, have been condemned to eight years confinement and hard labor, in chains; they are to be transported to Spain, in a few days.

A great fire broke out in Cardenas on the night of the 12th ult.; several stores were consumed and the loss is very great.

We publish the following statement of the murder of Edward Murphy, at Council Bluffs, by request of the citizens of that place. The man is at large, who killed Murphy, without undergoing a legal examination. Who is to blame for this? The Locofoco Legislature, who withheld the judiciary from this portion of country:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Oct. 3d, 1850.

We will trouble the public with the unexpected death of Edward (alias Pat) Murphy, who was shot at Point au Pool, by London, who kept a grocery on a small scale in this place. Mr. London, it appears had said if Murphy did not pay him what he owed he would take it out of his hide. Mr. Murphy who had been drinking freely, replied, by saying: "you are not a white man, (damn you), you have created enough fuss already, and you always manage to slip out yourself, just like any other mean man; after a little trouble, London raised a hatchet and cut Murphy very bad; he was then stopped by the citizens who quelled the fuss and London left his deadfall.

Some two hours elapsed when some of the citizens felt aggrieved at London and his dog, who had killed a cat some half hour before. The gentleman concluded he would kill the dog, and London gave permission, then they started to accomplish their desires; after they had obtained permission, and Murphy who was still drunk, and he wanted gun, he got one which was not loaded, it was the only gun in the company; when he was within a few steps of London's house, a boy told London that Murphy was coming; he raised from the table where he was sitting, and seized his rifle, which he had prepared, and without speaking he shot and ran off through the cornfield. He has removed to Indian Town, on the east fork of Nichabotna, and presume he intends to remain there. He was formerly from Missouri near the sand hills.

Written by request of the citizens of Council Bluffs.

It is said that more lives have been lost, and more buildings and other property destroyed this summer, than for five years past.

The Utah bill, (all that was saved out of the wreck of the Omnibus) passed the Senate August 1st, and the House Sept. 7. It merely defines the boundaries of Utah, situated in the great Central Basin of our continent, and provides for its organization as at Territory of the Union. It passed the Senate by 32 to 18 (all the Nays from Free States but two, and generally hostile to the bill only because it contained no inhibition of Slavery.) The House concurred on Saturday, Sept. 7, by a vote of 97 to 85—the Nays being mainly Northern men, who opposed the bill for its lack of a Slavery inhibition as aforesaid, but mixed with these were 13 ultra Southerners, who objected to the bill because it does not provide for the security of Slaves as Property in the Territory.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Old Fellows have erected a grand edifice at San Francisco for the accommodation of their order.

The surplus wheat of the present crop, in Canada, is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

KANESVILLE MARKET.		WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.	
Flour	per hundred,	\$1 00	
Beef	" "	\$1 50	\$5 00
Sugar	per lb.,	10c.	
Coffee	" "	12 1/2c.	
Rice	" "	8c.	
Salt	per bush,	\$1 00	
Ten, (various qualities),	per lb.,	50c.	\$1 00
Molasses, S. H.,	per gal.,	75c.	
" N. O.,	" "	60c.	
Golden Syrup,	" "	75c.	\$1 00
Pork, (fresh),	" "	50c.	
Bacon, per lb.,	" "	7c.	
" and, per lb.,	" "	8c.	
Butter, (sorted),	" "	15c.	
Dried Apples, per bush,	" "	none	
Dried Peaches, per bush,	" "	none	
Raisins, (new) MR	" "	25c.	
Currents, (Zante)	" "	20c.	
Green hides, per lb.,	" "	2 1/2c.	
Dry do. "	" "	4 1/2c.	
Iron, (wire),	" "	6c.	
" (assorted),	" "	6 1/2c.	
Potatoes, per bushel,	" "	50c.	
Corn, "	" "	35c.	
Wheat, "	" "	\$1 00	
Oats, "	" "	50c.	
Flaxseed, "	" "	50c.	
Onions, per bush,	" "	75c.	
Tallow, per lb.,	" "	10c.	
" "	" "	15c.	
Cheese, "	" "	80c.	
Beeswax, "	" "	17c.	
Honey, per gallon,	" "	\$1 00	
Eggs, per dozen,	" "	17c.	

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS.

Needham & Ferguson, of the

DESERET HOUSE

OR

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store, SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants.

COFFEE, in small quarter boxes, GROCERIES, heavy stock.

RICE, HARD BREAD, WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality, DRIED BEEF, FLOUR, best brand, BLY GOODS, an extensive stock.

STOVES, Premium HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the

DESERET HOUSE

Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods. N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to wholesale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake.

Kanesville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE. DUSTIN AMY.

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer. Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Trivets, Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron work made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY. Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS C. VOORHIS.

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a splendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'S. SUMMER GOODS, COTTONADES, PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'S.

YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by [July 24.] C. VOORHIS'S. SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACAS & LUSTRES—at [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

NETS—LEIGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at [July 24.] VOORHIS'S. HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEIGHORN, HONGKONG, KOSUTH and other styles—for sale by [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

ADAMS SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market, for sale, at VOORHIS'S. COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by [July 24.] VOORHIS'S. TEAS—Good teas for sale by [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by [July 24.] VOORHIS'S. CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'S.

COLORADO CARPET CHAIN—for sale at [July 24.] VOORHIS'S. MOLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Golden Syrup, at [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

MEDICINES—Graefenburg's, for sale at [July 24.] VOORHIS'S. PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by [July 24.] VOORHIS'S.

WM. H. GOOCH, JR. JOSEPH GOOCH, JR. Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

Kanesville, Iowa. Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited. Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER, WOULD respectfully inform the ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that they have just received a supply of Summer Dress Goods, that, for beauty of fabric and newness of style, have not been surpassed; also a very excellent lot of prints, &c. &c. Ladies are requested to call and see the stock. Prices, as usual, low as the lowest.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROS. Kanesville, July 8, 1850.

NEW STORE JUST OPENED ON KEG CREEK.

Near Keg Creek Mills, BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety, also gingham ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls, gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain. Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

Selling Off AT THE BLUFF STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to present purchasers, viz:

Domestics—At 9 and 10 cents per yard. Calicoes—At 10 and 12 1/2 cents per yard. Iron—At from 5 cents per pound.

Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other Dry Goods. We have reduced 10 to 15 per cent. Groceries, Liquors, Hosiery, Ticks, and other Dry Goods, also Greatly Reduced. And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH. BROWN & MILLER. Kanesville, Oct. 2d 1850.

DESERET HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home of traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all who charge. WILLIAM MILGATE. A few boarders can be accommodated low. Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE. IN large or small quantities by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

THE BLUFF STORE.

Will our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment.

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS. BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Satinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linses. GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair in store.

MERINOS—French and English Goods. HATS—Lephorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Lephorn, Straw, muslin and lins. MOSQUITO BARS—Pans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Cents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gutters. LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles. FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, bands, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards. VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.

BUTTONS—Immaculate, silk, metal and metal SHAWLS—Nete, Laces, artificial and ribbons. GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER. N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection. BROWN & MILLER. Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri, T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants. Our stock consists in part of:

500 lbs coffee; 13 bales domestic; 300 lbs salt; 2 do shirting striped; 12000 lbs assorted iron. 5 do blue & bro drill; 1000 lbs castings! 1799 yds ass'd prints; 10 lbs sugar; 1270 yds satinets & jns; 48 bbls whisky; 1300 prs boots and shoes; and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass, Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in this Upper Country—give us a call. T. E. TOOTLE & CO. Linden, April 3, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order. Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—2m

CATTLE WINTERED ON THE RUSHES.

Jacob Bigler will take any number of cattle upon the rushes, to winter, for seventy-five cents per head, commencing the 15th of October, and keeping them on the rushes until the first of April. Any persons wishing cattle wintered will find this to be advantageous to them, as the best of care will be taken of the cattle. Persons having cattle wintered are expected to assist in driving them there, and assist in driving them down.

JACOB BIGLER. Kanesville, August 6, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where

POETRY.

Re-Union in Heaven.

BY WM. LEGGETT.

If you bright stars which gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling place,
Where kindred spirits re-unite,
Whom death has torn asunder here;
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this lighted orb afar,
Mid' soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But O! how dark, how dear and lone,
Would seem the lightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to find the loved of this.
If there no more the ties shall sever,
That Death's cold hand alone could sever,
Ah! then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they shine forever.

It cannot be—each hope, each fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a higher sphere,
Than this bleak world that holds us now.
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaviness weighs life's galling chain,
'Tis heaven that whispers—Dry those tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again.

Good-Bye.

Farewell, Farewell is a lonely sound,
And always brings a sigh;
But give to me when loved ones part—
That sweet old word—Good-bye.

Farewell, Farewell may do for the gay,
When pleasure's throng is high;
But give to me that better word,
That comes from the heart—Good-bye!

Adieu, Adieu; we hear it oft,
With a tear, perhaps with a sigh;
But the heart feels most when the lips move not,
And the eye speaks the gentle—Good-bye.

Farewell, Farewell is never heard,
When the tear's in the mother's eye;
Adieu, Adieu; she speaks it not—
But, my love—Good-bye—Good-bye.

MISCELLANY.

Further Details of the Execution of Dr. Webster.

From the correspondence of the New York Herald we select the following highly interesting details of the closing scene in the Boston tragedy:

During the night before the execution, Webster conversed freely with the officers, and read the Bible diligently and earnestly till about 12 o'clock, when he felt weary, and laid down on his cot to take his last sleep. At about half past four in the morning, he awoke and appeared much refreshed by his repose. He then prayed audibly, and from what I have heard, there is no doubt that he was extremely penitent, and alluded to his approaching execution. He ate a light breakfast, and seemed prepared to meet his fate. While conversing on the subject of his execution, and during his meditations, he exclaimed, in an impressive manner: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me; yet not my will, but Thine, O Lord, be done!" He smoked a cigar, too, I believe; but, less any wrong impression should be formed from the circumstance, I will say that he was addicted to the use of tobacco in that form; and was not comfortable unless he had a cigar in his mouth, lighted or unlighted. At about dusk in the evening, a wagon, containing materials for the scaffold, entered the jail yard, and from the close proximity of the entrance to his cell, he must have known the object of the movement.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.—At 7 o'clock, I proceeded to the Leverett street jail, and on arriving there found the carpenters employed in erecting the scaffold. There were not more than two hundred persons in the street opposite the jail, nor more than fifty in the jail yard at the time. Among the latter were officers deputed to preserve order, and several attaches of the press of Boston and other cities. The noise made by the mechanics in hammering the nails, must have been heard by the unfortunate condemned. As blow after blow was made, the countenances of all present became graver, and perfect stillness was maintained by the spectators. If there was any conversation it was in whispers. The rope was then rone, and by a quarter to eight the last nail was driven, and all the arrangements for the execution were completed.

Eight o'clock.—At this hour the whole police force selected for the occasion was in attendance, consisting of 124 men. Here and there in the yard I observed deputy sheriffs with their swords, (the handles of which were covered with crapes,) some police officers and about 160 spectators. All eyes were directed to the scaffold in the center of the jail yard, and particularly to the rope with the noose at the end. The rear of the houses in Lowell street looked into the jailyard, and the windows and roofs of some of them were packed with persons of both sexes, and of all ages. It grieved me to see ladies and young girls manifest their morbid curiosity in this way. I am happy in being able to say, however, that three of those houses were shut by the occupants, who went out of town rather than witness the execution, or be in the vicinity of the place where these solemn preparations were being made, and where a fellow being was to expiate his crime by a violent death. If I had had time I would have procured the number of those houses and the names of their occupants, and inserted both in this report. On the door of one of these houses a bill was posted, to this effect—"not at home; opposed to capital punishment."

HALF PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The witnesses to the execution, a certain number of whom were summoned by the Sheriff, in accordance with the law, arrived, and took their seats in the office of the jailor. The condemned and the Rev. Dr. Putnam were at this time conversing on religious subjects. The number of spectators increased, and they momentarily expected to see the Professor come forth to be executed.

A QUARTER BEFORE NINE.—The Sheriff and his aids visited the condemned, and informed him that in a few minutes they would be called upon to discharge their sad duty. Prof. Webster informed them that he was ready, and awaited their summons. He thanked them individually and collectively for the kindness and attention extended to him during his imprisonment.

NINE O'CLOCK.—Prof. Webster and the

Rev. Mr. Putnam in the cell of the condemned, engaged in religious exercises.

QUARTER PAST NINE.—The Sheriff informed the witnesses above referred to, that their sad duty was about to commence, and requested them to accompany him to the jail. They walked arm in arm, followed by the reporters for the press, and spectators, into the corridors of the jail, and to the door of Professor Webster's cell which was thrown open. The Rev. Mr. Putnam then, in the presence of all assembled, offered the following prayer, Professor Webster being on his knees:

"Oh God! Now that a brother man is about to pass from us, to be removed from this world to a better, we invoke for him Thy mercy and the spirit of Thy charity. Oh God! accept his repentance as sincere and effective in the sight of the Searcher of all hearts; and oh, thou God of all mercies, take him, forgive him, and redeemed, to Thy bosom. Let the humble hope which he entertains be realized. Let the Savior, whom he has humbly sought for the sake of his soul, receive him and confess him before his Father which is in Heaven. Oh God! accept now his heartfelt thanks for all the mercies vouchsafed to him, and for the support extended to him in his lonely prison hours, when he humbly addressed the Throne of Grace, and communed in spirit with God, and found peace. We thank Thee, for Thy goodness. Oh God! we pray for those who are near and dear to him, that they may have from on High, strength and fortitude to bear the blow which awaits them; and that his ardent prayer to Heaven may be answered, and their days on earth may be crowned with blessings, and that spiritual joys and blessings may be vouchsafed to them; and when their days shall pass, may God reunite the fond ties of life, to be broken no more. We unite with him in the prayer, that those connected with him may have blessings from on high.

"And, oh God! we pray for the ministers of the law, who have now a solemn and sad office to perform; that they may do it with a tender heart and christian charity. We pray that all hearts, every where, may be softened with brotherly kindness, and fraternal sympathy towards their fellow sinner, who is going to meet Him whom all must meet. We pray that the lesson of this hour may be sanctified to all who witness it. Oh, God! be it our most anxious desire to prepare for that great hour. Give us true repentance, for we are all sinners. Grant us Thy infinite mercy, for we do all need it. And now we commit our brother to Thee, and while he bows submissive to human laws which he violated, and the behests of earthly justice, behold him a suppliant at the mercy seat of Him who knoweth all hearts, who tempers justice with mercy, and who accepts the contrite in heart. Take him to Thyself and number him with the redeemed. Let his sins be washed as white as snow. Extend to him Thy infinite mercy, that he may forever rest with God. Strengthen him in this his hour of trouble. Let the light of Thy countenance shine upon him. Here us and answer us; we ask ask it for mercy's sake, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Savior. Amen."

When the religious services were concluded, the spectators who were invited to hear it returned to the jail yard. Dr. Webster was then pinioned, and a procession formed of the witnesses, preceded by the Sheriff, with a cocked hat, and sword attached to his side. The Sheriff directed the witnesses where to take their places. He then ascended the scaffold for the purpose of seeing that nothing was left undone.

HALF PAST NINE.—The Sheriff retired from the scaffold, satisfied that the arrangements for the execution were complete, and proceeded to the cell of Prof. Webster, to inform him that his time was up.

TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES TO TEN O'CLOCK.—Every thing being ready for the execution, Professor Webster was directed to take his place in the melancholy procession which was being formed. He did so. The High Sheriff led the way, followed by the jailor and turnkeys of Leverett street jail. Next came Professor Webster, supported by the Rev. Mr. Putnam, whom the unfortunate man requested to stay with him to the last moment, and constables Dexter and Eastbrook. Professor Webster walked firmly but dejectedly to the scaffold, amid the most profound silence. His step was firm, and his countenance betrayed no emotion. He looked at the ground, and was apparently resigned to the doom which awaited him. He was dressed in a plain suit of black, and had no neckcloth. His frock coat was buttoned the greater part of the way.

TWENTY-THREE MINUTES TO TEN.—The procession reached the scaffold, and the condemned was motioned to place himself directly under the rope, which he did accordingly.

The Sheriff read the warrant for the execution of John W. Webster for the crime of murder. While he was doing so, the condemned and Rev. Dr. Putnam were earnestly engaged in conversation, the former repeatedly bowing, as if acquiescing in what the clergyman said. He then shook hands with Dr. Putnam, and the officers commenced their sad duties.

Professor Webster was requested to take a seat on a chair, so that his legs might be confined. The Deputy Sheriff then strapped them.

The fall was about eight feet, and to appearances his neck was dislocated. He struggled but little and evidently suffered no pain. The only evidence of the death struggle, which he manifested was a slight convulsive movement of the legs, which were partially drawn up for an instant. In less than four minutes all signs of life were extinct and Prof. Webster was in the other world, there, we trust, to receive forgiveness for his crime.

After remaining suspended just half an hour, Drs. Henry G. Clark and Charles H. Stedman examined the body, and informing the Sheriff that life was extinct, that officer so declared it to the legal witnesses and spectators; and at the same time thanked the witnesses, in the name of the Commonwealth, for attending and aiding the officers of the law in the painful duty which had just been performed.

A pine coffin, painted black, was then placed beneath the body. The corpse was lowered, the rope removed from the neck, the lid of the coffin was nailed down, and the body was then removed to the cell which Professor Webster recently occupied, according to the Professor's express desire. It will remain there till evening, and then be delivered to the friends of the unfortunate criminal.

While living, Prof. Webster enjoined the Sheriff not to permit any person to look at his remains while they were in jail. I understand that late in the evening the body will be taken to Cambridge where arrangements will be made for the funeral, which will take place on Sunday next. The body will be deposited in the family vault, at Mount Auburn, one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the world. Everything connected with the funeral was arranged by Prof. Webster himself.

It was rather singular that the very instant when the condemned man dropped, the whistle of a locomotive, on one of the railroads was sounded by the engineer. The noise was peculiar melancholy—resembling more a loud and distant moan than a whistle.

Among those who attended the execution in the performance of his official duty as deputy sheriff, was a son of a former Professor of Harvard University.

I understand that the proprietor of an adjoining house from the roof of which the melancholy scene could be witnessed, rented standing places to all who applied for them at the rate of a dollar each. One house was forcibly opened and occupied by persons who wanted to see the execution.

Professor Webster was in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

I was informed, immediately after the execution took place, that Professor Webster was interrogated as to whether he wished to make any further confession, he said that he did not—that the last confession was true, that he could not add to, nor subtract from it. He died, therefore, with the assertion that the killing of Dr. Parkman was not premeditated—that in a moment of passion he struck him with a piece of grape vine, that death was the result, and for the purpose of concealing the act he attempted to dispose of the body in the manner specified.

"I guess missus is going to have a party to-night, and this note is to ax the gentleman you have just called to attend."

Here, you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself; where have you been?

After the galls, father. Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?

No sir—but mother did.

Mrs. Bartington says that just before the last war with England, circumstances were seen round the moon nightly, shooting stars perambulated the earth, the desk of the sun was covered with black spots like blot of ink and comets swept the horizon with their operative tails. Every body said it portended war, and sure enough war did come. Its costiveness was felt throughout the land, but the bravery of General Jackson expatriated the American citizens, and foreign domineering soon became a by-word.

Orators have said a good many smart things, but it was a home-sick Irishman who said:—Sir, I was born at a very early period of life, and if I ever live till the day of my death—and the Lord knows whether I will or not—my soul shall see sweet Ireland before it leaves Ameriky."

At a Printer's Festival in Washington, the following was a regular toast:—

"Woman—The fairest work of creation—the edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy."

"Were you ever cross-questioned?"—"Yes, when questioned by my wife, after spending the evening abroad—cross enough, in all conscience."

Diderot has a happy conceit about women. To describe her, he says, the pen should be dipped in the colors of the rainbow, and the paper dried with dust gathered from the wings of a butterfly.

A waggish country editor, in reply to the criticisms of a eotemporary, says it never was his lot to school but one day in his life, and that was at night, but nobody had a candle, and the "skule marm" did not come!

Uncle Zeke, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging Tories?

Certainly not Simon, what kind of Tories? Territories. Now give me some patience or I'll catch the measles and make you pay for 'em.

Dick Greely courted a girl named Pond. Having a quarrel with her one day he went off swearing that he was not fond of ponds although he had a Pond which was full of 'em.

Constitutionally tired is now the polite way of expressing the fact that a man is naturally lazy.

One reason why the world is not reformed, is because every man would have others take a start, never thinking of himself.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot. MIDDLETON & RILEY, St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as Ladies dress goods and fancy faxes of every variety and latest style. Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottons, stripes, plaids and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment. Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and liquors. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms. St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. E. HOWARD in the Drug Store of HAY & HOWARD, still continue the Drug business at the old stand, where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

E. J. HARTER, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles:—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel speeling knives; bladed pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel, guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIG'S, (Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, etc., receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to receiving, storing and forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD, O. H. P. CRAIG, A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad-cloths; of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinettes; blankets; coats; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and fork picks; and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that the goods we find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG, St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatomie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda, a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY, Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—\$1.

D. BALLO, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED! TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanessville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular: that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cateaus, Jeans, Twines, Velvets, Acetates, Fur Cloths, Moleskins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linseys, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewelry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Dolines Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c. and quantity and qualities of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Maps, toos, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Saps, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Patents, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dry Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Petroleum, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Cans, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medical use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Botanical do.; Ague and Fever Medicines; (warranted to cure,) and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanessville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE. TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents.

JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office. Kanessville, March 6, 1860.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

JAMES ROWLAND, Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared, to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also carriages, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug. 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanessville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER, has his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanessville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Astoria and St. Francis, arriving at Kanessville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, p. m. Also leaving Kanessville, Saturday at 6 o'clock, a. m., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 8 o'clock, p. m.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER, SAMUEL FERRIN, Agents, Kanessville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THE firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries, &c., at prime cost. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO. Kanessville, August 5, 1850.

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY, St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY, St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

WINTER BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,

200 Pair superior Winter Boots. Made of the best material and Workmanship. Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing that they are best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG, Kanessville, Sept. 16, 1850.

GEO. H. ELLIOTT, South-East corner of Main and Jule Street, OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Art Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, MURPHY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books; Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic; Brown's Grammar; Olney's Geography and Atlas; Note, Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced; Steel pens at various kinds; Pen holders; Slates; Slate and lead pencils; Ink in large and small bottles; Wafers and seal wax; Envelopes, white and buff; Mottoes; Inkstands; School Writing Books; Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand; Joiners Pencils; Almanacs for 1850; Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality. All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only. Kanessville, November, 14, 1849.

MEDICINES! MEDICINES!

Just Received at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanessville, Iowa.

10 dozen Syrup Sarsaparilla;
10 " London Mustard;
70 " Iuks, assorted;
6 " Nerve and Bone Liniment;
6 " Tooth Wash, assorted;
35 " Tooth Powders;
3 " Worm Syrup;
35 " Vermifuge, assorted;
150 " Court Plaster;
150 " Pill Boxes;
6 " Cough mixtures;
150 " Pills, assorted, of every kind;

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 20.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.
One copy, one year, in advance, \$2 00
One copy, six months, 1 00
Single number, 10 cents while semi-monthly

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.
One square (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.
It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mower, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
FREDERICK THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
EUGEN JAMES McGRAW, Grimes county, Texas.
JOHN M. DUNNELL, Traveling Agent.
MR. HENRY SAVORY, London, Mo.
MR. EUGENE KELLEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VERNON H. BAKER, St. Joseph, Mo.
MR. EDWARD J. CROOK, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. MERRYWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.
MORDECAI MCKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
NATHANIEL JONAS, Weston, Mo.
T. M. GREENE, traveling agent in the Middle States.

From the Millennial Star.
Restoration of the Gospel.

BY ELDER J. D. ROSS.

When we speak of any thing being restored, it is evident that we believe that thing has been lost; now to persons that are unaccustomed to reflect seriously upon the nature and spirit of the religion of Christ, it certainly sounds very strange in their ears to hear the restoration of the Gospel spoken of. From the traditions they have inherited from their forefathers, it appears to them the height of absurdity to speak of restoring what (they suppose) was never lost. By a careful perusal of the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, we discover that different nations, who had been blessed with the light of the gospel, lost through their transgressions the glorious privileges it conferred upon the sons of men. Take for example, the children of Israel, when their deliverance from Egyptian bondage was effected through the instrumentality of the prophet Moses, and were led to Mount Horeb, where the statutes and judgments were delivered to them, by which they were to live. These statutes and judgments were the statutes and judgments of the gospel. The apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Hebrews, while speaking of the children of Israel in the wilderness, says, "unto them as unto us was the gospel preached, but the word preached did not profit, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it." By their disobedience to the counsel, and instructions imparted from time to time by the "judges and counsellors" appointed over them by the directions of the spirit of God, they proved unworthy of the glorious gospel law. At this period the light of heaven shone too bright for minds darkened by unbelief, therefore God placed them under an inferior law, to that taught by their judges and counsellors; hence the language of the apostle, "the law was added because of transgression till the seed should come." Now if the law was added because of transgression, as we are positively informed it was, it was a curse to them, inasmuch as it dimmed the brilliant light of the gospel fullness that had been taught them at mount Horeb. Here, then, we find a people that were blessed and favored of heaven above many nations, yet they lost the gospel, and were placed under a law, by the observance of which salvation could not be obtained; "by the deeds of the law no flesh could be justified." For a long period this darkness continued to hover over and around the Hebrew nation; but a bright day dawned upon the world, the fullness of the time had come, and God sent forth His Son made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that they might receive the adoption of sons. Under the former law they could only be received as servants, but now the gospel was restored, they could be admitted through the law of adoption (the gospel law) as sons or heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ. The apostles were sent among the Jews, to apprise them of the privileges restored to them as a people; the seed having come, the kingdom was organized among them. When the Pharisees demanded of Christ a sign when the kingdom of God should come—he replied, "Ye shall not say to here, or to there, for behold the kingdom of God is within you" (or among you.) Again, we find the Savior using the following remarkable language, when the heads of the nation had rejected Him who was the chief corner stone—"the kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." Now if they did not have the kingdom among them, it could not possibly be taken from them; the kingdom had only recently been restored, as a proof of this remember the message that John

the Baptist, our Savior himself, and the apostles delivered to that nation—they cried out "repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The kingdom had not come, but it was at hand; but after it had come, the Savior was compelled to inform them that it would be taken from them, because they did not acknowledge the constituted authorities of the kingdom; perhaps they were grieved, because heaven did not see fit to consult their feelings upon the appointment of the king and his officers, together with the laws, ordinances, precepts and commandments of the gospel. If they were grieved (as it seems they were) they troubled themselves about what they had nothing whatever to do with; the consequence of their rebellion was the loss of the kingdom and the gospel law a second time.

The Gentiles who had been a long time wandering in midnight darkness, had the gospel introduced among them. In glancing at the life of the apostles, as recorded in the Acts, we read of Paul and Barnabas preaching in a certain city, and when the Jewish rulers contradicted and blasphemed, Paul and Barnabas waxed bold and said, "it was necessary that the word of God should first have been spoken to you, but seeing that you put it from you, and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles." One of the same apostles, says in one of his epistles, "the Jews were cut off because of their unbelief; they had eyes, but they saw not; ears, and they heard not, lest they should see with their eyes and hear with their ears, and be converted and I should heal them." Again were the Jews shut out from the light of heaven for a time; in a word, they had lost the gospel, and must continue for a time in their darkness, as the Gentiles had done before them; the latter now have the gospel, the former have no eyes to see it, nor ears to hear it. But what use have the Gentiles made of the gospel since its establishment among them? have they allowed themselves to be governed by its principles? would to heaven I could answer in the affirmative; but the existence of the many different religious sects, all opposed to each other, the tyranny and oppression so generally practised under the garb of religion, and the entire absence of the doctrines, precepts, and commandments of the gospel of Christ would most positively contradict the assertion. The love that was manifested among the Saints in apostolic times is not now to found in the religious world; and where can we go to find a church with apostles and prophets, and all the attendant blessings that in former ages were enjoyed by the simple followers of the meek and lowly Jesus? It is an old saying and a true one, that a tree may be known by its fruit, but if we judge by the fruit the Gentiles have brought forth, the tree must be corrupt indeed; the power of God that used to attend the gospel have entirely disappeared from among them. When our Lord commissioned His apostles to go forth and preach the gospel, He informed them that they believed and were baptized would be saved, and these signs should follow them—"in my name they shall cast out devils, speak with new tongues, lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." Now inasmuch as these signs do not attend upon the religion of the present generation, it is a plain, pointed testimony to every thinking man, who for a moment allows his mind to reflect upon the promises Christ made to them that believe, that the religious world do not believe in the religion taught by the apostles of Christ, but are led away by the cunning craftiness of men, whereby they lie in wait to deceive, we may be assured of this glorious truth, that if we can find a people on the earth that are simple enough to allow themselves to be taught the same principles, and to practise the same precepts that were taught and practised by the Saints in the days of Christ and the apostles of old, we will find a people enjoying the same blessings and privileges enjoyed in former times. Now the fact that the professed ministers of the gospel claim no authority by present revelation from heaven, nor yet teach first and then baptize, and afterwards lay their hands on believers that they might receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, together with their total denial of the necessity, and of the intention of the Lord to continue the gifts of the spirit with the church in all ages, until the Saints were made perfect, naturally brings to our minds the saying of Paul in his letter to Timothy. Speaking of the great falling away that would take place, he says, "they have a form of godliness, denying the power thereof; from such turn away." The foregoing language is fully manifested among the religionists of the present. "From such turn away." But where shall we turn to, since the gospel disappeared from among the Gentiles, just as it did from among the Jews in the day that the Savior and his disciples appeared among them as the restorers of the gospel their forefathers had lost. In those days the gospel was restored to the Jews first, because their nation was the last that had it in their midst; but we remember that the kingdom was taken from among the Jews and given to the Gentiles, and the Gentiles, as the Jews had done before them, rendered themselves unworthy, and consequently lost the glorious gospel light. In mercy to man, God has seen fit to restore the gospel law to the sons of men. For the same reason that it was first preached to the Jews, in preference to other nations in the days of Jesus, it is necessary that it be first preached among the Gentiles in the last days. The servants of God will receive a commission to go not in the way of the Jews, until they have offered the gospel to the benighted Gentiles.

Speaking of the restoration of the gospel in the last days, John says, "and I saw another angel flying in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting gospel to preach to

them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people." Now the very fact that an angel had to bring the everlasting gospel to preach to every nation, is of itself a plain testimony that the world was entirely destitute of the gospel law in the time that this proclamation was to be made. But hark! the voice of the great prophet is heard on the other side of the Atlantic, saying with a loud voice, "the angel has come, the gospel is restored." Now what evidence did this prophet give the world that he had received the gospel fullness? how do we know that a tree is an apple, pear, cherry, or plum tree but by the fruit it produces? The same test that we would apply to ascertain the character of a tree, we may apply to test the truth of the declaration of this modern prophet. By the fruits the prophet Joseph has brought forth shall we be able to judge whether or not the gospel tree is planted among the Latter-day Saints. Many of our brethren have risen up in these times, who have endeavored to reform christendom, for they themselves seem to have believed that the pure religion of heaven had disappeared from the world; but have any of these reformers ever come boldly forward and declared in the face of the world that they had received authority from heaven by revelation and the ministration of angels? Not one of them! Again, did they teach the inhabitants of the earth, first to believe in Christ as the Redeemer of the world, and then baptize them for the remission of sins? No, they did not! By the authority of the Melchisedec priesthood did they lay on hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost? This they called folly. Again, did they look for signs to follow them that believed. No, no; these, they cried, "are done away with." Paul knew such characters well, when he said they would have a form of godliness, denying the power thereof. Take the sage advice of the apostles, and from such turn away, and turn to the church of God now established on the earth, in which the gospel is taught in its fullness, and where the gifts of the spirit are enjoyed by the faithful in the present generation. The fact that the same gospel is taught now, that was taught by the apostles in primitive times, and the same blessings and privileges enjoyed by the Latter-day Saints as were enjoyed by the Former-day Saints, is demonstrative evidence of the gospel being again restored.

Potency of the Gospel.

Before mankind had fallen, or earth was made, The host of heaven's "High Ones" in council high Engaged, and by the Priesthood's sealing power Ordained a law of Grace and Mercy, then, Of all the great laws and principles Of all the grand economy on high, Directed by the matchless wisdom of Jehovah. The gospel plan they laid, It is of saving him—of saving power. To man, the subject of its scheme, on earth, Made perfect by the sacrifice of blood— Of Jesus' sacred blood—the Son of God!— Evening fully by this double seal. "Agree! The Divine covenant to be! and next, The deed is done—that man eternal life May hope, may fondly hope to gain. Choice gift! thus highly prized by hosts above, Thus deal ye taught for sinful man below Salvation and eternal life, then art, "Deliverance from evil" is the boon Thou bring'st, and an unceasing round of good Thy subjects shall enjoy.

'Tis not in this World's gloomy maze, this present world, but in A brighter realm the promise shall fulfill.

It is more difficult to make the eye lie than any other organ we are possessed of. To tell what a woman says, pay attention to her tongue. If you would ascertain what she means, pay attention to her eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest things in the world—to look this opposition, however, is more difficult than algebra. Again we say, never believe a girl hates you till you ask her eyes.

Chinese Funeral.

A Chinese funeral took place yesterday. The Chinamen died at the Chinese Restaurant of Maecia & Woosung. The funeral was large, there being one hundred and fifty Chinamen in the procession, each wearing a piece of white crape. A large number of persons visited the burying ground to witness the ceremonies, which were as follows: They lowered the coffin as we do. They then threw the white bandages worn on their arms into the grave; then matches and the wax candles, and a bottle of wine. Before covering the coffin, each person bowed his head to the earth and uttered some few words not by us understood. Then each threw a handful of dirt on the coffin, and passed round liquors, wine and cigars, etc., of which they invited each American to partake, and the grave was then filled up.—[San Francisco Courier.]

For the Frontier Guardian.

Look Out for that Man.

The Quakers are a society of people who use thee and thou instead of you. When addressing an individual. A celebrated quaker of L— Co., Pa. named Gainer M—, used to say: "If any man, who is not a Quaker says thee to me, I always look out for that man." So with me. If I hear a gentile who is a candidate for an office, say the Mormons are a good people, I look out for that man. If I hear a man say "Thompson—I look out for man." If I hear a man say "He. If you is a good man, yet he may ere in judgement." I look out for that man. If I hear a man say, "I always vote the Democratic ticket." I look out for that man. If I hear a man say, "I am a Brighamite." I look out for that man. If I hear a man say, "I will quit taking the Guardian." I look out for that man. If I hear a man say, "I am a Salt Lake Mormon." I look out for that man. Finally—I know a professing Saint, who will not give heed to counsel—I look out for that man. W. W. H.

The following letter and translation was handed to us for publication. It is not intended that it should be admitted as doctrine of our church; but it will, perhaps, be interesting to many of our readers. In looking it over we observe that it is only a partial translation from Ovid, intermingled with the thoughts of the translator:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Oct. 6, 1850.

MR. EDITOR: Revolving in my mind, the great variety of opinions that have grown into credence, and likewise facts and truths are sometimes of that nature as to require all the art of a masterly cultivation to make them grow into credence on earth; some eighteen hundred years ago the fact that God would raise the dead was understood and consequently believed on but by a unit of the human family; and though that unit taught it by all authority, attesting to its truth by his wisdom, and confirming it by his miracles, God bearing him witness with many words, yet they understood not. There does appear to have been a fatal blindness in this respect, arising from the negligence of the true philosophy, which inductively would have led any impartial investigator to believe that truth, by things already created—even his eternal power and godhead. There is one self evident and undeniable truth, that the human race are now in existence. The sepulchre attests that their bodies were of earth. Their mental powers that they were for empire formed! The evidence of these two witnesses. The sepulchre and the mental powers of man are unequivocal in their testimony showing that man once slept in the womb of nature. His body in the chaotic grave, and his spirit in the bosom of his God, who called the latent power of chaos into harmony with himself, modelled them into his own image and breathed into them his own breath; but when the grave sends forth its living myriads to attest the greatness of the conquerors glory over death and the grave, something more will be understood of infinitude, eternal glory, and wisdom. For the foundation of former, this, and even future worlds will be discovered to the assembled intelligences of heaven; and they too will know the pit from whence they were taken to attest his wisdom, power and goodness and record his praise, as countless ages roll their incessant rounds for this is a never failing subject of eternal gratitude, for Jehovah calls the adamantian rock to praise him, enjoy the sweets of bliss and power. Truly, rocks and stones will praise him, when an universal temple ascribed to his fame is erected—whose living stones, shall be for an habitation of God through the spirit. Such reflections filled my soul with love and praise and became so absorbent that my mind became no longer tinged with doubt. I saw from the beginning the unchangeable God calling all the latent powers of Chaos, as from the womb of nature, to enjoy that fullness of bliss, which none but the sons of God can know. These reflections led me to desire that if you thought the following article not unworthy of a place in your valuable publication you would insert it. The substance is taken from Ovid's Beginning.

All had one common nature, and the only difference was the variety of it—the rational and irrational souls—and all other great varieties of form or power. In creation there are three kinds of materials with which the great builder builds his temples; animal, vegetable and mineral substances—yet these, though greatly differing in appearance are but different compounds of one common matter, under different states and influences.

There are different kinds of flesh in what is called the animal kingdom—fish, flesh and fowl, yet though remotely differing—they all are animal.

In the mineral kingdom there are many kinds of earths, metals and alcahies, yet they are all of one matter. The same in the vegetable kingdom. There are a variety of productions, but all from one matter. So if we ransack the stars, and the sun, and moon their glories will be different, but all of matter. But yet earth has not seen to understand one other variety in the creation of which is a celestial body, it quiet surpasses everything yet exhibited. It has a body capable of being touched, but yet possesses those amazing mechanical powers that it can enter a room—he doors being shut. This might indeed be rejected as being chimerical, if in creation, our Heavenly Father, had not given us such a variety, and such an extraordinary variety from one common nature, that who can limit the Holy One of Israel, in what he proposes to effect, but I have been again carried away and must be brief.

The characters in the piece are Saturn, or Moloch, and Proserpine his wife. Saturn is called the father of the gods. Saturn is supposed to be of the same import as time, which destroys all things. Fire was also one of his attributes. Jupiter was the Son of Saturn, and called likewise the Father of the gods, he was preserved by the intervention of his mother, from the devouring jaws of Saturn or time; who, after his own preservation, preserved his brother gods, and thus designated father of the gods. The next is Python, and his wife Pythoness Python. Lucifer son of the morning, and Satan are the same characters. Python was worshipped as the great serpent. The old serpent the devil, and Pythoness was the priestess of the Delphic Oracle, and Paul said that what the heathen worshiped were not gods but devils. I now leave the subject with you, and shall subscribe myself in the Gospel.

Your affectionate brother,

W. FLOWER.

A Chaotic Memo.

Rocks as if recently by conflicting elements, earthquakes, volcanic convulsions,

and all the powers of disorganized projectile force, but now a perfect calm.

SATURN AND PROSERPINE.

Saturn—Oh Proserpine, whence this wonderful calm? Never till now did chaotic confusion cease. The signs portentous? What chance can ere have caused this cessation of chaotic strife. Think'st thou those sons of mine thou did'st hide, from my devouring jaws, covet another kingdom from the empire of ancient night.

Proserpine—Seest thou yonder light that appears like a little Star, it approaches so fast our dark domain. I now perceive other lights that accompany it. Oh, Python! Oh father! it is hard to tell; but this suffices—a counsel of the gods was held. In which Jehovah proposed to form another creation, and place a being in it called man; he was to be in the image of God, and capable of maintaining his present state if he lived on the counsel, wisdom, and experience of God; but he sinned the counsel of the unchanging God, he would die. His spirit would again return to God that gave it, and his body to the dust from whence it was taken. Formed of matter under different modifications and influences. Three different kinds of matter, animal, vegetable, and mineral were to enter into his combination. These again would be modified into bones, blood, flesh, nerves, muscles. The first as a scaffolding—the second as an animal, communicative of one of the principals of life—the third as a covering, and the fourth as a records office, in which is kept the past, predictions of the future, and judgment relative to the present; likewise from these would arise testimonial organs—seeing, feeling, smelling, hearing, and tasting. These under the guidance of eight spirits would be calculated to withstand all ordinary danger; but if closely pressed an auxiliary force may be demanded of me, which never shall be denied to any son, absent from his father's house. He was though only one in the beginning, to be of double sexes formed, that in each he lost his first estate, he might supply successors to carry on the war, or enlist the sympathies of the Sons of God in their redemption, which would redound to the unchanging God, with honor, glory and matchless praise, for evils passed and glory won? Thus, from first to last he showed the beginning and the end. To test the humility of the sons of God, he said, here is honor to be gained and glory won by any of the sons of God who enter the tent, tabernacle, or temple which I propose to construct. It is reared for stability or glorious and successful war from which eternal empires shall immerge, and fill an universe with eternal joy. The body will be so nicely modified, that the presiding spirit may keep it in eternal repair, for no force can injure while the spirit lives on the counsel of the unchanging God. Should the spiritery out to God against any besieging foe, he shall receive that aid that shall dislodge every foe; but that depends on the spirits will, if they know or think on me in dangers hour, they'll cry. But if they are proud they'll not think of me but trust in those powers already received, as if they were their own; forgetting me from whom those powers came. These nerves of which I spoke, shall be like telegraphic wires, bringing intelligence from afar—even heaven, earth and hell. The depths of earth, nature's arcanum shall it reconnoitre, and know the laws that govern heaven, earth and hell, and by mechanic art, subdue this and make it like a part of heaven—my potency will I give to it, and it shall be done. Governing powers will I give to them who know me, by the laws by which I govern, and they shall govern realms now unknown, by that spirit that unites me unto them. He said Lucifer, Son of the morning, have you humbly, faith and obedience sufficient to undertake this glorious task, which redound so much to the glory and honor both of you and me?

I said, what, shall I lay my glorious body down to enter into such a tabernacle, liable to so many contingencies. No, my body is celestial—heaven is my home—its laws my guide—the counsel of the gods my food—what can I desire more. Spirit now fills my veins, not the corrupting blood of the life of man.

Shall I leave my home? No, not though it were to purchase a multitude of worlds. Let what we have done, suffice. I'll rest me on the plains of heaven, and not enter this temple such as you propose to be by trial and probation raised above my peers. At this a frown of indignation shook his throne. And Michael rose and said "Oh, Father, it is my meat and drink to do thy will. I will enter this temple depending on thy wisdom, power and goodness, that if I should transgress that first organic law on which my state will then depend. Thou wilt raise me and that innumerable race of children, which thou hast given to that glory, honor and immortality, which I have had, with thee from the beginning. Thus raised with innumerable others near thyself. I shall like thee have filled all things—light and darkness, life and death. The chaotic grave, knowledge, glory, honor and victory. Then enter into joy eternal. And Oh, the riches of that joy, when out of the grave, I shall spring a conqueror, and people a universe with immortal intelligent beings whose wisdom has been so tempered by the hand divine, in the colleges of thy grave, as to be like thee. Oh, Father, unchangeable! thy spirit shall fill their veins. The secrets of light and darkness, good and evil shall be theirs.

When I heard this my mind was filled with rage. I said in secret, "yes, perhaps chance that formed these heavens, may again dissolve both thee and theirs, and reduce them to their ancient chaotic night. For oft I've seen in our primeval realm things beautified exist, with life endowed a season; and then some fierce chaotic strife would come and de-

stroy the very forms that chaos formed. Chaos permitted us perhaps to form these heavens without its intervention, but still at last intervene and number us with chaotic night!

As soon as I had finished, Jehovah, with indignation, said: "Let them who have the same faith as him, join him as their head." Immediately a throng surrounded me, at which, exultingly, I cried: "You see I am not alone." At which he frowned, and the whole heaven with terror and indignation shook.

"McNee!" says he, "my word, my son, call to the juring elements of chaos to come up hither and drive these faithless rebels down to their native place that they may learn to study chance and fate." With that Michael cried to chaos and all the warring elements, who came quicker than lightning. But what to me seemed strange—though like nature in her primeval state, this power was under the masterly hand of Michael. Never did it attack any of his angelic host, but as it burnt, cut, and tore where ever Michael directed their dire attack. We soon were wounded. I fell and fainted, for loss of spirit that fled from my veins. We died and became disembodied spirits, and Michael drove us down again into the kingdom of perpetual night.

Signs of the Times.

The three following clippings were sent to us by Mail, carefully enclosed in a letter; and out of respect for the party who forwarded them we give them a place in our columns for the benefit of our readers. When will wonders cease?

A Modern Prophet.

The Washington Republic of Friday, says: "A ruddy looking Englishman, about forty years old, who has lately been engaged as a stage driver between this city and Rockville, appeared in our streets in a new character. On his way along from street to street, he frequently paused, and in loud and distinct tones, pronounced a malediction upon the city of Washington. "Wo, wo unto this city!" he cried; "its fate shall be as that of Sodom and Gomorrah." &c. Officer Davis, who probably thought he was unbecomingly a preacher, and therefore indicted him, and took him before Justice J. L. Smith. As soon as the Justice discovered he was not intoxicated, he questioned him as to his object in shouting in the streets, and causing the boys to follow him.

"Angels," he exclaimed, "have appeared unto me, and commanded me to warn the people of this devoted city of the evil that awaits them!" "Oh, that's it," said the squire, "Well, now, let me tell you, you might as well save your lungs, for the people of this city are so hardened in their sins, that they would hardly believe the angels themselves, if they were to come to them; and it will, therefore, be necessary for you to let them alone, or content yourself with telling them privately of their danger."

"Privately!" said the man; "no, sir, the command has been to proclaim it." "Then the corporation laws are certainly in conflict with the command. Which will you obey?"

The prophet seemed for a moment perplexed; but he presently remarked: "I have performed what was commanded. I will now depart. This night I will be in Frederick city."

A Strange Family.

Mr. Francis Sassin, a thrifty farmer of this county, owns three or four of the bovine species which live on rather singular terms of relationship. The elder is a fine milch cow, which suckles an eight months old heifer, in preference to her own calf. This heifer, however, suckles the calf, and gives beside, some dozen quarts of good rich milk per day, notwithstanding that she herself has never had progeny. The heifer is very large of her age, and her milk makes excellent butter. These are strange facts, but facts they are. Mr. Sassin's farm is near Bridgton, in St. Ferdinand township.

Telegraphic Dispatches to the Lou. Courier, 30th ult. Tremendous Hail Storm—Great Destruction of Property—The River Still Rising.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.

Yesterday this city was visited by a severest hail-storm ever known. There is scarcely a house here or in Allegheny City, but the windows of which are nearly all broken. The hail fell in enormous bulk, and every roof is more or less injured. To give an idea of the immense size of the hail-stones, and the effects, it is only necessary to say, that some of the hail passed through iron roofs to the first floor of the house. This may appear hard to believe, yet it is undeniably true. The amount of damage cannot be known.

There are eight feet water in the channel, and rising.

Petitions.

The New Orleans Delta says: About sixty miles above Georgetown, Williamson county, there is a valley of petitions probably unequalled on the globe. Not only prostrate trees are petrified into the finest flint, but leaves of trees, flowers of plants, and often the whole plant bearing fruit, is petrified. A large tarantula was found as natural as life, sitting on a rock, completely and in every part turned to stone. An enormous Indian arrow head has also been found. The petrifications and the floral beauties there hardened into rock would astonish and delight the naturalist.

The man who always pays the printer, was in town yesterday. He is wonderfully healthy, and looks as if he would be blessed with a long life. He says that nearly all his relatives have made fortunes by advertising.

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ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all moneys paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All moneys sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1850.

Orson Hyde

We expected to have Elder Hyde with us before this publication, but we have not heard anything from him, but we expect his return. We ask a little indulgence for the lack of editorial matter, we kept our columns open with the expectation that we should be able to give our readers news from Salt Lake.

The Appointments.

We have at last received the Official Appointments for Utah (or Deseret as should be) Territory. We feel much pleased with the appointments that President Brigham Young, was appointed Governor. We feel much pleased with the appointment of him as Governor; he is a man who will fill the office with that dignity and honor which he now acquires himself as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. His course is well known to all members of our Church, and they will all rejoice in the appointment, and also acknowledge that there could not be another man appointed who could fill the office as well as President Young. He understands well the wants of the people, and who well acquainted with the nature of the country which he presides. He is a firm supporter of the Constitution of the United States, and will support it when it is trampled under foot by the disunionists which are springing up in different parts of the nation; then will the Latter-day Saints (or Mormons) be its only true supporters. Destroy the validity of that article and you destroy one of the main pillars which support the great bulwark of American Freedom. Did we say that the Mormons would be its only supporters? Yes, they will support that document that was calculated in its formation for the governing of a great and free nation. The Constitution has been the means of keeping united a large and prosperous people; and neither wars or rumors of wars have prevented its rapid progress into a popular and very powerful nation. And what heretofore has caused this prosperity has been the union of the people in supporting the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States; and this document has shed a halo of glory around its authors, and also its supporters.

Discussions have been seen, sectional parties have been formed by geographical divisions, and the north is against the south—and amid these things, we call upon all men to be united—adhere strictly to the Constitution and there is no danger, for "united we stand, divided we fall;" from these remarks we would say that we should not be divided by geographical divisions, nor should any person be deprived of the right of trial by jury, all men are endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are the pursuits of life, liberty, and happiness, and to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. The strong prejudice existing between the north and south betokens no good results, but we hope for the best. But to the other appointments.

Executioner DAVID HARRIS, of Vermont, is appointed Secretary of Utah; we are not acquainted with him.

SETH M. DEAN is appointed District Attorney, we are acquainted with Equire Dean, and believe he will do honor to the office.

JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, is appointed Marshall of the Territory, he is a man of undoubted ability, and is universally considered as a gentleman of the first stamp.

JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Chief Justice; PERRY E. BROCCUS, of Alabama, and ZERUBABEL SNOW, of Ohio, to be Associate Justices for the Territory of Utah.

We are not acquainted with any of the judges, all being entire strangers to us.

Back Numbers of the Guardian.

We have on hand at this office, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 of Vol. 1. Also of Vol. 2, from No. 1 to 19. Any person desirous to procure a file, or to have their files filled up; should avail themselves of the present opportunity to do so, as it may be rather difficult in time to come to have the same chance, having only a few of each number on hand. In the language of a modern writer, we would say: "Brethren secure as far as possible, the various publications of the church, and continue to do so from year to year, and the time will come when they will be considered of more value than rubies."

Health & Weather.

We have had excellent weather for several weeks past, with the exception of a few days, which proved rather unhealthy for some of our citizens, by having chills and fever; however, most, if not all of them are recovering fast, and the prospects bid fair for a healthy fall.

Musical Review.

We have just received the eighth number of the *American Musical Review*, edited by J. B. Woodcock, and published by Huntington & Savage, New York, at the low price of 50 cents per annum. The style in which this periodical is got up is praiseworthy, and we are candid in saying that the work ought to be in the possession of every chorister and lover of music.

South Carolina.

The Southern papers contain a letter addressed by the Governor of South Carolina to A. Leland, Esq., of that State, in which he gives his reasons for not immediately calling the Legislature together. It is a calm, sober, though somewhat determined document, and as it postulates, for a time, legislative action upon the measures recently introduced by Congress, and under the action of Georgia and Virginia, there is little danger of a rash and unadvised action on the part of the people of South Carolina.

Fire, Indiana, &c.

On the 16th inst, the Omaha Indians set fire to the Prairie, a little west of this town, and there being a little wind at the time spread the flames with great rapidity; burning stacks of hay and wheat, fields of corn, and fences, in its fury. At one time it threatened to burn the town, but the wind shearing round, it galloped towards Streighton, doing immense damage, burning hay, wheat, &c., in its progress. The amount of damage sustained by individuals will amount in the aggregate from five to eight thousand dollars. The loss falls upon those the least able to bear it. It may be very pretty fun for the Indians to destroy the farmers all; but we would like to know where the owners of property are to seek redress for damages.

On the evening previous to the fire, the Omahas commenced crossing the river, and continued during the whole night, and somewhere between three and five hundred had succeeded in getting upon this side of the river, and a portion of them came into town, under pretence that they were wishing to purchase guns, but while they were in town we thought there was something wrong from their manner, and we were not mistaken. In a short time the whole prairie was on fire, and running at a rapid rate. As soon as the Indians saw the prairie on fire they left the town. Two of the citizens who had gone to the river, caught some sixteen of them, who were still firing the prairie, and they drove them off, and forced them to cross the river.

We very soon heard of the Indians a little north, where they were committing depredations. The sheriff summoned a posse, and went above with the intention of putting the rascals under arrest, but from promises of the Chief, through their interpreter, that they would leave the next day, they were permitted to tarry.

We soon found the people alarmed above by their depredations, and still another force was started out to suppress their thefts, &c., but they would not cross, but continued up north where they intend to hunt this fall, and in all probability we may look for still more depredations upon the cattle, corn, &c., of the citizens.

Now their must be a stop put to their coming up on this side of the river. In the first place, Government should place a detachment of dragoons here to keep them at bay, and not cause the people so much trouble. In the second place the people should cease trading with them, and thereby, not encourage them on this side of the river to steal, and insult females when the men folks are absent.

We perceive that a few straggling Ottobas, are hovering around this town; they should not be countenanced here, and then their will be no danger of having your property stolen by them. The Indian Agent, (Maj. Barrow,) is now absent, so these matters might have been regulated by him. We do not want the Indians this side of the river, they are far more trouble than profit.

Horse Racing, Cursing, Gambling, &c.

The foregoing evils are on the increase of late, and we would advise our friends not to give countenance to any of them. They may be considered by some to be harmless and inoffensive in their tendency, and productive of no evil consequences.

We would say as the Apostle Paul said on one occasion, "All things are lawful unto me; but all things are not expedient." The demoralizing tendency and influence that these evils have had, and will have; not only upon the minds of the young and rising generation; but also on the minds, and character of those who have arrived at maturer years, render it necessary that they should be checked in the bud, if we as a community wish to prosper. We would therefore suggest the propriety of refraining from those corrodors evils. Show us a city, town, or village that have arrived at notoriety by indulging in these things; and we can assure you that those places, are on the downward tendency to wretchedness, misery and woe. We wish to see this western frontier prosper, and peace retained among its inhabitants; but as long as these vices are practiced, just so long will the peace of our citizens be disturbed with wrangling, strife, and confusion. Think on these things.

The following mail routes have been established at Salt Lake by Congress.

Utah.
From Great Salt Lake to Sappeto, via Utah Lake.
From Great Salt Lake to Brownsville.
From Great Salt Lake City to Utah Lake, and thence to Sandvete Valley.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the third section of the act of August 14th, 1848, entitled "An act to establish certain post routes," be extended to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and that the Postmaster General be authorized to establish such routes of postage in said Territories as to him may seem proper, not exceeding those authorized by said act.

Approved September 27, 1850.

Gonzalo De Montequino, has been pardoned by Governor King. It is stated that he will proceed to New York, and thence directly to France. Raymond his brother is still in St. Louis, what disposition will be made of his case, we have not learned.

California Gold.

It is estimated, (says the N. Y. Herald) that California has sent into the world, during the past two years, full one hundred and fifty millions of dollars worth of gold dust, which has been distributed as follows:

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA, TO AUG. 1850.
Shipped to the United States, \$30,000,000
Taken to Oregon by miners, 10,000,000
Taken to Mexico by miners, 10,000,000
Taken to England through Mexico, 15,000,000
Taken to England via Panama, 20,000,000
Shipped to South America, 25,000,000
Shipped to Sandwich Islands, 5,000,000
Shipped direct to Eng. via Cape Horn, 10,000,000
Shipped to other parts of the world; 15,000,000

Total, \$150,000,000

It will be seen by this that a small portion of the product, up to this time, has reached the United States. A portion of that taken to Oregon will, in time, reach this portion of the country; but most of the shipments to Mexico and South America, will ultimately reach England. The large capitalists of London have made great efforts to get hold of all the gold possible, for the purpose, in the first place, of making money by the operation; in the second place, to avail themselves of the law compelling the Bank of England to pay a certain price for the metal; and in the third place, to accumulate in England an enormous amount of gold, for the purpose of securing that ascendancy which it has so long enjoyed in the financial world. The Rothschilds have been the most prominent operators in this business, and they have, no doubt, a rich harvest.

Corn.

Corn is worth from 35 to 50 cents, per bushel.

Our readers will observe a letter from Mr. A. M. Starmont in one of our columns; also the translation of a letter from Mr. P. A. Sarpy to Mr. S. Both letters go to show that Trading Point is becoming rather an unsafe place for law abiding citizens; as to the truth of what these letters contain, we can only say, that Mr. Starmont has all the appearance of a gentleman, and being personally acquainted with Mr. Sarpy we cannot doubt for a moment the veracity of his statements. Although we have but little to say, respecting the present difficulty existing between Mr. Starmont and those who forced him to leave Trading Point, still it is our unequalled opinion that if less whisky was drunk at that Point, matters could be got along with easier and better, than they are at present. We are intimately acquainted with a portion of the citizens of the foretold place, and known them to be honorable and upright men; they have proven themselves to be so, and for this reason, we exonerate them from the odium that is attached to this disgraceful act, and we have not the least doubt but that the perpetrators thereof will, sooner or later, come to judgment. We would ask who is to blame in having these desperadoes go at large? Let the people answer.

Fugitive Slave Bill.

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill is creating a great deal of excitement in the Eastern States, in many places the blacks are arming themselves and say that not a fugitive slave shall leave, and that they will show resistance if it is undertaken. It is rumored that there are many fugitive slaves scattered throughout the eastern cities and towns. We clip the following from the Loholiana State Republican of the 24th inst., and consider it a gem worthy of a place in our columns. If the same course had been pursued to Iowa Pot-Hook thieves, and loafers and husky money, they would be rather scarce and we say like the Republican, "The example is worthy imitation everywhere."

At a meeting of the citizens of Charleston to adopt means for promoting the purity of elections, held on the 18th inst., a resolution embracing the following pledge was adopted: "The undersigned will vote for no candidate for any office of honor, profit, or trust, who shall directly or indirectly, bargain, trade, or canvass for votes, by the gift of money, meat, or drink, or who shall contribute, or give countenance by any other means, to the corruption of the elective franchise."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Brigham Young, of Utah, to be Governor of the Territory of Utah.

Broughton Davis Harris, of Vermont, to be Secretary of the Territory of Utah.

Joseph L. Haywood, of Utah, to be Marshal of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Seth Blair, of Utah, to be Attorney of the United States, in and for the Territory of Utah.

Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Perry E. Broccus, of Alabama, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Zerubabel Snow, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Utah.

Charles Keeme, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at the Upper Platte agency, vice, Thos. Fitzpatrick.

Courtland Cushing, of Indiana, to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States, at Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador.

The appropriation bill which passed the House of Congress embraces the following items, to which must be added further appropriations for the civil government of the new Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

Legislative,	\$753,644 50
Library of Congress,	44,000 00
Executive,	30,000 00
Department of State,	61,180 00
Treasury Department,	335,750 00
Contingencies of Treasury Department,	68,125 00
Contingencies of the Interior,	157,472 75
Contingencies of Department of Interior,	49,745 00
War Department,	85,620 00
Contingencies of War Department,	4,961 00
Navy Department,	75,350 00
Contingencies of Navy Department,	11,775 00
Post Office Department,	86,721 00
Mints,	162,177 00
Oregon and Minnesota Territories,	52,721 00
Judiciary,	697,937 00
Lighthouses,	574,487 31
Hospitals,	89,208 42
Forfeiture of Public Lands,	249,753 46
Intercourse with Foreign Nations,	41,419 00
Miscellaneous,	2,499,558 96
Grand aggregate,	\$6,243,390 00

Fugitive Slave Bill.

The excitement created in New York by the passage of this bill is represented as alarming. Upwards of a hundred fugitive slaves left that city on the 29th ult., for Canada, five of whom were in the employment of one hotel as waiters. The colored population are almost frantic, and it is apprehended that the next arrest under the law will be attended with riot, if not bloodshed. We give below the call for a meeting of the patriotic people of color to be held at the colored church in Leonard street, New York.

"The Fugitive Bill! The panting slave! Freeman to be made slaves! Let every colored man and woman, too, attend the Great Mass Meeting to be held in Zion Church, in Church street, corner of Leonard street, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1st, 1850. For your liberty, your freedom, is in danger of being invaded. Devote this night to the question of your duty in the crisis. Shall we resist oppression? Shall we defend our liberty? Shall we be freemen, or slaves? By order of the Committee of Thirteen."

It is said that some noted Abolitionists are at the bottom of this movement, and a row was expected at the meeting; but as we have received no advices to that effect by telegraph, everything, we presume, passed off quietly.

KANSASVILLE, Oct. 1850.

EDITOR OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

DEAR SIR: Allow me, through the columns of your wide spread paper, to make the public acquainted with facts, as a caution not to settle down or to go to a place, which has of late acquired a notoriety for shooting, stabbing or driving away its peaceful inhabitants, viz: Trading Point.

In July last I was engaged by the American Fur Company, (represented by J. B. Sarpy, of the firm of Pierre Chouteau Jr. & Co., at St. Louis,) as book-keeper and Clerk for P. A. Sarpy's store at Council Bluffs, otherwise called Trading Point. When I arrived there, the store was kept by a young man named Deatur, with whom, without getting intimate, I soon became friendly. I believe that I told him of my wife, whom I had left behind some where in Ohio; and that I had sent her the means to come after me, which caused me great uneasiness, on account of the insecurity of the Post-offices and more so of the prevailing disease, (cholera). It was after I had come to this place, Mr. Deatur was removed to the other side of the river, and consequently I was left alone in charge of the establishment. A short time afterwards, a fellow by the name of Clement Lambert alias Lombard, made his appearance and demanded of me the keys of the store, which I at first refused, but after learning that he had previously belonged to the establishment, I gave him the keys, and of course, reserved the right and control of the store solely to myself, until Mr. Sarpy returned again from St. Joseph. After this, a day of excitement followed in that little town; whisky flowed, and as a matter of course, blood afterwards. The question was, whether Lombard was to enter upon his duties at the store again, as he had done formerly? In this demand he was assisted by his whisky friends; while the more respectable part of the community, amongst them Mr. Sarpy, thought that it would wrong me, the more so, as my wife had meanwhile arrived, and of course depending upon me for support. Finally the matter was settled by installing Lambert in the same store as salesman and assistant, but leaving me the charge of the store and the books, which I can prove by numerous letters from Mr. Sarpy, who whenever he wanted anything from the store addressed me, never mentioning any body else. Peace seemed restored between me and Lambert—he came to my house, sat at my table, and we made even presents to each other; myself thinking he was candid, while there was nothing but deceit and falsehood about him. Meanwhile, Mr. Editor, the majority of the inhabitants did not like me, because I did not use liquor, nor profane language, and would not suffer such to be used in the store while I was there. Six or seven weeks ago, Mr. Sarpy made a trip to the Punka Indians—during which time, Lambert and Deatur conspired together on matters of which I was ignorant. I expect during that time they made their hellish plan; I did not suspect anything, as I was suffering very much of the bilious and chill fever. To be brief, Lambert went across the river, and accused me of dishonesty towards Mr. Sarpy, having taken from the store a certain amount of goods, and paid only for a portion of them. Though I proved to Mr. S. the charges were unjust, and he declared them to be so, both in public and to me, yet a mob gathered. I sold a little property on which I had peacefully lived with loss; picked my things, and sent them to Council Point, for greater security, in the care of Messrs Brown & Miller. Yet the mob was not satisfied.—headed by Lambert, inflamed by whisky, they started a story, of my wife having had a silk purse containing four or five hundred dollars in gold, went to Council Point, and searched my things, I cannot yet tell how much they stole, for I fled. I sent my wife to Kansasville, on the way to which she was waylaid by two of the mob, (Deatur and Hart,) who searched her trunks, and insulted her and would have harmed her, had it not been for her companion who threatened to shoot them down, if they dared to touch her. I myself escaped through the fields, swam the creek, and after a deal of suffering reached Kansasville, where I consider myself safe, knowing that the people here believe in law, in humanity and in God.

Your most obed't serv't.
A. M. STARMONT.

The following letter was translated from the original, which was in French:

MR. STARMONT: As we shall not be able to be alone to-day, because I think it is Saturday; to-morrow morning I shall be here, and we shall arrange the affairs so much the better. I believe, I perceive a great prejudice which exists against you, and which will exist against all honest men who will live in this cursed place.

Yours, &c.
P. A. SARPY.

Steamer Mustang Snunk.

The Steamer Mustang, in ascending the Missouri River, struck a snag in grand river chute some three miles below Brunswick, and sunk in 40 fathoms of water, she was heavily laden with goods for this place. Mr. Voorhis, Messrs. Needham & Ferguson, and J. A. Kelting, had heavy stocks for the winter and spring trade; also Mr. Amy had a large stock of stores, &c. We learn that most of the above merchants were fully insured, but the lack of goods in this market until the opening of navigation in the Spring, will be severely felt. The boat and most of the cargo will be a total loss, amounting to some \$90,000. There were no lives lost. At last accounts the officers and crew were getting out the freight and machinery as fast as possible and they had opened a store for the sale of the goods, as she was fast settling down. It was thought she would shortly break in two. There was considerable hardware, molasses and liquors got out.

The Salt Lake Mail.

The Occidental Messenger, published at Independence, Mo., says: "The Salt Lake Mail, which was due here on the 1st inst., and which has been looked for with considerable anxiety, has not yet arrived."

Daniel F. Miller.

We have not received the official returns, but it is conceded that he has received six hundred majority.

The following article from the *Intelligencer* shows that South Carolina is rather restless, and turning to take a decided stand. We would ask a question; what real benefit can she gain by seceding from her sister states? We answer, nothing but Noodled. Civil war, is the most dangerous enemy a nation can have, but we anticipate better things of South Carolina.

South Carolina.

The Southern Press announced that Gov. Seabrook would at once assemble the Legislature of South Carolina, in extra session in imitation of the example of Governors Towns and Quitman. But the Governor of the Palmetto State is not so excitable. He has written a letter, which is published in Charleston Mercury, in which he says South Carolina is waiting for Georgia to act, and that the best mode of making resistance to the admission of California, has not yet been agreed upon.

South Carolina is learning some smartness. The State is tired of being the theatre of tragical farces and farcical tragedies in the disunion line. The stock actors are all stale.

Hence the Nashville Convention was laid by South Carolina, but sent to Mississippi to be hatched, and the unfledged chickens fled to Nashville to be matured. The climate did not suit a fowl of such a feather, and it perished as most young chickens do—with the gapes.

And hence the authoritative announcement of Mr. Sumner, in Charleston, a few days ago, "Georgia will lead, South Carolina shall follow." And hence the present letter of Gov. Seabrook.

South Carolina is determined to be the dupe no longer of turbulent spirits in sister States. They have in by gone years, plunged her into folly, and then stood off and left her to the merciless ridicule that follows ludicrous failure. Now, South Carolina means to make her allies show their hands shoulder arms, and "face the music," before she budges a peg. Bravo! South Carolina. There is wit in you yet.—[Intelligencer.]

There are twenty-four newspapers published in the English language, on the shores of the Pacific, most of them by Americans, in California, Oregon and Deseret.

Rapid Work.

Fifteen minutes after the name of Mr. Dodge was announced as the purchaser of the first ticket to Jenny Lind's concert at Boston, for \$25, a half sheet poster with his portrait, and the announcement that he had succeeded, was visible in front of the State street periodical depots.

Mail Storm at Pittsburgh.

From Pittsburgh papers we learn that that city has suffered considerably from the effects of a recent hail storm. It is said that masses of ice fell weighing half a pound and with such force as to penetrate iron roofs to an extent that would have required a heavy blow with a hammer on a cold chisel to effect.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables, for winter.

Corn, pork, lard, honey, beef, butter, eggs, wheat, flour, &c., will be taken for the Guardian, and persons who are in arrears to this office, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity. We wish it understood that we will allow the cash market price for all articles.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, OCT. 29th, 1850.

EDITORS OF THE GUARDIAN: GENTLEMEN—I wish you to insert in your journal of to-morrow, the name of A. M. Starmont, as a thief, one who has betrayed his trust as a clerk of a confidential character, by secreting goods as well as stealing various sums of money, while in the employment of P. A. Sarpy, Esq., of this place, and has been in your place for some days making pretences of innocence. We have now evidence of guilt positive, in our own possession, for we have sent to Council Point, where he had stored his goods, and brought him to this place and had them examined before the proper authorities. They can be seen at any moment, by inquiring in your journal an account of the above, so as to let the people be aware of the scoundrel.

You will oblige yours, &c.

C. LAMBERT.

Clerk of P. A. Sarpy.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since October 10, 1850.

F Chamberlain, III	1 00	Wm Jennings,	50
I Canfield, Jr.,	1 00	H. Cullen,	50
Ang Canfield,	1 00	E. Trimmer,	50
Charles Canfield,	1 00	A Hall,	1 00
F A Brown,	50	Wm Newman,	1 00
Geo Robinson,	1 30	D Wootage,	50
G W. Hreh,	1 00	G W. Lincoln,	50
Thos McFargat,	1 00	Gustavus A. Perry,	1 27
Jacob Merkle,	1 00	Gideon Riggs,	1 00
G Raymond,	50	John Riggs,	1 50
Harmen Cutler,	1 00	Wm Mathews,	1 00
Wm Heep,	50	John Murray,	1 00
James Edmonds,	1 00	Chas Warner,	1 25
Jas W. Huntman,	1 25	David Study,	1 00
Lewis Thompson,	1 00	Joshua in Everett,	1 00
Jesse Thompson,	1 00	John Jackson,	1 00
Jos H. Heth,	50	David Dixon,	1 00
C Southworth,	50	John Stevens,	1 00
John R Robinson,	1 00	David B Haight,	1 00
John Laird,	1 00	Chas Perrin,	1 00
D E Reed,	1 00	Sam'l M Howe,	2 00
Emery Barrus,	25	Levi M Montague,	1 00
Wm K Barton,	7 00	Jesse Snyder,	1 00
James Hannefer,	1 00	James Townsend,	1 00
Horace B Owen,	2 00	John Steers,	1 00

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kansville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Point—JAMES ALBERT, Agent.
Carterville—DOMINICUS CARTER.
North Pigeon—JOSUA C. HALL.
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER.
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOCHER.
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL.
Allred's Camp—Wm W. ALLED.
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOLT.
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY.
Bellevue—Maj. J. W. BARROW.
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON.
Browning—JOSUA BROWNING.
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK.
Inlet Mill—S. E. WICKS.
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAFFEY.
Rockford—Wm. CLOWARD.
Macedoni Camp—MR. TERRY.
Ferryville—Wm FLAYER.
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER.
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS.
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE.
Keg Creek, U. C. JOSEPH SKEEN.
Silver Creek—MARTIN FORTNA.
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY.
Little Pigeon—J. J.

Minutes of the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Kanabville, Potawatamie County, Iowa.

SUNDAY, October 6th, 1850.

The Conference having assembled at ten o'clock, A. M. James Allred, President of the High Council of the Church at Kanabville, was chosen to preside over this Conference. Elders James Sloan and Daniel Mackintosh were also chosen to act as clerks. The choir then sang the hymn on the 5th page, after which, Elder Geo. Coulson was called upon, and opened the meeting by prayer. The choir then sang the hymn on the first page of the English edition.

The President requested the sheriff, who was present, to wait upon strangers and see them sent. He then said that the brethren ought to meet together often, and urged the necessity of the Saints attending all meetings, and the strict propriety of all ordained officers joining their respective quorums, and all members joining the branches of the Church to which they belong. He said, we are looking for better times than we have ever had, and all blessings must come through certain appointed channels, and that is my reason for enjoining these things upon the brethren.

Elder Lyman Stoddard, traveling Elder in this region of country, arose, and said, my time is limited, and shall say but little, my heart is full, and would like to speak my heart's content to the Lord to-day. I am full of the spirit of the Lord to help build up the kingdom of God, as your servant through this country. There is so much of the spirit of the Lord given to the elders of Israel, that it almost draws the contents of their hearts out of them. As we progress, so does evil; the work of Satan now more rapidly progressing than any other time that I have known of in my time. There is an opposing spirit, and will be until the appearing of the Savior. I will not permit me to say much on any subject I may touch upon—my theme is to do all the good I can. I had, according to my appointment to travel through this region, and have selected some to speak in the branches—the greater part have done well, but there are some exceptions, for some have been complaining of, and which I only lately heard of—yet I rejoice in the general good. I rejoice to see the rapid progress of the Church. The spirit of God is with his Elders, and by this course we find out the opposite. It is not a range, that these opposing spirits have been, any will be all the time. Latter-day Saints are doing well; but there are some dirty sheep who cannot keep themselves clean. There are some dissatisfied spirits amongst us, and will be so until the day the Savior comes. There is one thing that I want to say to the people here to-day. I hope to see you more frequently. There are some English, Welsh and Eastern members, who complain that there is not so much teaching here as there is, and so they murmur. You are aware of the mighty work to be done. I must caution you, who have not received instructions on this land, not to murmur, but be patient. I fancied, when I gathered that I would hear all truths—no, all reverence—no profanity, &c. I will hold still, and you shall see that all things will work together for good to those who love God. We must hold to what we have learned, and wait patiently until the day of revelation. Keep sacred what you have, and more shall be given. Remember the channel of communication—remember the destruction of the earth by and by, and this must be the result of the labors of the Saints. I see its greatness. Be stirred up, and feel the importance of the work, and do not murmur.

There is a class of people in our midst who are trying to sow dissensions. I have heard of the men who sow discord and who are sowers, and I look upon them and despise them more than the drunkard. I have seen, as you may be, tried by hearing swearing, and seeing drunkenness. They point to Kanabville as the drinking hole. I know of the secret combination to overthrow the people, and I look upon them as worse than the drunkard; but let us hold on to what we have received and seek for more blessings. One has taught that a certain President, (Joseph Smith,) died under transgression, and that we are in transgression, and we are not. First take the Apostleship; but I will give you two keys so as to prevent imposition. The first key is, that no man unless an apostle, who has the keys of the apostleship has power to organize, lead, control, or build up this church. Strang was never ordained an apostle. Brewster was never brought into the Priesthood, but he is as John D. Parker says he (Brewster) is a bastard of bastards.

A drunkard has some good traits, he may be used and saved, but a traitor can never. We must make a heaven of this earth; we cannot be walled away to any other clime which is the result of other men's labor. The second key is, that although he may be an apostle or prophet, follow him not unless he have the records of the church with him, therefore let not your minds be deceived, for you need not be deceived if you are guided by these two keys. I have held on to them to save them from Strang and others—they will follow unwise and uncalculated if they will, I say let them go—take them away from them.

We were counselled to take claims up, and we should have done this and have secured them. The Gentiles are getting possessions above and below us, and in our midst, they are getting Gentile friends, &c. perhaps it is all right. I want every man to be prepared to go Valleyward. I am here mind while I tarry, but still hope to go to the Valley. He made many other valuable remarks, and concluded by asking a blessing upon the people, and that they might be made wise.

The choir then sang the hymn upon the 13th page. The President then presented the names of the several officers of the Church, before

the congregation, in the following order, for their action: to sustaining them in their respective offices, or make their objections.

On motion, Brigham Young, was sustained President of the whole church. Heber C. Kimball was sustained 1st Councillor, and Willard Richards 2d Councillor and historian of the Church.

On motion, the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles were unanimously sustained. Orson Hyde, President; P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, John Taylor, Willard Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards.

The High Council in the Valley, were unanimously sustained. On motion, John Smith, Patriarch of the whole church, was unanimously sustained. The first Presidency of the seventies in the Valley, were unanimously sustained. Joseph Young, Levi Hancock, Zera Pulsipher, Henry Herryman, A. P. Rockwood, Benj. L. Clapp, and J. M. Grant.

On motion, N. K. Whitney, Presiding Bishop of the whole church, was unanimously sustained. On motion, Elder Orson Hyde was unanimously sustained Presiding Elder of the Church East of the Rocky Mountains.

On motion, the High Council of Potawatamie county, was unanimously sustained consisting of James Allred, President, Ira Oviatt, Wm. W. Lane, George Coulson, Jonathan Browning, Jacob B. George, Wm. Lyman, Stoddard, Jacob B. George, Henry W. Miller, Noah S. Bulkeley, Jerome M. Benson.

On motion, W. W. Lane, was sustained as head bishop of Potawatamie County, and Jacob G. Byler and Lorenzo Johnson his Councillors.

On motion, Wm. Draper, Sen., as Patriarch of the Church in Potawatamie county.

On motion, Lyman Stoddard, was unanimously sustained President pro tem, of the High Priests' Quorum.

The President then remarked that he only thought those to be true Saints who were willing to be used at all times for the welfare of the Church, for such were only the true Saints.

The cases of the Niebanabna and Silver Creek brethren were explained by Lyman Stoddard.

After which a vote was taken respecting the acts of the High Council in Cutting out the following persons, which was unanimously sustained. Calvin Beebe, Jacob Myers, Michael Jacobs, Reuben P. Hartwell, He-manuel, Lewis S. Dalrymple, Jehiel Hildreth, Dana Jacobs.

The case of Jabez Darpho, who had been cut out from the Church in Carterville branch, was then presented by Elder James Snow, President of that branch, and unanimously approved of.

The case of Erastus J. Derby, who had been cut out from the Church by Wm. W. Lane, the presiding Bishop of the Church at Kanabville, was presented, and the act of the Bishop was unanimously approved of.

On motion, Lyman Stoddard, was unanimously sustained as messenger of the High Council or traveling Elder in this country.

On motion, Joseph S. Clark, was unanimously sustained as President of the Elders' Quorum.

On motion, James Powell, was sustained as President of the Priests' Quorum.

On motion, the acts and course pursued by the Frontier Guardian, was unanimously approved of.

Elder Geo. Coulson spoke upon the subject of Election and Reprobation. Men now choose to say they will follow the church no longer, let them have their choice. There are men like Strang who are angels, sent to gather out all who offend—let them go and wander from our world without end. Here then is their liberty. Here then is the only true liberty. Twice a year you have a chance of clearing your officers, and you now have the time to seal the choice of their own desires upon their own head. I say—give them their choice.

The meeting was then adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON.

Met agreeable to adjournment. Opened by prayer by Elder Stoddard.

Elder Geo. Coulson spoke upon the difference of situation of the Saints now and our years ago, of his mission through the county to gather teams to send for our helpless brethren on the Mississippi; his facilities for knowing the situation of the Saints here; the hardships of the Mormon Battalion; the harrassing report of the rejection of government officers by the Battalion, and consequently the expulsion of the Saints from Iowa. The entire dependence of all men upon his fellows. He also spoke of the revelation given by some one that winter that the Lord would join in the hearts of our enemies from time to time. The extreme preservation of the Saints through that winter was a miracle, to this conclusion we are forced to say that it is equal to Israel's time.

When Strang opened the fields teemed with food for man and beast. He then adverted to the reports from Salt Lake, the prosperity of the new infant colony, the fulfillment of that prophecy. The territorial Government given; the disposition to have some voice in the organization. Does this prove that we are rejected? I say, verily, no. He explained the liberty of voting twice a year for all your officers. Does this show tyrannical power in Brigham or any other officer? Is it so to-day or any other election you have a right to put him or them out of office.

The female class is a part of any community, and she is acknowledged to be the depository of the true virtue. Let her be educated, and a nation prospers. Does the woman vote in this nation? No, but the men they do. Have the females ever rebelled? I say never; but in the kingdom of God, a woman may vote, and her voice is as good as mine in governing; and I am thankful for it. He spoke of the force and power of an uplifted hand against a man, when put by the power of virtue, the priesthood, and the Union. I tell you when this people raise their hands against a nation, it is bound to have effect, for heaven will acknowledge it.

The day is too far spent to do all our work, but we want to be raised early in the morning.

Suppose a child wishing to accomplish a piece of work, he asked his father to call him early—the father does so; does not the child feel satisfied? yes! he goes on with joy, so with us. When the founder of this kingdom comes again, he will come with the power of the resurrection. We must be called in turn according to our routine. He then followed the track of the battalion in their journey of suffering. I say we are not rejected. I will give you another key—when you see a man sinned, his power reposed by this people withdrawing from them, know then God has not forsaken us. He spoke upon the full and complete power bequeathed by the Prophet Joseph. Contrast your situation now with that of four years ago and I am sure it ought to call forth our highest gratitude. In the broad sun-light of God all the people live, and in that light the man of authority loves to meet God's people face to face, the false one digs under the wall and creeps slyly in the corner. Did Strang or Rigdon ever come to such a test. The true apostle loves to meet in that place; the false one never seeks such places, no more than the ungodly can look Jesus Christ in the face. He was truly glad to see the unanimity that prevailed. I say that the Elder shall come and bless you with apostolic power crowned with the blessings of the valley Saints.

The Prest. corroborated the remarks, and introduced Br Killian, who said, I have done a work that probably no other man could have done, and I am respecting his faith in the gospel and authorities of the church in general; he said he never faltered in this work, and generally done what he was told to do. He spoke upon the stability of his mind amid the shocks of time, mobs, &c. I am glad to see you. I have seen the fulfillment of Joseph's prophecy, when he told them, that "when you begin to mob it will never end," and it has not, nor will not. I do rejoice, and I am glad to-day I stand. I have waded up to my knees in trouble, starved five days, waded through mud up to my arm-pits; &c. I have done all this for the Kingdom of God, and more than I can tell.

Br. Cooley, who was dis-fellowshipped in the forenoon, desired to speak, whether restored or not, and bore testimony to the truth of the kingdom of God. He then confessed his error, and promised to make the proper restitution. The morning motion to dis-fellowship was rescinded.

On motion, the Conference adjourned until after the return of Elder Hyde.

Boston, Oct. 2d.

Great excitement prevails in various parts of the State in consequence of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the rumored presence of slave catchers, at Worcester and Springfield, both of which places are said to contain large numbers of runaways. At Springfield, last night, a meeting of blacks and whites was held; inflammatory speeches were made against the law, and a determination expressed that not a single fugitive slave should be taken out of Springfield, law or no law. The fugitives were earnestly recommended to arm themselves. Hard and bloody work is expected there if any attempt should be made to arrest them.

New York, Oct. 2—7 P. M.

The meeting last night of blacks and whites at Zion Church, was addressed by speakers of both colors. They unanimously denounced the fugitive slave law, and expressed their determination to oppose it at the point of the Bowie knives and with revolvers. One speaker likened Daniel Webster to a negro who was in danger, and sworn to as a fugitive slave, when he came home and was taken to a Southern State. The death of Hamlet's wife was announced and a collection taken up to bury her. The speaker advocated the supremacy of the law—he went in for secret slaves, and not preventing arrests with blood. Charles Rhey announced that the balance of money to purchase Hamlet had been collected, and he would be returned to his wife. The death of his wife contradicted. The meeting adjourned at midnight.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.

Gen. Pacz and suit arrived this P. M. A large number of persons assembled at Walnut street wharf to witness his landing. He rode from the wharf to the State House in a brouche, drawn by four horses, in charge of a committee of citizens, and escorted by the Washington and Philadelphia companies, as guard of honor. At Independence Hall the General was received by the municipal authorities and welcomed by Mayor Jones. He returned his thanks for the honor of being a guest of the people of Philadelphia. After exchanging civilities with the citizens, the distinguished guest proceeded to his lodgings at the Washington House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Hon. T. Butler King, of Georgia, has been appointed Collector at San Francisco, California, in place of I. R. Davis, of Penn., who declined the appointment.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SALT LAKE EMIGRANTS, Needham & Ferguson, OF THE DESERET HOUSE.

Have just received per steamer, a large, and well selected stock of Goods, purchased expressly for this market, and at a rate that will be satisfactory to all.

The following are a few of the leading articles in our store, SUGAR, light and dry, for emigrants. COFFEE, T. B. in small quarter boxes. GROCERIES, heavy stock. RICE, HARD BREAD. WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, first quality. DRIED BEEF, FLOUR, best brand. DRY GOODS, an extensive stock. STOVES, Premium. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Emigrants give us a call, and we will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Remember the **DESERET HOUSE** Where it is No Trouble to Show Goods. N. B. A liberal reduction will be made to whole-sale buyers, and those buying their outfit for Salt Lake, Kanabville, May 31, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE. DUSTIN AMY, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer. Kanabville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kinds of the sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the **BIG COFFEE POT. DUSTIN AMY.**

Kanabville, July 10, 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS AT C. VOORHIS'

PRINTS, GINGHAMS AND LAWNS—a splendid assortment, at C. VOORHIS'. SUMMER GOODS, COTTONADES, PLAIDS & CHECKS—for sale low, at C. VOORHIS'. YELLOW, RED AND WHITE FLANNELS—for sale, by July 24, C. VOORHIS'. SILKS, PLAIDS, ALPACCAS & LUSTRES—for sale, by July 24, C. VOORHIS'. BONNETS—LEGHORN AND STRAW, fashionable styles, at July 24, VOORHIS'. HATS—GOOD ASSORTMENT LEGHORN, CONGRESS, ROSSUTH and other styles—for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. LADIES SHOES—Best assortment ever brought to this market for sale, at VOORHIS'. COFFEE AND SUGAR—new lot just opened and for sale, at July 24, VOORHIS'. ALARATUS—a prime article for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. TEAS—Good teas for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. SOAP AND STARCH—for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. CANDLES—SPERM, STAR, ADAMANTINE AND TALLOW—at VOORHIS'. COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at July 24, VOORHIS'. GLASSES—Sugar House Orleans and Gold on Syrup, at July 24, VOORHIS'. MEDICINES—Greenburg's, for sale at July 24, VOORHIS'. PICKLES, PEPPER SAUCE AND CATSUP—for sale low by July 24, VOORHIS'. OLIVE OIL—put up for table use, for sale low by July 24, VOORHIS'. LOOKING GLASSES—a large assortment, for sale by July 24, VOORHIS'. W. H. COOCH. JOHN COOCH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO. Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS.

Kanabville, Iowa. Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise entrusted to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges, at the rate of one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited. Kanabville, Sept. 18th, 1850

NEW STORE JUST OPENED ON KEG CREEK, Near Keg Creek Mills, BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Let me be invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety, also gingham ribbons, fringes, laces, shawl gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line. Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality. J. W. COOLIDGE. N. B. Goods or cash paid for all kinds of Grain. Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

Selling Off AT THE BLUFF STORE.

To make room for NEW GOODS and other alterations we offer great inducements to present purchasers, viz: Domestic—At 9 and 10 cents per yard. Calicoes—At 10 and 12 1/2 cents per yard. Iron—At from 5 cents per pound. Hardware, Paints, Oils, Drugs, and other Dye-stuffs. We have reduced 10 to 15 per cent. Groceries, Liquors, Hosiery, Ticks, and other Dry Goods, also Greatly Reduced. And we offer on all purchases above 10 dollars FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT. GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH. BROWN & MILLER. Kanabville, Oct. 2d 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanabville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of Fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Green streets.

WILLIAM PARISH N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on lot delivered at Kanabville. Kanabville, July 24, 1850.—Sm

DESERET HOTEL BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community.

The proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table will be supplied with the best the town affords. As this point is to be the future route of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge. WILLIAM MILGATE. A few boarders can be accommodated low. Kanabville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WOOL FOR SALE. IN large or small quantities by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON

THE BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of SUMMER AND FALL GOODS. BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades. JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic. TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens. GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric. ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair a store. MERINOS—French and English Goods. HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Kough and Reay. BONNETS—Leghorn, straw, muslin and fancy. MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas. GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid. BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters. LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco. HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety. IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles. FANCY GOODS—Viz: Ribbons, bands, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braids; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins. CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards. VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges. THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes. BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificial and ribbons GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, pipe, barley, crackers, soap and candles. BROWN & MILLER. N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection. BROWN & MILLER. Kanabville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri, T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Quensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants. Our stock consists in part of 500 lbs coffee; 300 lbs salt; 12000 lbs assorted iron. 1790 yds and d prints; 1000 lbs castings; 1270 yds satinets & mus; 45 lbs whiskey; 1300 yds boots and shoes and any quantity of Paints, Oils, DYE STUFFS, Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass, Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call. T. E. TOOTLE & CO. Linden, April 3, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER, Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanabville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having secured a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. Glass set to order. Kanabville, July 24, 1850.—Sm

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanabville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge. N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms. Kanabville, July 10, 1850.

Kanabville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail **GROCERY STORE,** 152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St. St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS INforms his St. Louis and Kanabville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates. Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanabville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants. St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850.—Sm

GROCERIES, GROCERIES. Cheap for Cash at HENRY KEBBELL'S Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store. North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices. St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FLOUR—Extra superior, on consignment, for sale low by W. H. GOOCH & BRO. SUGAR—Prime N. O., on consignment, for sale low by GOOCH & BRO. BROOMS—Warranted, (Carpenters celebrated) on consignment, for sale low by GOOCH & BRO. STORAGE—Merchandise and produce stored on a moderate terms at GOOCH & BRO'S. CLOTHES—just opened and for sale low by VOORHIS.

LOOK HERE!! LOOK HERE!! The Cheapest Goods in Potawatamie, is at Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general assortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco, liquors, &c. We would say to the people look to your own interest. Call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well assured that the quality and price of our goods will induce all to purchase that examine for themselves. W. W. RILEY. Bethlehem, August 7, 1850.—\$1.

D. BALLO, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC. THe subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point. He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands. He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

All orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the next reasonable terms. D. BALLO. Kanabville, June 26, 1850.—Sm

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

Another chance for the Gold Hunter Great Cash and Produce Depot. MIDDLETON & RILEY, St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern States the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as Ladies dress goods and fancy silks of every variety and latest style. Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Boots and caps, of every description. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks. Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms. St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri. E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned. As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact. He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation. The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates. Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street. E. H. HAYCRAFT. St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARTER, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent watch and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thin gold pens and pencils; bows, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; corn beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—ly

BEDFORD & CRAIGS. (Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue to keep on hand, and sell at Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, etc., receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION," On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We wish our humble and friendly services to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly. W. H. BEDFORD. O. H. P. CRAIG. A. C. CRAIG. St. Joseph, July 24, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; mattings; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye-stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will prove on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR, Warranted to keep in any climate. All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves. PERRY & YOUNG. St. Joseph, Mo

POETRY.

Give me the Hand.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the hand that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me the hand that I may believe in.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman;
Hard is the hand of the rough sturdy yeoman;
Soft palm or hard hand it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has burned not another;
Give me the hand that has never forewarned it;
Give me the hand that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair, blue-veined maiden;
Ugly the hand of the workman or laden;
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever!

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty;
Give me the grasp that is unshaken by party;
Give me the grasp that is true as a brother;
Give me the grasp that is true as a brother;
Give me the grasp that is true as a brother;
Give me the grasp that is true as a brother;
Give me the grasp that is true as a brother;
Give me the grasp that is true as a brother;

Death.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

"Death is a road our dearest friends have gone;
They, with such leaders, fear to say, 'Lead on!'
But men in battle, led too soon to be tried;
But men in battle, led too soon to be tried;
Mother's love passed it; fathers; children; men;
Whose like we look not to behold again;
Women, that smiled away their loving breath—
Soft is the traveling on the road to Death!
But guilt hath passed it? Men not fit to die?
Oh, hush—for He that made us all, is by
Human were all; all men; all born of mothers;
All our own selves in the world's shape of others;
Our used, and oh! be sure, not to be used by others."

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

The Magic Raven.

BY CHARLIE.

Between Montreal and Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, is a point known as Rockwing. It is situated on the Canada side of the river, and derives its name from the peculiar form of a ledge of rocks in the neighborhood.

During the last war between United States and Great Britain, Captain McCoy became so unpopular among the royalists, that he resigned his commission in the army, and retired from military service. In the vicinity of Rockwing, he erected a large and commodious dwelling, known as Rockwing hall. The following year he moved his little family, (consisting of his wife and only daughter of twelve years,) to this new home. Having been accustomed to the bustle and excitement of military life, the captain had imagined that the retirement of Rockwing would be somewhat irksome; but he was much gratified to experience, that the society of his amiable wife and interesting daughter, afforded him more real pleasure, than the tumultuous din of marching troops, or the bloody carnage of the battle field.

The long winter days were chiefly spent in doors, sometimes whiling away the sluggish hours in innocent recreation, but more frequently in gleaming useful information, from the captain's well selected library.

Several years passed away in uninterrupted tranquility, nothing of importance occurring at Rockwing, till the fall of '19, when Ellen was sent to a boarding school in the neighborhood of Quebec. The following winter was spent less agreeably by the McCoy's, than any that had passed since their residence at the Hall. The sadness occasioned by the absence of Ellen, was visible in the countenance of every one. The leader and life of their amusements was gone; that voice which had given so much animation and hilarity to their conversation was heard no more. Each one looked forward with eager anticipation to the return of spring when Ellen was expected to complete her studies and join her friends at home.

Each succeeding mail brought intelligence from Ellen, and the Captain was pleased to learn that she spent her time much more agreeably than she at first anticipated. She made rapid proficiency in her several studies, and before the expiration of the first term she excelled many of those, who at the commencement of the school were her superiors. She spared no pains in collecting choice bits of knowledge, and a mind well stored with useful intelligence was the reward of her untiring exertion.

A few days before Ellen was expected home the Captain received the following letter:

"DEAR FATHER—Next Wednesday the present term expires, and I shall be at home as soon as Sunday evening following, you need not send for me, for Mr. Allender our assistant teacher has kindly volunteered his services to take me home. He will remain at the hall during the vacation. You will all be much pleased with him, for a more amiable young man than Mr. Allender I have never been acquainted with. I am nearly crazy with the idea of seeing you again so soon, till then believe me to be,
"Your dutiful daughter,
ELLEN."

The captain hardly knew what to think of Ellen's letter which seemed to have been written in a hurried and agitated hand. He feared that her intimacy, with Mr. Allender, might amount to love. Not that he considered love a crime by any means, but said he to his wife after reading the letter the second time, "If Ellen has been so presumptuous as to bestow her affections on a man unworthy the daughter of Captain McCoy, I shall never forgive myself for permitting her to go out of my sight." Flattering himself that such was not the case he patiently awaited their arrival.

Sunday evening came, and with it came Ellen and Mr. Allender. Ellen was received by her fond parents with every demonstration of joy, and Mr. Allender was cordially welcomed to the hospitality of Rockwing hall.

The following day as they rose from the supper table, the Captain desired Ellen to accompany him to his room. She followed him to the library, little aware what the subject of their conversation would be.

As soon as they were seated in the libra-

ry, the Captain signified to Ellen that he wished to know the extent of the intimacy that seemed to exist between her and Mr. Allender.

From the conversation that lasted several hours the Captain ascertained that Ellen was engaged to Mr. Allender, and the object of his visit to Rockwing was to gain the consent of her parents to their immediate union. She gave her father an interesting account of her introduction to, and consequent acquaintance with her lover, and when he questioned her in relation to his pecuniary matters she plainly told him without the least dissimulation that he was the son of an indigent mechanic, and his education was his only property.

Whilst Ellen was extolling the virtues of Mr. Allender, with all the ardor of first love, the Captain thanked heaven that her lover was a man of so much worth; but this last information he received with infinite regret, when he learned that he was an obscure school teacher, depending upon his occupation as a pedagogue for a maintenance, he at once denounced the idea of their union. No matter how much he might respect Mr. Allender as a gentleman, he could not for a moment entertain the idea of permitting Ellen to marry a man so much beneath his circumstances.

Ellen in her enthusiasm had imagined that being poor was no objection to Mr. Allender; she considered that "true merit" was "real worth" though cherished in obscurity. You can only imagine the surprise with which she listened to her father's objection. She felt at his feet and entreated him to recall his cruel resolution, declaring in accents of despair that she could not exist separated from her lover. Her father raised her to her feet and endeavored to soothe her agitated feelings, but his determination was unshaken and his injunction peremptory.

Ellen lost no time in communicating to her lover the result of this unhappy interview with her father. He received this intelligence with such composure as he could summon under the circumstances. He told Ellen that the barrier was not insurmountable and he was yet determined to render himself worthy of her hand. Several plans for arriving at distinction suggested themselves to his excited mind. The army, the sea, the bar, the pulpit, and the press, each in turn occurred to his imagination. At last the idea of visiting the diamond washings of Brazil received the sanction of his own feelings, and the hesitating assent of Ellen. He made preparations for immediate departure and in six days was sailing through the gulf of St. Lawrence on board a vessel bound for the South American coast. The vessel touched at Havana, on the island of Cuba, at which place they remained several days. During this stay at Havana, Mr. Allender was joined by several enterprising young men bound on the same expedition. From Havana they had a quick and pleasant passage to the coast of Brazil, where they arrived early in July. The weather was exceedingly hot, and crossing the plains exposed to the scorching rays of a tropical sun, was an undertaking of no little moment to persons bred in a northern climate; yet Mr. Allender feared no hardships, he was willing to suffer every privation for the sake of Ellen.

The little company organized, and our hero was unanimously elected Captain to lead them through the wilderness before them. They pursued their journey into the interior, over the immense savannas which characterize this portion of South America; nothing of consequence occurring to impede their progress till they arrived on the banks of a small branch of the Amazon. Here they encamped for the night, wholly unconscious of their impending fate.

The following morning they arose as usual and prepared to prosecute their journey. It was a beautiful morning—the sun was just peering above the horizon. It is a prairie country and sunrise here is not unlike a sunrise at sea. It was a beautiful prospect, and all were animated by the interesting scene. An hour passed, and the scene is changed, a heavy murky cloud hangs over the little valley, which augmenting, soon hides the entire sky. An unusual darkness broods around—an awful boding silence reigns—the air is perfectly suffocating, and it is with extreme difficulty that this devoted group can retain their breath. Not a breath of air is stirring. It seems as though the winds had conspired and refused to blow a wholesome breeze. The clouds of death loomed around this little company. Several are seized with an "infant weakness," and fall "dead struck" to the ground, their lips, "pale quivering," and their bodies writhing with "deep racking pains," denoted by the most appalling groans. Our hero looks on this sickening scene alone uninfected, and for a moment witnesses the ghastly forms and beamless eyes of his fallen companions. A moment more, and the "plague spot" appears on his own body, and he too falls among his dying comrades. One or two terrific shrieks are heard and all is still as the grave. The angel of death flaps his "raven wings" over this valley of desolation.

An other hour passes and the scene is again changed. The sun re-appears in his glory and sheds his glistening rays over the dead of the prostrate group which has fallen victims to a local pestilential disease, unblest, untended and unmourned. An old man with long flowing beard and uncovered head approaches the spot and in silence views the scene. He comes near the spot where Mr. Allender lay, and takes his cold hand within his own, and retained it till warmth returned. The vital spark had not taken its flight and he soon opened his eyes and rose to his feet—senses were restored and he gazed in the face of the aged stranger with silent astonishment. The old man observing a look of inquiry thus addressed him: "Young man, I am god of this valley, and control the destinies of those that pass through my domains. You must go no farther on this perilous journey. Ellen has been deceived by forged letters and made to believe that you died at Havana. A fiend in human shape, that sailed with you from Quebec to Havana, and learned from you a portion of your history, and the object of this journey

is carrying out this iniquitous plan. He declares that he himself saw you die, and was commissioned by you to carry your dying blessing to Ellen. By his insidious smiles and seducing conversation, he has succeeded in ingratiating himself into the favor and confidence of both Ellen and the Captain. He has secured the promise of Ellen's hand. The nuptial day is already appointed and there is no time to waste if you would arrest him in his vile proceedings and rescue your Ellen from his foul embrace." Mr. Allender smote his breast in silence and the old man continued. "I can be of vast service to you, if your will follow my instructions. A magic raven holds the destiny of this wicked man. It frequently hovers about this valley, and if you can by any means destroy it, you will have him in your power. This cannot be done by ordinary means, but I will direct you how to get possession of a magic rod, or blow of which will produce instant death to the raven."

"Precisely at twelve o'clock to-night you must follow this stream till it reaches the place where either bluff approaches near its banks. Here you will discover two well beaten paths crossing each other at right angles. At this crossing you must form a ring by making a shallow furrow in the earth. Within this circle you must seat yourself and count this money, (handing him a bag of specie,) which I give you to use as your wisdom may suggest. If you count the money correctly without ceasing, you will obtain the magic rod, and then you need have no fears of a failure in destroying the Magic Raven. Remember you must be perfectly silent. One word, and all is lost." Then the old man closed speaking, relinquished the hand of Mr. Allender, and immediately disappeared.

Midnight came and our hero sought the place described by the old man, formed the circle as he was instructed and commenced counting the money. At this moment a flame of fire issued from the high bluff that overhangs the spot and throwing its glare over the circle revealed to his astonished vision, a scene of horror. The ring he had just formed was covered by a row of human skulls, with flames of fire issuing from their eyes and mouths. He sprang to his feet and with great difficulty withheld a cry of horror, but realizing that all hopes of success, depended on his silence he resumed his unpleasant task.

The hoarse croaking of a raven fluttering above his head next attracted his attention. The bird rapidly descended and dealt several vigorous strokes with his wings on the head of Mr. Allender, then rose again uttering a shrill scream and disappeared in the darkness.

A terrific yell from the summit of the bluff again started our hero to his feet, wondering what new horrors could be added to those already witnessed. An Indian mounted on a huge buffalo came thundering down the declivity. As they approach the circle of skulls the Indian cried out in a voice of thunder. "What means this intrusion? Who is so presumptuous as to obstruct my mighty tour? Let him instantly remove or by the gods, I will dash him in pieces." Mr. Allender heeded not these threats, but continued counting the money with increased haste. The Indian continued to yell with rage. The buffalo pawed the ground with fury, made a tremendous leap in the air, as if he would go quite over the circle. When he struck the ground the earth opened, and both Indian and buffalo was swallowed up in the chasm. The earth closed over these last intruders, the skulls dispersed, our hero finished his task, and received the magic rod from an unseen hand.

After a long and lonesome journey, Mr. Allender reached the neighborhood of Rockwing. As he came near the hall he learned from persons coming out that there had been a wedding that evening at Captain McCoy's. He made no enquiry but entered the hall disguised as a beggar and asked for alms. The hospitable Captain gave the poor beggar a seat by the blazing hearth and ordered the servant to bring him something to eat. The company had dispersed. The newly married pair were seated side by side opposite the place occupied by the beggar. Soon after he entered the room they rose from their seat and moved towards the door of the room that contained the nuptial bed. At this moment the magic raven appeared at the feet of the astonished bridegroom uttering hideous cries and violently beating the floor with his wings. Mr. Allender saw that this was his time to strike, and with one blow of the magic rod he struck the bird to the floor where it instantly expired. At the same moment the bridegroom relinquished the hand of Ellen and fell to the floor exclaiming: "Oh! the raven! I am betrayed! I am punished for my perfidy! Oh, Allender, I die."

Ellen swooned and fell senseless across the dead body of her husband. Mr. Allender threw off his disguise, and his interesting story was soon told.

He now resides at Rockwing in a magnificent mansion built with the money that he received from the "god of the valley." Ellen often speaks of her escape from ruin, and Mr. Allender amuses his little children by relating the story of the magic raven.

A Description of Love.

Love is like the devil—because it torments.

Like heaven—because it wraps the soul in bliss.

Like salt—because it relishes.

Like pepper—because it often sets one on fire.

Like sugar—because it is sweet.

Like rope—because it is often the death of a man.

Like a prison—because it often makes a man miserable.

Like wine—because it makes us happy.

Like a man—because he is here to-day and gone to-morrow.

Like a woman—because there is no getting rid of her.

Like a ship—because it guides one to a wished-for port.

Like a will o'-the-whisp—because it often leads one into a bog.

Who from motives of love hides love, loves ineffably and eternally.

Treatise upon Mythology and Classical History.

Jupiter was the father of the Gods, and quite a number of men. In infancy he ran great risks of being devoured by his paternal progenitor—a man of "saturnine" disposition, and very fond of children in the shell, having derived the taste from his brother, a tight 'un.

In his love affairs, Jupiter evinced much mother wit, and a disposition for change. He proved his knowledge of sex by dropping down in Diana's lap in a shower of gold, thereby teaching the sex how to gild over their peccadillos, and mankind the surest key to a woman's heart.

He satyrized Antiope, and turned himself into a swan to follow Leda. [In our times, men make geese of themselves in following their leaders.] He was probably the first Irishman, as he made a bull in his pursuit of Europa. The only true flame, however, that he ever had, was Semele, who burnt up in his presence—the first case of spontaneous combustion upon record.

Mercury was messenger of the Gods, and being well provided with wings, was "fly" upon all sorts of mischief; sailing in the upper air, he seemed a blue mass.

Vulcan was the first forger. His operations were principally confined to hard currency, bonds, shares, patent thunder, &c. Having set a net for the purpose, it closed with spring, and caught Mars and Mrs. Venus.

For this feat, he received one of Jupiter's "apostrophes," who settled all arrears by kicking him a rear. Falling upon the earth, he landed from his Olympic flight in a limping condition.

Venus, afterwards Mrs. Vulcan, was born in an oyster-bed, and a clamorous disposition is thus accounted for.

She wore a wonderful zone about her waist, which, by all accounts, must have been a torrid-one.

Cupid, son of Venus, handled bows and belies in a shocking manner.

Mars, God of War, so called because he mares the face Nature and the bodies of mankind.

Bellona, his wife, the inventress of a certain celebrated kind of sausage.

Aurora, the Goddess of the Morning, and quite a roarer in her way.

Orpheus, a son of Apollo, who went to hell after Eurydice, not the first or the last man who has done the same for a woman.

The infernal regions seem to have been the first Orphan Asylum.

Io, daughter of Inachus, changed by Jupiter into a cow, in order to enable her to escape the pursuit of Juno, who was after her with a sharp stick.

This, by some, is considered a metaphor, [not something they have met afore, but an allegory] typical of the fact that all men who have to plead guilty to "love"—are so easily cowed.

Cyclopes, young ladies, who being very seasick indeed, were changed into islands by Neptune, out of pure compassion.

Let-en, a young lady who did behave pretty by any means; in fact, it seems as if the d— was in her—hence her name.

Hippodite, Queen of the Amazons, who made Hercules a very handsome present—Such was her urbanity, that she obtained the name of Hippolite.

Dei-dam-ia, Daughter of Lyncædes, and probably the origin of Richard the Third's well known speech, "Down, down to hell and say I sent thee thither."

Deu-dion, Duke of Tessaly, and lionized for having peopled the world after the deluge.

Hier-on-y-mus, A King of Sicily; and not the American Champion of the ring in a row.—[N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

Truths and Trifles.

Age without cheerfulness is a Lapland without a sun.

None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

Riches are but ciphers—it is the mind that makes the sum.

Rogues in rags are kept in countenance by rogues in ruffles.

Plain dealing is a jewel, but those who wear it are out of fashion.

Be calm and steady; nothing will grow under a moving harrow.

Don't rob yourself, said the farmer, when the lawyer called him hard names.

Things that I Like to See.

I like to see young women peep through the windows or the cracks of half opened doors to catch a glimpse of the young men, and when they come in their presence appear over modest—it is so admirable.

I like to see plenty of churches, yet having no ministers to preach in them—it looks so much like a wise disposition of charity's funds.

I like to see a parcel of young men stand before a church door, at the close of service, and stare every female in the face as she passes out—it looks so much like good breeding.

I like to see a woman out in the morning scraping up chips to build a fire, while her husband lies in bed—it shows she thinks more of him than he does of her.

I like to see a merchant and mechanic keep their shop door and windows closed until the sun is an hour high—it shows they are independent, and ask no favors of their customers.

I like to see young ladies walking the streets on Sundays in their silks, with holes in their stockings—it shows they are more attentive to things above than below.

I like to see men crowding around the grocery on Monday morning before sunrise—it shows their anxiety to get at their week's employment in good season.

An editor in Illinois gives notice there will be no paper this week, as his wife is using the scissors to half sole his cassimères with.

That is a pretty thought of one of our poets:

"Woman is the heart of the family,
If man is the head."

When the heart is right, the head seldom goes astray.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Trimmings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Jaws, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

Also, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cantries, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

Also, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do, Stationery, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Bridles, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

Also, A full and general assortment of Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Brushes, Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Casks, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

Also, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thomsonian and Eclectic medicines, warranted to cure, and every article in the medicine line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Crockery and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour and a variety of Family Goods, and a thousand articles too numerous to mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms. Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

ECCE! HOC AGE.

TRIAL GOES BEYOND REPORT.

Legal Documents. JAMES SLOAN, District Clerk, who has practiced for twenty years in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, will attend to the drawing of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and all other documents or business requisite. Can take the acknowledgments and complete them, and all shall be done with ability care and despatch.

Office in the MUSIC HALL, adjoining the Printing office. Kanesville, March 6, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE.

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

JAMES ROWLAND, Proprietor. MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses, and to do any other business that may be required.

The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, any persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house. Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER, HAS his Mail Stage Coach, in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, p.m. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday at 6 o'clock, a.m. passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, p.m. N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER. SAMUEL FERRIN, Agents. HENRY SANFORD, Agents. Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

GOODS SELLING AT COST.

THIS firm of J. A. Kelting & Co., are making different arrangements in business, and will sell their entire stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Variety Goods, Groceries, &c., at prime cost. The goods we shall sell. We have but one price. That will be sufficiently low to satisfy any one. Our object is to sell. One of the firm will commence business in another house as soon as the first of September next.

J. A. KELTING & CO. Kanesville, August 5, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY, St. Joseph, Missouri, IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rest I charge for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the invincible cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing. A. SORLEY. St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850—1y.

WINTER BOOTS.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office, 200 Pair superior Winter Boots. Made of the best material and Workmanship. Which he offers at the lowest market price. He solicits an examination of the Boots, believing they are the best article ever offered in this market. Call and examine for yourselves. GEO. W. ARMSTRONG. Kanesville, Sept. 16, 1850.

GEO. E. ELLIOTT,

South-East corner of Main and Jule Street, OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL, St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Irving, Art Tights, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices. St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GLASSWARE—just opened and for sale low by VOORHIS [July 24]

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS

OFFICE, McGEFFRY'S 14, 21, 24

4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;

Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;

Brown's Grammar;

Owens' Geography and Atlas;

Note, Copy and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;

Steel pens of various kinds;

Pen holders;

Slates;

Slate and lead pencils;

Ink in large and small bottles;

Wafers and sealing wax;

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 21.

BY ORSON HYDE.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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One copy, six months, " " 1 00
Single number, " " 10 cents while semi-monthly

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A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, so that no copy may be printed of the paper in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between the place and St. Joseph, Mo.

J. T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

S. HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.

JOHN M. BURNESIDE, Traveling Agent.

MR. HENRY SANFORD, London, Mo.

MR. EASTON KERRY, Savannah, Mo.

MR. VERNON H. BAKER, St. Joseph, Mo.

MATTHEW JONES, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.

DR. F. MERRILL, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. JOHN BOWEN, Montrose, Iowa.

MICHAEL MCKENZIE, Quincy, Mo.

EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.

NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.

E. M. GREENE, traveling agent in the Middle States.

Address of Willard Richards, Secretary of State.

To the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of Deseret, delivered in the Library, at Great Salt Lake City, in presence of His Excellency, Governor Young, April 17th, 1850.

Intelligence is the great governing and controlling principle of the Universe. If God were not in possession of more light, knowledge and intelligence, than the Devil, he could not maintain his government or dominions; and they would be liable to be overthrown every time that evil should lift itself up against good. If man were not possessed of more intelligence than brutes, he could not govern them; for brutes are possessed of the greater physical force. Does the animal creation, reason, and converse? It does. It is often asserted that man is possessed of reason; and because he can reason and brutes cannot, he is the superior. The daily and general observation of men proves this principle false; brutes reason, and some of them reason better than some men. Their language is as intelligible to others of the same species, as man's is to his fellows; and if the horse does not understand the language of the cow, or the wolf the deer; or any species of animal should not understand the language of another species, it is no wonder, so long as men of one nation, or language, or dialect, do not understand the language of another nation, language or dialect.

Before sin entered into the world, the serpent, the most degraded of all the beasts of the field, spoke the language of man, was understood by him, and conversed with him; and will any one dare to assert that other animals, and those of a more exalted nature, could not talk as well as the serpent? If so, let him prove his assertion. Birds as well as brutes; talk—and distinctly too. Who, that has listened to the horrid oaths of the time crow and the parrot, repeated distinctly from the lips of their prison keepers, or warriors, will dare say that those birds can never be taught to pray, if man shall become enlightened and pious enough to teach them; as readily as they are now taught to swear?

As well might the college graduate assert that the Malay and Circassian could not talk and had no language, because the ignorant sojourner could not understand them; as for the crow, the parrot, the serpent, or man, to say that other brutes, birds, or even the fishes could not talk, because their language is unintelligible to the ignorant ass.

It may be objected to the general principle, that the cases mentioned, and others that might be mentioned, are exceptions to a general rule. The fact is admitted, and what does it prove? If one truth exists in the circle of our acquaintance, another of like kind may exist, of which we are unacquainted; and when our minds shall have become enlightened by the knowledge of the second truth, we may then be as well prepared to discover two more truths, making four, as we were the second by the first; and so on to endless progression.

How much more wonderful would it be for man, eventually to ascertain that all animals and birds, fishes and insects, had as perfect a language and speech as the serpent had, and the parrot has; than to find all the confused languages and dialects of earth, dispensed with, for a pure language, and all men speaking one tongue; but whether it will be so or not, to us, it matters not; our present design is to keep this truth in view—that intelligence is possessed by all things that have life, to a greater or less extent according to their capacities; and that when ever instinct is applied to brutes, more than man, a false-term is substituted for reason, and truth is varnished with something false; called science; and any man, who denies

these truths and understands language, must deny his own daily observation, or acknowledge that he has been idle and taken no observation.

Correct observation is the surest kind of Revelation, and hence, the old proverb, "experience is the best schoolmaster;" and were man's observations sufficiently extensive, he would never need additional revelation; for he would be in possession of all the intelligence, his nature would capacitate him to make use of, and so long as the most learned lexicographers of the age shall deny reason to brutes, when every day experience proves the contrary;—and their Lexicons, shall be the ensign of knowledge to the great family of man; so long will men grope in darkness, if it be noon-day; and there will be folly and ignorance enough for wise men to look upon and shun; and the man that is truly wise, and observes the follies of others, and shuns them, may increase his wisdom just as well as though he had experienced the same he has observed in others, and saved himself many a hard thump, and lengthened his days an hundred fold.

This might prove a most valuable acquisition to those who have no religion, except such as they are afraid will die with them; who hope they have a hope, and hope they are in a hopeful way for the hope of salvation, but know not their true state of existence, as registered in the Heavens; or of their future prospects, whether above or beneath; or of the nature or locality thereof, and cannot say with the ancients, I know in whom I have believed; that my redeemer will stand in the latter-days upon the earth; and that I shall walk and talk with him, and see him for myself, for it is possible, that by the lengthening of their days, they might attain to this knowledge.

A man may spend a whole day in making observation of others, and not having wisdom enough to shun their follies, or copy their virtues, have to live to-morrow, and perhaps a week, to experience in himself, what he witnessed in others to-day; and what is applicable to a day, or week, is applicable to a whole life; and if men would learn from others experience, they would gather more knowledge in thirty years might be applied to the further advancement of their intelligence.

The true age of man, is the amount of intelligence acquired and labor performed, and not the number of years he has lived. Should man exist forever, learn nothing and do nothing, his life would be a vacuum; his reward would be according to his works; no location or space would be required for his future entertainment. That man, then, who does the most, in reality lives the longest, and will receive the greatest reward; and so far as men use their knowledge, the one who does the most, must consequently know the most, hence intelligence is the governing principle.

If the gods had not possessed intelligence to govern and direct their faith, they might have labored until the present time, to create a world, and the earth would have been no nearer its present form, than it was at its chaos, unless it had been by chance; and a poor chance too, for if they had not had the requisite knowledge, all the Gods of eternity might have labored until this time, without producing a spider's web, and that would be a poor chance to hang a world on.

As the Gods are governed and govern by intelligence; man, the image of his maker, should be governed by the same principle; and no matter from whence the intelligence is derived, whether from the heavens above, from the earth beneath, or from hell under the earth; the man who possesses the purest, and most extensive fountain of intelligence, must, and will, be the man to hold the pre-eminence, and preside over the destinies of his fellow beings on the earth; and should a combination of intelligences succeed in taking his life, the principle remains good, for the next most intelligent man will succeed him, just as one ray of light succeeds another. And why? because the principle is godlike, and eternal; it had no beginning, it will have no end.

Could I believe, for a moment, that there is a man on the earth, so far divested of good sense as to doubt this assertion, I would go further, and state for his benefit, that, if it be a principle at all; if intelligence is a principle, it is a correct principle, it is a governing principle, for no being ever did a thing he did not know how to do; and wherever principle exists it is true, for such a thing as false principle, never did, and never will exist; and why? Because principle is element, fundamental truth, which cannot be altered or changed, by time, place, circumstance, or operator; and let men or devils try as much as they please to change it, it is truth still, pure element, and all that fallible beings can do with it, towards varying its organic structure, is to pervert its application or use.

Is there such a thing as false element? My objector says, yes! Please tell me, sir, how much false element it would require to constitute a world like ours?—I wait in vain for a reply. Well then, please tell me how much false truth it would take to make one fundamental, true truth?—All creation is silent, and let creation remain silent, till these questions are answered, or the facts are acknowledged, for all creation, all worlds, and beings therein contained, are composed of element, even the Devils are composed of element, of principle, of eternal truth, and what makes them so miserable, is, that they have perverted their existence, and made a wrong use of it.

Every intelligent, come from God; was co-existence with him; was born with him if he ever was born; had a beginning with him, if he had a beginning; and if he had not, (and he certainly had no beginning,) intelligence had no beginning; and that

which had no beginning can have no end; and all intelligence, whether possessed by angels or men, devils or brutes, is as endless and unchangeable as the God of all the Gods; and all that finite mortals or immortals can do with it is to use it aright, or pervert its use. A thousand falsehoods would not make one truth; and a universe of lies would not constitute, one principle; and when men talk about false principles they talk foolishly; and so ignorant of principle that they do not understand the use of language; or, are wilfully blind, and want to make others as blind as themselves; let their neighbors should see beyond them, and over-reach them in their calculations, and every stickler to false principles, may take which horn of the dilemma he chooses; or one or the other of the three he must hang till he will give up his false principles.

With some men, art, science, intelligence, inherent. Many individuals, in this generation, have arisen, who, without instruction without education, would instantly answer mathematical questions presented, which would cost mathematicians days or weeks of hard labor, close investigation, and figures almost without number. Such inherent minds grasp at the solution of problems by intuition, and their intelligence therein is as natural to them, as their existence, and the solution is as easily given, as the swallow of a dish of mush and milk.

From whence has this intuition originate? From God. It is a portion of himself, a part of his own existence; it is intelligence, and a sufficient amount of intelligence in any being would make constitute, or form the spirit and body of a perfect God. Has God a body? All Gods have bodies, except the Christians God. Abraham's God had a body, and at the same table with him; Moses talked with him face to face; and Adam was formed in his perfect likeness. The Pagans so tenacious of the body of their God, that if he has not got a body, they will make him one; and hence the origin of Idol. When men began to forget the true God, and became Christians, falsely so called, at began to worship a God of their own vain imagination, without body, parts, or passions, the good sense of heathenism was ashamed, and began to make Gods with their own hands; so necessary was it, in their view that God should have a body, that without a body, they considered him no God and very justly too.

But, again, what is this intuition of some men which is a portion of Deity? It is revelation. It is the possession of knowledge in a godlike manner, without the aid of reason. The Gods do not reason concerning anything committed to their charge. They see as they are seen; they know as they are known; and behold the end from the beginning of any proposition. This to men, is revelation, intelligence, intuition, by which all problems are solved at thought. A very little of this intuition of the Gods committed to man, makes him a wonder, a prodigy, among his species; and when such an one has made his appearance among the learned in this age, he has no more been received, his talents appreciated, or his wisdom patronized, than Jesus was among the learned Doctors of his day; although many of the most important inventions and discoveries and improvements have arisen with men who have never trod on the floor of a College Hall.

The native gifts of men are as various as their phiz. Some of the greatest intuitionists that have ever lived, were so ignorant of the use of the pen and pencil, that they were incapable of leaving their knowledge in writing. Many such have died unmourned by a heartless world, and their intelligence was lost with them; while some have been born, almost with a quill in their fingers, so natural has been their gift for writing; but when the clouds have covered their heads, all that was left for their epitaph, was a few black marks, the mere remembrance of others thoughts, to please the eye of the traveler.

So tenacious have been popular colleges and schools of the money-monopolies of their chartered priests, that when any prodigy of intelligence, or scientific genius has made his appearance and opened up the highway of knowledge on any subject, is so brief and simple a form, that a child might learn in a week, what would take them months or years to teach, they have looked upon him as a fearful competitor, whose presence they could not endure; and if he did not depart at their nod, they would persecute him with all manner of slander and abuse, for the sake of concealing their ignorance, and saving their popularity; and because the colleges have raised the hue and cry, the most exalted of nature's gifts, and men of true science, have alike been trumpeted to their graves, with ourang-outang eloquence, by the ignorant multitude. But why is the multitude ignorant? Why are not men educated in christian countries, where universities, colleges, and seminaries have existed for centuries? Because that "pious professors," have combined with those who have the rule over them; such as Chancellors, Regents and Guardians, to clothe their doings in scientific mystery and make the ignorant mass believe that their towers of fame are so high, they could only be reached by golden rounds; and should any one attempt the mighty ascent by any other ladder, it would rot, and the presumptuous aspirant would fall before he could reach the threshold of their sanctuary.

Are christian colleges alone censurable for the ignorance of men? No! But there the seeds of misery ignorance are sown, and cultivated with skillful hands, until the fruit is sufficiently ripened, to be transplanted into the various thoroughfares of society by diplomatic skill, and from thence they are found spreading into every walk of social life, wherever ignorance has credulity enough to nourish them, until they may be found in every

council of state, in every legislative hall, making laws that none but those that are ignorant or learned as themselves shall sit on the judgment seat, plead at the bar, relieve the pangs of the dying, wrap himself in the sacerdotal robe, or aspire to any branch of business or profession that shall bring gold to their coffers; and should Henry, a Thompson, or a Whitfield arise in all the intuitive greatness of nature's majestic intelligence, to dispel the fog of legal mystery, light the lamp of medical science, or attempt to point the weary travelers to a habitation of rest, beyond the grave; they must sit in silence, or risk a martyrdom for their temerity.

But why is this? Because these geniuses of nature, have not spent a certain number of years in some liberally endowed, and popular institution, so as to keep the trade good; and because they can do what liberally educated men cannot do. If men learn without spending a certain number of years at college, there is no income for the diploma, and the professor's purse will grow light. Should men learn the true science of Medicine, Law, or Diploma; Theological Seminaries, Law Schools, and Medical Halls, would cease for want of professors; the golden ladder that leads to their Elysian walks, would be broken, their livings would be destroyed.

From whence have learned men derived their most valuable information? Ask the most intelligent physicians, those who have waded through all the windings of scientific halls, ask them who has made the greatest discoveries in the healing art, and they will tell you; or search their writings and there you may read their answer, "students of nature, empirics, those who have had native talents for the profession, and are graduates of Nature's College;" and are such men, the greatest benefactors of their race, to be despised by christendom in the nineteenth century? They have been despised, they are despised and persecuted; and so long as this remains true in respect to one profession, the principle will remain good in relation to the various professions; and so long ninety-nine hundredths of the people will remain in ignorance, and such might well be thankful, that "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

Where is the justice; what kind of equity bears rule in the minds of the learned professors, when they will grant a diploma to a man who has spent three, four or seven years with them, and paid them well for their tuition, although the man himself, is so near being natural fool that he has no comprehension of a hundredth part of the matter that has been presented before him; and at the same time will deny another man his diploma, who has gone through all their regular studies, in one or two years, and all be good understanding of them, and all be good he has not stayed his time out, and piled full bills for services never had. It is pocket justice. It is golden equity. Where such justice and equity bear rule, superior intellect, strong memory, acute judgement, penetration, perseverance, untiring industry, and heavenly intelligence are of no use, only to serve the college president and professors' stirrup holders and book blacks.

At such institutions, diplomas are not granted for merit, for learning, for intelligence, for industry; but for time, for gold, for the "mighty" dollars paid into the coffers of these richly endowed institutions, whose "benevolence knows no bounds" for the God they worship. Is not this the case generally in all colleges throughout christendom? If it is, it is because they have changed their principles since intelligence has been received from the other world; and could such intelligence be received, most gladly would I cease my address to give thanks to my Heavenly Father for the glorious news, for the spirit of reformation and progression it would manifest to me, towards the exaltation of my fellow beings, in true science. But such cheering intelligence salutes my ears. If my position, if my statements are false, let the learned presidents and professors, chancellors and regents of regents of christendom, on whom they are charged, speak out, and show me my error, and I will make the retraction as broad as the asserion; and until they shall do this, let all honest and good men believe that I have told the truth; for truth always courts investigation, while ignorance will skulk into midnight darkness.

(To be Continued.)

A Fragment.

BY M. MORTON.

My Father in heaven, and kindred there,
How long shall my spirit exist;
In these regions of sorrow, this world of despair,
Where men in rebellion persist.

Yet let me not murmur nor scan the design,
Of thy purpose intended to me;
Thou hast sent me a spirit eternally thine,
To inhabit a body for thee.

And when through thy help I have finished the course,
Thy love has appointed for me;
That spirit again will return to its source,
And with Gods through eternity be.

Thou author of life, thou art truth—thou art love,
Thou art first, thou art last unto me;
Oh! thou who art worshipped by angels above,
Send the spirit of truth unto me.

Every man ought to aim at eminence, not by pulling others down, but by raising himself, and enjoy the pleasure of his own superiority, whether imaginary or real, without interrupting others in the same felicity.

MEAN THINGS.—It is a mean thing to borrow your neighbor's paper, when you are too stingy to take one of your own.

It is a mean thing to subscribe for a newspaper and never pay for it.

It is a mean thing to steal the exchanges from an editor's sanctum.

A Mother's Influence.

For myself, I am sure that a different mother would have made me a different man. When a boy, I was too much like the self-willed, excitable Clarence; but the tenderness with which my mother always treated me, and the unimpassioned but earnest manner in which she reprimanded and corrected my faults, subdued my unruly temper. When I became restless or impatient, she always had a book to read to me, or a story to tell, or had some device to save me from myself. My father was neither harsh nor indulgent toward me; I cherish his memory with respect and love. But I have different feelings when I think of my mother. I often feel, even now, as if she were near me—as if her cheek were laid to mine. My father would place his hand upon my head, caressingly, but my mother would lay her cheek against mine. I did not expect my father to do more—I do not know that I would have loved him better had he done more; for him was a natural expression of affection. But no act is too tender for a mother. Her kiss upon my cheek, her warm embrace, are all felt now, and the older I grow, the more holy seen the influences that surround me. —[The Mother, by T. S. Arthur.

Peace at Home.

It is just as possible to keep a calm house as a clean house, a cheerful house, an orderly house, as a furnished house, if the heads set themselves to do so. Where is the difficulty of consulting each others weaknesses as well as each others wants; each others tempers, as well as each others characters? Oh! it is by leaving the peace at home to reliance, instead of pursuing it by system, that so many houses are unhappy. It deserves notice, also, that almost any one can be courteous and patient, in a neighbor's house. If any thing go wrong, or be out of time, or is disagreeable there, it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show it is not felt; or, if felt, it is attributed to accident, not to design; and this is not only easy but natural, in the house of a friend. I will not, therefore, believe that what is so natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic societies. A husband, as willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in his neighbor's house, and a wife as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy. Let us not evade the point of these remarks by recurring to the maxim about allowances for temper. It is worse than folly to refer to our temper, unless we could prove that we ever gained any thing good by giving way to it. Fits of ill humor punish us quite as much, if not more, than those they are vented upon; and it actually requires more effort, and inflicts more pain to give them up, than would be requisite to avoid them. —[Philip.

Man as He Should Be.

Why should not every working man be a gentleman in his behavior, and every working woman a lady? Gentleness and ladylike manners does not consist in birth, in wealth, or robes, or jewels, or fashionable or costly clothing. There are those who possess all these, and yet are very unmanly. A gentleman literally, signifies one who is urbane and kind in his conduct towards all persons, whatever may be their rank, but especially towards those who may, in any respect be deemed his inferiors. A proud and haughty monarch, lord or squire, is not a gentleman. A contemptuous, fastidious, disdainful, arrogant, insolent pretentious, or ducches is not a lady. "He is no gentleman," said an ostler the other day, concerning a wealthy squire, who had been assuming all sorts of airs about his horse, which had stopped some hours at the stable, and for which he paid two-pence. "My mistress," exclaimed a poor scullery maid, "is no lady; for she gives her orders like a vixen, and struts about like a turkey cock." It's true she has plenty of money and finery; but she does not know how to behave herself to the poor." On the contrary, we have often heard such words as these—"His lordship is quite a gentleman!" "Mrs. A. is a perfect lady!" and the reason assigned in each instance was, "they have no pride, and are so very kind to every one!" hence manners and morals, not money or titles, or costly garments, make men gentlemen, and women ladies.

United States of Israel.

The Hebrew Commonwealth says Professor Wines, the celebrated lecturer on Jewish antiquities, might with propriety have been styled the United States of Israel. Each of the twelve tribes formed a separate and independent State, possessing a local legislature and supreme court of jurisdiction, having absolute power within the limits of its reserved rights; nevertheless so long as at least as the constitution of Moses was observed, there was a real and vigorous general government.

We recollect a remark of another writer on this subject that with the exception of the writ of *habeas corpus* a privilege not required under the Jewish Government because it did not allow of imprisonment, there is not a single feature of a free State, but is here distinctly developed. The form of government established by Moses was therefore not only free but republican, and the brightest compliment that can be paid our own civil constitution, is that it is formed upon a divine model.

To be thrown upon one's own resource is to be cast into the very lap of fortune for our faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy, of which they were previously unsusceptible.

Egyptian Superstitions.

The beetle was an emblem of the sun, to which deity it was peculiarly sacred; and it is often represented as if a boat with extended wings, holding in its claws the globe of the sun, or elevated in the firmament as a type of that luminary in the meridian. Figures of other deities are often seen praying to it when in this character. It was also an emblem of Pthah, or the creative power; it was, moreover, a symbol of the world; and is frequently figured as an astronomical sign, and in connection with funeral rites. In some one or other of the acceptations in which it was honored, its figure was engraved on seals, was cut in stone as a separate object, and was used in all kinds of ornaments, particularly rings and necklaces. Some of larger than common size frequently had a prayer or legend connected with the dead engraved on them; and a winged beetle, as usually placed upon the bodies that were embalmed according to the most expensive process. The beetle was not only venerated when alive, but embalmed after death, and some have been found in that state at Thebes. Considerably ingenuity has been exercised in order to discover the real sacred beetle of Egypt, and to ascertain to what extent other species may have partaken of the honors paid to that one. The species usually represented appears to be the *Sacrobacne sacer* of Linnaeus, and which is still very common in every part of Egypt. It is about the size of a common beetle, and its general color is also black; but it is distinguished by a broad white band upon the interior margin of its oval corselet. Perhaps the most remarkable, and certainly the most gigantic, of ancient Egyptian representations of the sacred beetle, is that in the British Museum, carved out of a block of greenish-colored granite.

The persons engaged in attempting to recover the statue of Mr. Calhoun from the wreck of the Elizabeth, are constructing a coffer dam, to obviate the difficulty at present experienced from the washing of the sand, at the place where the box has been discovered. sanguine hopes are entertained that the statue will be recovered.

Bad books are like ardent spirits, they furnish neither aliment nor medicine; they are poison. Both intoxicating—one the mind, the other the body. The thirst for each increase by being fed, and is never satisfied. Both ruin—one the intellect, and the other the health—and together, the soul. The makers and venders of each are equally guilty, and equally corruptors of the community; and the safe guards against each is the same—total abstinence from all that intoxicates mind or body.

The currency of the world is stated by Thompson, in his reporter, to be nearly as follows: Bank currency, \$650,000,000; specie in circulation, \$655,000,000; specie in banks, \$445,000,000.

Of Haynau, it is said, that "after leaving England, he did not dare to carry out his original intention of visiting Paris, but turned aside towards Cologne, in Germany. On reaching the city he was at once recognized, and could not, for love or money, procure a public conveyance to take him or his baggage to a hotel. The police had finally to interfere, and provide him with the means of getting to his lodging!"

Mankind are more what they are made by mankind than they are made by their Creator. The wolf is ferocious because hunted from a whelp. The snake turns upon you because you disturb and pursue it. The child grows surly, because unjustly coerced. But, above all, man becomes unjust and cruel, because pursued with cruelty and injustice by his brother man.

Here is a felicitous passage from a quaint old English author:

Woman was not drawn from the head of man, that she should be ruled by him; she was not drawn from beneath his feet, that she should be trampled upon by him; but she was drawn from his side, that she should be ever near him; from under his arm, that she should be protected by him, and nearest his heart, that she should be the object of his affections.

The population of Ireland is the poorest, and her church the wealthiest in Europe.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—An exhibition of a novel and ingenious kind took place last month in the Underwriter's room in the presence of a number of ship owners, merchants, and others: the object was to show how a fire may be made to destroy itself. The apparatus which is of the most simple and unexpensive kind, being adjusted, and its mode of action explained the ignition of some cotton in a corner of the room was immediately detected by one of the indices, which was as instantaneously responded to by the extermiator. This self-acting apparatus we shall not pretend to describe; but from its simplicity, cheapness, and unerring certainty, we make no doubt it will come into general use. Unlike many scientific men who lock up their inventions until they get a certain remuneration for them, the ingenious inventor, Dr. Robinson of London, has generously thrown this open to the public for their use, and, as he said on the occasion, with the hope that it may be the means of preserving property and valuable lives.—[Scientific American.

The young man who devotes his leisure hours to reading, indulges but little in rum and tobacco, and never runs after the girls until he wants to marry, is bound to carve his way through life like a head waiter in a fashionable hotel; so says the Knickerbocker—the best authority on narcotics.

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Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all money paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All money sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

"Is it true?"
In the Saint Joseph's Adventure of the 1st inst., there is a long narrative of a story, purporting to be the observations of a correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer at Salt Lake City, while on his way to the mines.

The Editor of the Adventure seems to be anxious to ascertain the truth, or falsity, of the statements, and adds that the "Mormon Press" never contradicted similar assertions. Well, Mr. Editor, in your course through life, have you never formed any acquaintance with a Mormon? If you have, tell us what kind of a creature it takes to be one? Are they composed of the low, the degraded, and the profligate portion of humanity? If they are please answer. If not, we want to reply.

We refer our readers to the press on this subject. Please read a communication of Doctor Mackay, that appeared in the "Morning Chronicle" of July 29th 1850, a leading Journal published in London, which says: "I learned that the number of Mormon emigrants sailing from the port of Liverpool to New Orleans, on their way to Deseret and Upper California, during the year 1849, was no less than 2,500—chiefly farmers and mechanics of a 'superior class' from Wales, Lancashire, and Yorkshire and the southern counties of Scotland."

Another communication in the New York Tribune, by a stranger in quest of gold, dated at Great Salt Lake, July 8th 1849, which reads as follows: "At the first sight of all these signs of cultivation in the wilderness, we were transported with wonder and pleasure. Some wheat, some gave us, some laughed, and some ran and fairly danced for joy—while all felt inexplicably happy to find themselves once more amid scenes which mark the progress of advancing civilization."

"We passed on until some like these, expecting every moment to come to some commercial centre, some business point in this great metropolis of the Mountains; but we were disappointed. No hotel, sign post, cattle and sheep, further pole, market house, grocery, provision, dry goods, or hardware store distinguished one part of the town from another, not even a bakery, or mechanic's sign was any where discernible."

"Here then was something new, an entire people reduced to a level, and 'all' living by labor. [How does this sentiment corroborate with the statements contained in the Adventure by the Intelligencer's correspondent which says that 'the leaders and knowing ones of this people are living in voluptuousness, idleness, and enjoying all manner of luxuries, &c. &c.'] There were no hotels because there had been no travel; no barber's shop, because every one chose to shave himself; and no one had to shave his neighbor; no centre of business, because 'all' were too busy to make a centre."

"There was an abundance of mechanic shops, of dress makers, milliners, and tailors, &c.; but they needed no sign, nor had they time to put or make one, for they were crowded with business. Besides their several trades, 'all' must cultivate the land or die, for the country was new, and no cultivation but their own within a thousand miles. I this day attended worship with them in the open air, some thousands of well dressed 'intelligent looking' people assembled, some on foot, some in carriages, and on horseback; many were neatly and fashionably clad. The beauty and neatness of the ladies reminded me of some of our best congregations in New York. They had a choir of both sexes, who performed extremely well, accompanied by a band who played well, on almost every instrument of modern invention. [Query? Does the foregoing agree with the statements of the Intelligencer's correspondent, which says, 'that the character of this people has changed but little since their exodus from the States,' and with another breath he goes on to show, '(using his own words) that the religious character of the whole body has degenerated into mere amusement and frivolity, &c. O consistency, whether just then died? Have you taken up your abode in the bosom of fools? We answer, no never. It is only one in disguise. Ed.] The following history from the New York Herald:

"The history of the Mormon emigration to, and settlement at the Salt Lake, is one of the novelties of the age, and shows a hitherto unknown community, by kind of hard labor, faith and prayer, may be accomplished. The great Cavaliers of Jamestown, the great Pilgrims of Plymouth, the enthusiastic Huguenots of Carolina, the devoted Catholics of Maryland, established their respective colonies under great embarrassments; but the marvellous history and adventures of the Mormons, and their final settlement and success at the Great Salt Lake, have a parallel only in the wanderings of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land. The romantic history of Captain John Smith is eclipsed by that of Gen. J. Smith, and the sufferings of the colonists of Jamestown River were but pastimes compared with the trials and tribulations of the Mormons. That the simple and deluded followers of an ignorant impostor, driven from place to place, ignorant of all they possessed, and finally expelled, to take the chances among the 'outside barbarians' of the buffalo country, should, within the space of three years, build up a thriving city and found a State a thousand miles beyond the frontiers of the backwoodsman; in the heart of a desert, form a narrative which has made the air of a romance than of a reality, but which is, nevertheless, as true as gospel. Such is a chapter in the history of the Latter Day Saints—such, the people and circumstances under which the new city of Zion has arisen in the Valley of Jordan and on the borders of the Dead Sea of America."

In addition to the foregoing read the following of a later date which we clip from one of our exchanges: "James T. Ames, of Bloomfield, Wis., writes most enthusiastically of the condition of things in the great city. He gives the following picture of how they appeared to live:—

"I see an old man, almost as young as a child, surrounded by the lofty mountain peaks, whose tops are glittering with perpetual snow, and in the midst of a vast, empty plain, which shuts them out some thousand miles from all civilization. I think I may safely challenge the world to produce the equal."

"Think for a moment—a mere handful of men driven from their native land far into the wilderness, scattered for a great distance around, and in the short space of about two years, making the valley for miles and miles around to blossom as the rose—the vast fields on every hand watered, not by the dew of heaven, but by the brooks which flow from their mountain fastnesses, which, by incredible fertility have been turned in a thousand channels over their fertile, making it what it is—perfect garden. Large and commodious dwellings, where other men could scarcely find material for a cabin, are now thickly scattered over the valley. In fact, it seems like an exhalation. But this is not the greatest wonder. (I do not know but that I am too fast; after what I have seen, I shall look for great things.)

The people seem to have taken nature for their guide. From the air they breathe, and the snow-crowned hills, they learn freedom and purity of morals; from all nature and nature's God, they learn to treat all men as equals and friends, doing to others as they would have others do to them. Drunkenness and quarrelling, lawyers and prisoners are not known here; all is love and charity; the stranger is not turned away empty. I had the pleasure of attending public worship on the Lord's day (June 30). I saw nothing in regard to their religious doctrine; as I am of no sect, I will leave it for others to argue; and I must say, I never saw a more orderly, respectable, and intelligent audience than I here saw. Their houses of worship were, I suppose, about 60 by 120 feet upon the ground, and it was filled to overflowing. And such an array of beauty, for the size of the assembly, I never saw; intelligence and goodness shone from every face, portraying true beauty in its most lovely form; and many the Lord, who has certainly blessed this people, bless them with his choicest blessings for their many acts of kindness to the poor stranger; even those who have been their enemies in former times."

And as regards our patriotism to the Government, they have tried us once as a people, under very embarrassing circumstances, and we were not found wanting, and we are now in the harness and are willing to pull for the "Union" as long as a leather strap can be found to patch up the traces. And as regards polygamy being tolerated at the Salt Lake, we have only to say, that the same doctrine that governs the people here, also governs the church there, and in all the world respecting marriage, viz: "that a man should be the husband of one wife, and cohabit with her should have none." And we can answer for ourselves, being many years connected with the body; that we do not know a man that has more wives than one in this community, and we are certain that we have but "ONE," and we defy the man to come forward and in "truth" prove to the contrary.

Query? Will the St. Louis Intelligencer give us the name of this great, intelligent and personally known correspondent of theirs. We wish our readers to become acquainted with him also.

The Salt Lake and Santa Fe mails both left Independence, Mo., on the 1st inst.

From the Plains.
The company that started to meet Elder Hyde returned on Wednesday last, after being absent 22 days. They returned without meeting Pres. Hyde; a portion of the company proceeded forty miles beyond Fort Kearney, where they camped for two days, in the buffalo country, killing several of them; they report the buffalo very plenty. When at Fort Kearney, the Salt Lake mail passed them on its way out. They saw Capt. Stansbury, Topographical Engineer, who left Salt Lake about the 20th of August, and he reported that Pres. Hyde was to leave in about three weeks after that time. Pres. H. was in good health and spirits. Mr. Stansbury reports every thing prospering in the Valley, and that the wheat in that country was the best that he ever saw—he brought specimens. The company had considerable difficulty in crossing the Loup Fork of the Platte, which was high, (they choose to term it the Lake Fork, on account of the intertidality of Dr. Luke Johnson, in first crossing the stream and looking out a ford) A portion of the company remained at the Loup Fork, while the others went forward. The Indians were very peaceable. They all returned in good spirits, well and hearty, and enjoyed the trip remarkably well. Capt. Browning is highly spoken of as a commander.

Our friend J. C. Little, of Peterboro' N. H., has issued a circular to the Saints under his charge in the East, which will be found in another column. Elder Little is authorized to act as Agent for the Guardian, to obtain subscribers, and collect arrears.

New Advertisements.
We call the attention of our readers to several new advertisements in our columns, this issue. We have seen their stocks and can confidently say that they are of a choice quality for this market. Citizens, give them a call.

Occidental Messenger.
The Occidental Messenger is published weekly at Independence, Mo. A most excellent family journal, devoted to news, politics, literature, agriculture, morality, science, art, and commerce; and ably edited by John W. H. Patton, and mechanically and neatly printed on a large imperial sheet. We hope that the enterprise will meet with the success that its merit deserves. We are under obligations to that journal for late and important news from Salt Lake and the Plains.

New York Tribune.
The tenth volume of the above excellent paper has just commenced. It is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, published upon a large imperial sheet of the same size and quality, forming a quarto, of eight large pages of six columns each. Its facilities for obtaining news is equal to any journal in the world.

Term: \$5.00 for the daily, \$3 for the Semi-Weekly, and \$2 for the weekly. If any of our readers wish a good journal for news we recommend the above, which contains news from all parts of the world.

Shop Lifting.
Three females were arrested for purloining goods from the counters of several stores in this town, and convicted; they have been practising these thefts for some time. Persons who will steal should be branded with the stigma of "thief." It is high time that a stop should be put to this kind of thieving. There are two or three others whose names we now have in our possession, who have taken articles from the stores, and if they are not returned immediately their names will be held up to public gaze as "thieves," and let those that will not desert from these acts suffer, let their ways be hedged up so that they will be looked and frowned upon by all honest persons, and let no persons associate with them, lest they may be classed with them, as thieves.

It is a disgrace upon the character of those who have committed the thefts that time cannot erase, unless they speedily repent, and return four fold to those who they have thus wronged.

Arrivals.
Elder Robert Campbell, from the Great Salt Lake City, arrived in the steamship Cambria, September 2, bringing news from that distant region up to the 20th of April. The particulars of his journey over the mountains and across the plains may beseech do another page of this number.

Seven other Elders from the Great Salt Lake City arrived in Liverpool on the 14th ultimo. Their names are as follows:—Appleton Harmon, Claudius V. Spencer, William Burton, John O. Angus, Isaac C. Haight, Jesse W. Crosby, and James Werks. —[Millennial Star.

Appointments.
The Elders above named are appointed to their respective fields of labor, as follows:—Robert Campbell, to Glasgow Conference, under the directions of the President. John O. Angus, to Edinburgh Conference, under the direction of the President. Appleton Harmon, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne Conference, under the direction of the President. Isaac C. Haight, to Birmingham, under the direction of the President. Jesse W. Crosby, to Warwickshire, under the direction of the President. William Burton, to Lincolnshire, to take the presidency thereof, after the departure of Elder Babbitt for America. May the Lord make them a blessing to this country, in gathering out many noble-hearted souls to stand upon the "high places of the earth," and form a constituent part of that "stone," which in the last days is to be cut from "the mountains without hands," and which from thenceforth will continue to grow until it "becomes a great mountain and fills the whole earth." —[Mil. Star.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 2, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I embrace the earliest opportunity to announce to you that the President has, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the following gentlemen to the offices annexed to their respective names: UNDER THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT OF UTAH: BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor. B. D. HARRIS, of Vermont, Secretary. JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, of Utah, United States Marshal.

PERRY E. BROCKHUIS, of Alabama Associate Justice. ZERUBBABEL SNOW, of Ohio, Associate Justice.

SETH M. BLAIR, of Utah, United States Attorney. JOSEPH L. HAYWOOD, of Utah, United States Marshal.

Herewith you will receive a copy of a Bill entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," as it passed both branches of the National Legislature, and having received the sanction of the Executive, is now a law of the land.

Congress having appropriated five thousand dollars for the purchase of a library for our Territory, and having authorized the President to appoint an agent to make the selection and purchase of the books, his Excellency has thought proper to confer the appointment upon me. I shall enter on the duties of it as soon as I shall have somewhat recruited my physical energies, being jaded, worn down, abraded by the fatigue and anxiety incident to an attendance on the late protracted and exciting session of Congress, and to the accomplishment of the object of my mission to the seat of the Federal Government.

I am gratified to be able to inform you that the President has evinced the most just and liberal feelings to wards our people.

I am also happy to inform you that I have succeeded in obtaining the establishment of a post route from Great Salt Lake City to Utah Lake, and thence to Sweet Pitch Valley; another from Great Salt Lake City to Brownsville and thence to San Francisco. A post route has also been established from Santa Fe to Great Salt Lake City.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

The following is a clip from the Millennial Star, which shows that the saints are flowing to Zion, and escaping out of Babylon so that they may not be partakers of her sins, and thereby receive of her plagues. This is just what should be; and we in Pottawatomie is should be preparing.

Emigration.
The ship "NORTH ATLANTIC" sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 4th of September, carrying 357 souls of the Latter-day Saints, under the presidency of Elder David Sudworth. Their destination is the Great Salt Lake Valley, via New Orleans, St. Louis and Council Bluffs.

The ship "JAMES PENNELL" will sail on the 2nd instant, with a full complement of saints, bound for the same destination. Another ship will leave with a load of Welsh Saints towards the middle of the month. And thus are fulfilled the words of the inspired writers:—Come out of her (Babylon) my people." Rev. xviii. 4. "Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye at to meet him." Matt. xxv. 6. "I will say to the north, give up; and to the south keep not back: bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth, every one that is called by my name." Depart ye, depart ye, go ye out from thence." Isaiah xlii. 6, 7, and lii. 11. Let the nations of Old Babylon take warning, for God's elect are departing out of their midst. Remember what befel Sodom after the righteous fled out, and remember the words of the Saviour, "As it was in the days of Lot, so shall it be in the days of the coming of the Son of Man."

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Circular of Elder J. C. Little, to the Saints Scattered throughout the Eastern States.

EXTRACTS.
ELDER J. C. LITTLE—Beloved Brother, at this late hour with the mail closed we hasten to say to you, in addition to the general intelligence which you will get by our General Epistle, and from other sources, that we have not heard from you for a long period, directly; but the time has now come when we want you to close up your affairs and gather with your family and the Saints to this place. We want all the Saints in the East to gather without delay.

We want you here, here is the place where you can do the most good at present, and best prepare for the great work that lies before you. There are many ways you can employ your time to advantage here, and we believe if you could for a moment see the true situation of things and the prosperity that is attending our labor here. You would scarce be content to wait your arrival till spring.

Man feels the best when he is just where he ought to be, and while the elders of Israel are abroad, building up gentle towns and cities. Zion must so far languish, rather let them preach the gospel, and let the sons of strangers build their walls according to the Prophets.

Accept of assurances of respect, and love for your eternal interest in this kingdom. I remain yours truly,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Mass., April 3, 1850.

ELDER JESSE C. LITTLE: This is to inform you that you are hereby appointed and authorized to preside over the various branches of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, dispersed abroad through the Eastern States and British Provinces, and to attend all Church Business, which will be necessary under the care of a Presiding Officer, in the benefit of the Saints and gathering them to Zion, and the building up of the kingdom of God, while you are under the necessity of remaining in this land. But I do not want this appointment to detain you an hour after you can close up your labors and gather with the Saints in the Valley according to the instructions and desires of the Presidency of the Church, and when you go like as many of the Saints with you as possible, and warn all the Saints in the land to gather out as speedily as possible, because this is the commandment of the Lord. And at the blessings and peace of God may rest upon you and your household and bring you safe to Zion, with all the faithful Saints, in the prayer of

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
President of the Eastern Churches.

BELOVED BROTHERS: In pursuance of the above order, I embrace the very earliest moment to comply with the same and would say to all the Presiding Elders of the branches of the Church under my care and direction, as also to all Saints, that I am making preparation, and shall leave Boston the first of April next, for the Salt Lake; passing through New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and make arrangements for the cheapest and most comfortable conveyance. Now is the time for the Eastern Saints to make a strong effort to gather up. We want the company of all good substantial Saints; but let the whiners and fault finders remain for they will not get much sympathy from those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, through mobs, storms, tempests and savages, in laying the foundation. The undertaking may seem to be a great one, but the contemplation is worse than the journey. I have traveled the ground over among the Pioneers that crossed the mountains in 1847, and planted a stake that will some day become a mighty State.

Now is the time to make a start—if you have got farms, cattle and horses, merchandise or other property to sell, commence in season; collect and pay your debts like honorable men, and leave the country with honor. I hereby call upon and warn all Saints to gather up their means, and go with us and help to do the will of God.

And may the blessing of God rest upon you, shall be my prayer.

J. C. LITTLE.
I hereby appoint Silas P. Barnes, as my messenger, to assist me in all my duties, and he is worthy of the fellowship and confidence of all good men.

Persons wishing information may address me at Peterboro' N. H., or S. P. Barnes, 99 Hudson street, Boston, (post paid.)
J. C. LITTLE.

We find the following additional post routes, which will be of interest to many of our readers:

Iowa.
From Winterset, Madison county, via Waukegan, Whiting's Fort, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town, Silver Creek, Keg Creek, and Hyde's Camp, to St. Francis.
From Winterset to St. Francis, via Waukegan, Wadsworth, Campbell's Grove, Wheeling's Grove, east side of Nicholabota river, House Mill and Silver Creek.
From the county seat of Madison county to St. Francis, via Waukegan, Wheeling's Fort, Campbell's Grove, Indian Town and Huntsville.
From Adele, Dallas county, to Council Bluffs, via Irish Grove.
From Pella to Council Bluffs, St. Francis or Rainville, via Dudley and Winterset, Keokuk county.
From Edenville to Council Bluffs, via Halfway Prairie, Clark's Point, Wynaldville, Charlton Point, Pigeon, Nicholabota, Silver Creek and Kansasville.
From Centerville, in Appanoose county, to Garden Grove, in Delaware county, and thence to intersect the route from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs.
From Uniontown to Indian Town, via Dodge's Point, Garden Grove and Pigeon.
Additional route to Salt Lake.
From Santa Fe to Salt Lake City.

MARRIED.
At St. Louis, Mo., on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22, by Elder Alexander Robbins, Mr. JOHN T. CAINE, to MISS MARGARET NIGHTENGALE, both of that city.

With the foregoing notice we received something handsome from the Night-in-gale, for the benefit of the printers in the shape of a gold dollar, and our "devil" says:

Long may the laurels of virtue enshrine you, And twine their sweet wreaths, around your abode; While peace and prosperity send forth their dew, To freshen the flowers of beauty and love.

On Saturday, Nov. 9th, 1850, by Elder David Candland, Mr. JAMES PROCTOR, to Mrs. MARY ANN EDWARDS, both of this place.

DIED.
In Linden Mo., on Sunday, Nov. 3d, of the Flux, Mr. G. C. MATTLOCK, late Indian Sub, Agent at Council Bluffs.

A Word to the Saints in Pottawatomie County.

The High Council at this place, while counseling together for the welfare of the Church in Pottawatomie, decided that it was not wisdom for the Saints to go forth in the dance until fully notified. And let those who have thus stepped aside feel their own condemnation, and the disapprobation of all the faithful Saints, unless they repent. Let those who have the desire to dance, search their own hearts, and see if they are right before the Lord, and ask themselves the following questions. Are you often upon your knees in solemn prayer before the Lord for yourselves and your brethren? Have you administered to the wants of the poor, and destitute, the widow, the fatherless, and the orphan? Have you paid your tithing for the support of the poor, and have you the fellowship of the Saints? If you have attended to all these matters—we say unto you, be patient for a little season, and you may have all the privileges that you are entitled to; but remember that if you go forth in the dance before attending to all these matters that you have condemnation, instead of rejoicing and peace. We would say to one and all! When it is wisdom to dance, you shall be legally notified; and a hint to the wise is sufficient.

Done by the order of the High Council, this 9th day, of Nov. 1850.

JAMES ALLRED, Pres.
J. G. BIGLER, Clerk pro tem.

Information Wanted.
The gentleman that left the money here last week is requested to call at this office and give his name so that it may be placed to his credit.

We are glad to learn that Maj. Barrow, has returned, and is now at Bellevue, and we may look for more order among the Omahas and Ottos, and hope that he will keep them on their own side of the river.

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA TERRITORY.
November 8th, 1850.

EDITORS OF THE GUARDIAN:
Gentlemen—I noticed in the last number of the Guardian, an article over the signature of A. M. Starmont, which affects not only my character as a gentleman and good citizen, but also the character and standing of a number of my Friends. If the Guardian only circulated in this county, I should not take the trouble to answer the slanderous letter. Since it is otherwise I deem it my duty to notice it merely to contradict it. His attack on Mr. Lambert was dictated entirely by malice, for the reason that Mr. Lambert found him out in his deep laid scheme. Mr. Lambert is still in the employment of Mr. Sarpy, and I know he has received the thanks of his employer for the course he took with Starmont. Be kind enough to publish the certificate of Mr. Oldham, in connection with this, and

Oblige your Humble Servant,
STEPHEN DECATUR.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Nov. 9th, 1850.
I, Goodman J. Oldham, do hereby certify that I am the person that took Mrs. A. M. Starmont from Trader's Point to Kansasville, at the time he (Sarmont) left the place. All Mr. Starmont has published in the Guardian, about Messrs. Decatur & Hart insulting his wife at the bridge, is unqualifiedly false. Messrs. Decatur & Hart acted the part of gentlemen; but Mrs. Starmont herself used language unbecoming a lady.

G. J. OLDHAM.

The Abolitionists of Syracuse, New York, have made the following nominations.
For President—Gerrit Smith, white.
Vice President—Sam. Ward, black.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.
Kansasville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Council Bluffs—JAMES ALLRED, Agent.
Carterville—DOMESTIC CARTER,
North Pigeon—JOSUAH C. HALL,
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER,
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER,
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL,
Allred's Camp—W. W. ALLRED,
Highland Grove—HIRAM HOTT,
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY,
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW,
St. Francis, JOSEPH T. PENDLETON,
Brownington—JONATHAN BROWNING,
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BULLOCK,
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS,
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER,
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD,
Macedonia Camp—MR. TERRY,
Ferryville—WM. FLAYER,
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER,
Barney's Grove—UNIAH HAWKINS,
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE,
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEEN,
Silver Creek—MARTIN FORTER,
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE,
Little Pigeon—J. CLARK,
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON,
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BRIGHAM.

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian, since October 30, 1850.

A. J. Stout,	\$1 00	J. Herrington,	1 50
Jacob E. Terry,	65	Turney F. Tindrel,	1 00
Harmon Cutler,	1 00	George Colmore,	1 00
Samuel Cutler,	1 00	Francis Fletcher,	1 00
Daniel R. Williams,	1 50	James Carrol,	1 00
Andrew Brim,	1 00	Joseph Pierce,	1 00
John E. Kenney,	1 00	Christian Clapper,	1 00
Alvin Winegar,	1 00	J. W. Bell,	1 00
Samuel Smith,	1 00	W. R. Terry,	50
A. McIne,	1 00	A. T. Stewart,	75
C. P. Woodcock,	1 00	Eliaz Farmer,	1 00
Alanson Norton,	1 00	Landers Wells,	1 00
Joseph Thron,	1 00	S. R. Frost,	2 00
Pare Simons,	50	W. N. Rowe,	1 00
S. W. Woodcock,	1 00	R. Shackleton,	1 00
James M. Pierce,	50	Henry Oaks,	1 00
John Wheeler,	1 00	J. B. Dingman,	1 00
L. B. Richmond,	1 00	W. W. Wiltshire,	1 00
Allen Randall,	1 00	Heroin Randall,	1 00

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
BETWEEN Trading Point and Stirlingtown, on Friday, 1st inst., a dark bay horse, with a white blaze on his face, and a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 3 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horse to me 25 dollars, and for the thief 50 dollars.
JOHN BOWLEWELL,
Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.
A Meeting of the Association will be held at Benson's Tabernacle, on the 3d Sunday of each month, commencing on Sunday the 17th inst., by consent of the High Council in Pottawatomie, and the wish of many seveties.
Meeting to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
ISAAC ALLRED, Secy.
Little Pigeon, Nov. 9th, 1850.

\$75 REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 26th of October, 1850, two gray horses, one a dark gray, and other a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 3 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horses to me 25 dollars, and for the thief 50 dollars.
JOHN BOWLEWELL,
Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

WANTED.
A GOOD BLACKSMITH—None need apply, unless they can come well recommended, as regards capacity and character. Apply to
J. E. BARROW,
Council Bluffs Agency, Nov. 10th, 1850.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.
Great Bargains
TO BE HAD AT
Needham & Ferguson,
OF THE
DESERT HOUSE
OR

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, we have decided to sell our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kansasville, Nov. 13th 1850.

FALL & WINTER GOODS!
Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kansasville, Nov. 13th 1850.

KANSVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS.
Being the Headquarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kansasville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.
A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of
Nov. 1



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850

Salt Lake Mail.

The first mail from Salt Lake City, due the first of the month, arrived on Thursday 21st. The mail was a heavy one. From the manager we learn that he reached Salt Lake with mail on the 9th ult. Going out he was detained a few days by the jaded condition of his animals, and on his return he was delayed eight days—six by sickness and two by stopping to shoe mules, &c. Considering that this was the first trip, with no previous arrangement for change of animals, we imagine that there will be but little difficulty, with proper arrangements, in going through in the time allotted—thirty days.

They met September mail on the 23d ult. 63 miles beyond Fort Laramie, and the October mail on the 10th inst. at Kearney. The rumor that the September mail was attacked by the Indians is untrue, and originated from thoughtlessness of some of the carriers, who wrote back to that effect in order to play off a hoax. We understand that one of them has written to the St. Louis Organ, that they were attacked near Kearney by the Pawnees. Mr. Scroggins informs us that this is untrue, and that on the contrary, all the Indians seen were entirely friendly.

No news of interest from Salt Lake. The country is remarkably healthy. Traders here this season have all done well.—[Independence Messenger.]

From Mr. Thos. D. Scroggins we got the following additional items of news from Salt Lake. On the way out he passed 600 Mormon wagons of emigrants and merchandise. There were still a few California emigrants in the valley recrafting their stock and preparing to go by the Southern route. Barney Ward, an old mountaineer, was going with them as pilot. Brown & Thompson's stock of cattle, numbering 300 or 400, were in the Valley, but they expected to leave with them on the 13th ult. by the Southern route. Their stock looks remarkably well, as did all stock that had been in the Valley a month. Finest grazing grounds there he ever saw. Can have stock kept there by the month at 30 cts. per head. With regard to grass on the Northern route to California, the reports were unfavorable. It was ascertained that there would be immense loss of stock and much suffering on that route.

After leaving Platte River the health of the emigrants was good. Scroggins saw many of the Black Hills. The Mormons were very healthy on the road and in the Valley. Didn't see a pale countenance among them.

Crops were very fine. Finest wheat he ever saw—yielding this season 40 bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and vegetables succeeded well. Season too short for corn.

Wheat was worth \$1.60 per bushel, oats \$2.00—bush \$3.50 per week—common day labor \$1.50 and board—mechanical labor from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day and board. Provisions bore a fair price, flour \$10.00 per cwt.—beef, as good as ever at 12 cts. per lb.—potatoes \$1.00 per bushel, and other vegetables in proportion. Groceries were paying a fine freight—coffee 50 cts. per lb.—sugar 40 cts.—rice 35 cts.—tea \$1.00. All the merchants there doing well.

Stock exorbitantly high. Mules from \$125.00 to \$200.00 and can't be had at that. Californians swept the Valley. Paid at Fort Bridger \$110 for mules and \$100 for American horses.

Population of the Valley is from 25,000 to 25,000.

On his return, met the last Mormons at the Pacific Springs, 227 miles this side Salt Lake, getting on well but slowly on account of the grass being cut out. On the head of Sweet Water saw a war party of 300 or 400 Snake Indians, who were anxious to trade for powder, lead and caps. Saw a party of Pawnees near Cotton Wood Springs, 30 in number. Friendly disposed and wanted to beg. The Indians all friendly, and no danger to be apprehended from them. Went out and came in with four men.—[Independence Messenger.]

NAVIGATION.—The Western Reporter says: The Missouri River is remarkably low, and steam boats are now charging \$1.50 and \$2.00 per cwt for freight from St. Louis to this point.

By the following letter from Col. Fitz Warren, it will be seen that they have a daily mail line from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1850.

My DEAR SIR:—
The Post Master General has this day ordered three additional trips on the Route from Oskaloosa to Fort Des Moines, making an entire daily line from your city to the latter point.
Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt Servant,
FITZ HENRY WARREN.
J. B. HOWELL, Esq.

The following letter we received from Mr. Holaday, of Weston, we are sorry that the matter was misrepresented to us, and we publish the letter in justice to Mr. Holaday. Mr. Green did not give us the news personally, but we obtained it from those who had seen him, and we gave the intelligence as we understood it, and we made inquiries after our extra, and it was said to be correct, with the exception that it was not all mules that he lost, otherwise it was free from error.

WESTON, MISSOURI,
Oct. 29th, 1850.

Mr. Editor:—

In your extra of the 14th of Sept., is a statement, authorized I judge by Mr. John Green, which does me great injustice, and for the sake of setting the public right, as well as to protect myself from charges both ungenerous and unjust, I beg leave most respectfully to request that you will give the following statement of facts in your valuable and wide spreading journal.

The article above alluded to states that Mr. Green, "had several mules stolen from him by the Indians, leaving him with only one horse and a very heavy mail, and he could not procure any team at Laramie, for the troops stationed at that place are making preparations to leave shortly for the States, and his horse being worn down, when he got to Fort Kearney, he was obliged to hire himself and the mail, brought through to the Missouri River at a heavy expense."

A more in genius tale, or one better calculated to deceive, it has not been my fortune to meet with, the representation is totally false, the facts are as follows:

Before leaving the Great Salt Lake City, George A. Smith, Esq., called on me to ascertain what I would charge for bringing the mail to the States. We went to Dr. Richard's office, and saw Gov. Young and others. I told them that I would take the mail in my carriage, and Mr. Green could assist me with my stock, and in the event of his having the misfortune to lose his animals on the road, that I would see that the mail reached the States free of charge.

Three days before reaching Fort Laramie Mr. Green lost his mule, and one horse, which left him with only one horse, with which he reached Fort Laramie, my mules likewise gave out, but I managed to reach the Fort in safety.

Upon reaching this latter post, and application setting forth the objects in view being made, the commanding officer there, did not deem that he had authority to furnish Mr. Green with animals, but fortunately we found Lieut. McClure, Regt. Mounted Riflemen, who was on the point of leaving for the States on furlough, and as he was by regulation entitled to transportation, I made an arrangement with him to purchase a spring wagon, which I did of Capt. Rhett of the Rifles, Lieut. McClure furnishing Government mules to haul it down, at the same time informing him that the mail would be brought in the wagon which was done free of any charge, fee, expense to Mr. Green, or remuneration whatever.

As we approached Fort Kearney, the horse of Mr. Green gave out, and we left behind, and from this point to Missouri River, he either rode one of my mules or Lt. McClure's horse, was ferried at my expense at Old Fort Kearney. I delivered him the mail at the first house below the Ferry, all of which service he obtained of me without fee or reward, and without personal expense or sacrifice to himself, even his subsistence cost him nothing, for Mr. McClure drew all things necessary, and paid for them before leaving Laramie.

You now have sir, a plain and unvarnished statement of the facts as they actually transpired, for the truth of which representation I refer to Lieut. McClure, and Jackson Freeman my termster, who accompanied us.

I have been thus particular in giving you a statement of this transaction, because an erroneous impression has been doubtless produced at the Great Salt Lake City, in regard to my faithfulness in carrying out a pledge I made to my friends, before leaving there, to assure them that I discharged the duty to which I was assigned by them, and because I am unwilling that credit should be obtained by Mr. Green for diligence, suffering, hair-breadth escapes, heavy expenses, &c., at the sacrifice of the good opinion of my friends at the Great Salt Lake City, for all that on my part to do what I stipulated to perform previous to leaving there.

I am Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
B. HOLLADAY.

Weston, Oct. 25, 7 P. M.

The U. S. Marshal has warrants for the arrest of a large number of fugitive slaves. Much excitement prevails among the Negro population. The court house has been surrounded by them all the morning, and they are determined to resist, even to the shedding of blood.

The negro named Latimore, who has resided here three or four years, has been pointed out by his master. Blood will no doubt be shed if an open arrest is attempted. It is said several arrests have been made, and that one or more are lodged in Leverett street jail.

Judge Spangue has been questioned this morning, but would not say whether any arrests had been made or not. He declared, moreover, that all examinations should be made public. The court house excitement increases every minute. Negroes are making strongly, with the intention of making a forcible demonstration, should they positively ascertain that any of their brethren were arrested.

Six Hundred Feet Span.

The suspension bridge now being built by a company, at Muscatine, over the Cedar river, in the rear of the place, has a single span of six hundred and forty-five feet, and will be the longest single span in the world except the Wheeling bridge, which is 1000 feet. This we call doing pretty well for a "new country"—but it is only a fair specimen of liberality, enterprise, and energy, of the citizens of our flourishing young city.—[Eng.]

The Union As It Is.
The excitement North and South about the unfortunate slavery question is growing more and more intense. The dismemberment of the Whig party is threatened in New York, and there is some talk of a union of the Buffalo and Syracuse platforms upon which the Abolitionists of the Whig and Democratic parties may come together. The open movement for the secession at the South is not so formidable as this abolition movement northward; for while nothing is said about secession or disunion as connected with the latter, the fanatics who guide and sustain the project are striving for an end, which must result in disunion if it is attained.

The unhappy consequence further follow from this double agitation, that each lend strength to the other. The Abolitionist charges the southern secessionists with seeking to make the supremacy of the slave power the absolute condition upon which the South will continue in the Union; the violence of abolition fanaticism, on the other hand, gives color to the efforts and representations of the southern disunionist and aids his cause.

If the insane violence by which the northern agitators pursue their dangerous course could be subdued and held in check, we should have no fears whatever of the ability and readiness of the South to keep her agitators from doing mischief to the Union. But the former have all the force of agitators and all the zeal of fanatics. They are made to believe that they are engaged in a good and dutiful work, to the accomplishment of which the elevation of Mr. Seward is necessary. From a small faction they have become formidable; yet now that the inevitable result of their course is clearly apparent, they are not so dangerous as when they worked more secretly. The conservatism of New York has a great bade to fight, but with the advantage of having its enemy in the open field, and no longer lurking in ambushes nor skulking as traitors in their midst. We trust that a great victory awaits the conservative host. They contend for the Union, for the Constitution, for the nationality of the Republic, for all that we prize most highly on earth, including liberty itself. In such a cause they just triumph and win, with victory, the applause of all lovers of the Union throughout the land.—[Baltimore American.]

Haynau the Butcher.

We sometime since noticed the manner in which this "woman whipper" was repudiated by the populace of London. It appears that after leaving England, he did not far much better. It is said he did not dare to carry out his original intention of visiting Paris, but turned aside towards Cologne in Germany. In reaching that City he was at once recognized, and could not, for love or money, procure any public conveyance to take him or his baggage to a hotel. The police had finally to interfere, and provide him with the means of getting to a lodging. The whole civilized world is disgusted with this man's atrocities, and the measure of indignation which it extends to him, is what it feels towards the hateful government of Austria which authorizes his barbarities.

An Editor.

The component parts of an editor are defined thus: The constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a wood-sawyer, pertinacity of a dun, endurance of a starving anarchist, impudence of a beggar, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all earthly treadmill-mills; and he must be a moving target for every body to shoot at, and is expected to know every thing, and to assist "busybodies" to pry into the business of their neighbors. If he does not come up to this description he cannot be thought a "good editor."

There is a dog in Roxbury, Mass., who has acquired the habit of chewing tobacco. He is shunned by all the decent dogs of the neighborhood.

Receipt for Curing Hums.

Mr. Nathan White, of Montgomery county, Md., has presented the editor of the Washington Republic with the receipt by which the prize ham at the late fair at Rockville was cured. It is as follows:

The pork should be perfectly cold before being cut up. The hams should be salted with bloom salt, with a portion of red pepper, and about a gill of molasses to each ham. Let them remain in salt about five weeks, then hang them up, and smoke with hickory wood for five or six weeks. About the first of April take them down and wet them with cold water, and let them be well rubbed with unleached ashes. Let them remain in bulk for several days, and then hang them in the loft again for use.

A MONSTER STEAMER, four hundred feet in length, has been contracted for at Cincinnati, to run as a regular ten day packet between Louisville and New Orleans. She will cost \$420,000, and will be the most splendid craft afloat at the West.

AUSTRIAN PLUCK.—REVENGING HAYNAU.—When the intelligence reached Vienna that Gen. Haynau had received the compliment of a sound thrashing from Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s draymen, an Austrian officer, awfully arrayed, boldly, by battery, besieged the portrait of Queen Victoria, which was hanging up in a *cave*, and most gallantly demolished the unresisting effigy of a gentle lady.

How entirely worthy of a defender of Haynau. The courageous funklet! The account says that the fellow officers of the brave soldier rattled their swords and cried bravo! Brave Austrians!

Some of the Austrian papers threaten to retaliate on English visitors the treatment experienced by Haynau in London. The Allgemeine Zeitung, the leading journal of Germany, asks—

"Are not the English afraid of being served in the same way; the English, who every year spoil our beautiful landscapes by the oddity of their appearance and the refinement of their manners?"

A letter received from Fort Laramie, dated August 26th, says that the tide of emigration has almost ceased.

The Mormon emigration for this year is estimated at 5,000.

The register for the past season exhibits the following as having crossed the plains. Emigrants, 37,500 men; do. 3,500 women; do. 600 children; horses, 23,000; mules, 8,000; cows, 7,000; wagons, 9,000.

The deaths on route were 218, though it is estimated that full one-fifth of the emigrants did not register their names.

The emigrants were suffering much for the want of food and the loss of their animals.

One thousand names would not cover the number of deaths between Missouri and the Sacramento Valley.

The smallpox had broken out among the Sioux Indians, and was prevailing to a considerable extent.

Sharp Shooting.

The clerk of a steamboat once amused himself greatly at the expense of a catholic priest, whose profession he pretended not to know. Among a number of impudent questions he asked the following:

"Can you tell me the difference between a catholic priest and a jack?"

"No, sir," replied the priest.

"Well," said the clerk, I will tell you. "The one wears the cross on his breast, and the other on his back."

"Very well," replied the priest, coolly, "can you tell the difference between a steamboat clerk and the long eared animal of which you have just spoken?"

"No, sir, what is it?"

"I can discover none," said the priest.

The clerk stepped out.

IOWA CITY LAND OFFICE.—Hugh D. Downey has been appointed register of the land office at Iowa City, in the place of Jesse Bowen, rejected by the senate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 7 P. M.

Mr. Anderson an engineer of the Utica and Schenectady rail road was killed at Palatine bridge this morning, the engine ran over a cow and was thrown off the track.

A Bad Speculation.

An invoice of house frames sent from Baltimore to San Francisco, which cost \$3,500, freight \$1,200, were sold lately to pay charges, and only realized \$500.

Wonder how many feminine babies of this year's crop in the United States, will be named Jenny Lind.

KANSASVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1850.

Flour 1/2 hundred,	\$1 25
Do. 1/4 "	50
Sugar, 1/2 lb.	10c
Do. 1/4 "	5c
Collie, "	10c
Rice, "	5c
Salt 1/2 bush,	\$1 00
Do. 1/4 "	50
Tea, (various qualities), 1/2 lb.	50c
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Golden Syrup, "	75c
Pork, (fresh), "	50c
Beef, 1/2 lb.	70c
Do. 1/4 lb.	35c
Candle, "	15c
Dried Apples, 1/2 bush,	\$2 50
Dried Peaches, 1/2 bush,	\$2 75
Raisins, (new) MK	20c
Currents, (Zante)	25c
Green hides, 1/2 lb.	21c
Dry do. "	41c
Iron, (tire), "	5c
Do. (assorted), "	6c
Butter, 1/2 bushel,	35c
Corn, "	1 25
Wheat, "	50c
Oats, "	50c
Flaxseed, 1/2 bush,	75c
Do. 1/4 bush,	10c
Tallow, 1/2 lb.	15c
Butter, "	15c
Cheese, "	20c
Beeswax, "	17c
Honey, 1/2 gallon,	\$1 00
Eggs, 1/2 dozen,	10

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.

Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansasville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER.

Has his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansasville Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kansasville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, and leaving Kansasville, Saturday at 6 o'clock, and passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, P. M.

N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER,
SAMUEL FERRIN, Agent.
Kansasville, Aug. 21, 1850.

KANSASVILLE MERCHANTS AND CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS ATTENTION!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

25 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBINSON

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kansasville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kansasville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850.—3m

NOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kansasville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at the corner of 7th and Franklin streets, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kansasville, July 10, 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH, JOHN GOUGH, JR.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS.

Kansasville, Iowa.

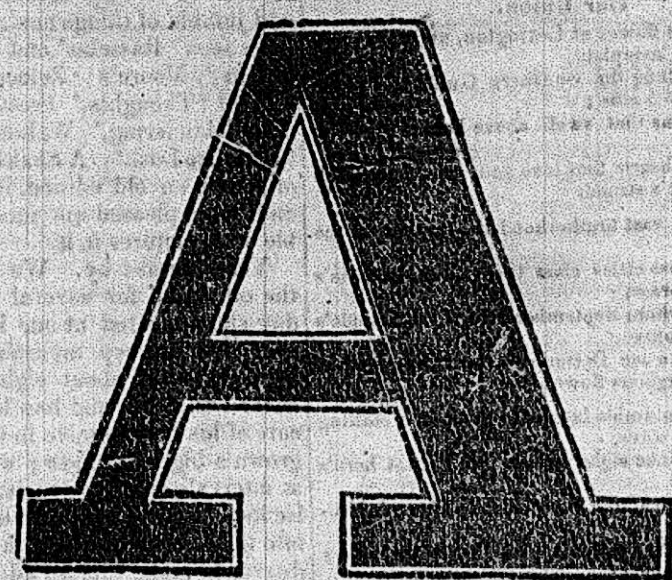
Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, and paying for freight and charges to this place, and paying the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kansasville, Sept. 18th, 1850

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

KANSASVILLE, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

ALPACAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at (nov 13.) VOORHIS.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by (nov 13) VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices, by (nov 13) VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at (nov 13) C. VOORHIS.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

SALARATES—A prime article for sale by (nov 13) VOORHIS.

COLORS CARPET CHAIN—for sale at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

BATHING—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

NEW STORE JUST OPENED ON KEG CREEK, Near Keg Creek Mills.

BY J. W. COOLIDGE.

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a well selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Iron, &c., just opened at the above place, at prices which cannot fail to please.

Ladies are invited to examine the assortment of Dress Goods which will be found in great variety, also gingham ribbons, fringes, laces, shawls, gloves, hosiery, and all articles in the line.

Groceries have been purchased expressly for family use, and are of the best quality.

N. B. Goods on cash paid for all kinds of Groceries. Keg Creek, Sept. 18th, 1850.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Quenavans, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

300 lbs coffee, 13 bales domestic, 300 lbs salt, 20 do shirting stripes, 1200 lbs assorted iron, 3 do blue & broadcloth, 1000 lbs castings, 1700 yds ass'td cloth, 100 lbs sugar, 1370 yds satinetts & juss, 48 lbs whiskey, 1400 lbs boots and shoes and any quantity of Paints, Oils, &c.

DYE STUFFS, Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass, Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call at T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

Linden, April 3, 1850.

GEO. K. ELLIOTT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Iron, Tin, Light Cooking, Price Premiums, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850.—3m

FRANCIS LEFERE, GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions.

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an outfit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.</

POETRY.

The magnificent lyric which follows, we copy from the *Vickburg* (Miss.) *Whig*:

Our Union.

The blood that flowed at Lexington, and crimson'd bright
Champion, streams still along the Southern Gulf and by the
lakes of Maine:
It flows in veins that swell above Pacific's golden
sand,
And throbs in hearts that love and grieve by dark
Atlantic's strand.

It binds in one vast brotherhood the trapper of the
West,
With men whose climes class themselves in Erie's
classic breast:

And those to whom September brings the fireside's
social hours:
With those who see December's brow enwreathed
with gorgeous flowers!

From where Columbia laughs to greet the smiling
western wave,
To where Potomac sighs beside the Patriot hero's
grave:

And from the steaming everglades to Huron's forlorn
floor,
The glory of the nation's past thrills through a
kindred blood!

Wherever Arnold's tale is told it dyes the cheek
with shame,
And glows with pride o'er Bunker Hill or Moun-
tain's wilder fame:

And where'er 't above the fray the stars of empire
gleam,
Upon the dust of o'er the dust it pours a common
stream!

It is a sacred legacy ye never can divide,
Nor take from village urchin, nor the son of city
pride:

Nor the hunter's white-haired children who find a
fruitful home,
Where countless lakes are sparkling, and where
lonely rivers roam!

'T drew his sword at Eutaw: and bleeding
Southern feet
Trod the marsh across the Delaware, amid the snow
and sleet:

And lo! upon the parchment where the natal
record shines
This burning page of Jefferson bears Franklin's
calmer lines!

Could ye divide that record bright, and tear the
names apart
That erst were written boldly there with plights
of hand and heart?

Could ye erase a Hancock's name, or even with
the name's edge,
Or wash out with fraternal blood a Carroll's double
pledge?

Say, can the South sell out her share in Bunker's
hoary height?
Or can the North give up her boast of Yorktown's
colossal fight?

Can ye divide with equal hand a heritage of graves,
Or tend in twain the starry flag that o'er them
proudly waves?

Can ye cast lots for Vernon's soil, or chaffer 'mid
the gloom
That lingers in solemn folds about your common
Father's tomb?

Or could ye meet around his grave as fraternal
faces,
And wake your burning curses o'er his pure and
calm repose?

Ye dare not! is the Alleghanian thunder-tongued
decree:
'T is echoed where Nevada guards the blue an-
triquil sea:

Where tropic waters delighted clasp our flowery
Southern shore,
And where through towering mountain-gates Ne-
braska's waters roar!

MISCELLANY.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

The Old Maid.

When I first knew her, she was between
thirty and forty. Her features were plain,
yet she was far from ugly; there was a
nameless charm in their expression which
made her almost beautiful. Hers was a face
that you would have stood and looked at, as
at a picture. I recollect seeing her some-
times at our house, a long time ago, when I
was a very little fellow. There was some-
thing very quiet and gentle about her, and
that very calmness seemed to repel intru-
sion. I used to wish to love her, but dare
not. Sometimes I would steal up to her
noiselessly as she sat at work, and she would
stoop down and kiss my forehead, and push
me gently away; and sometimes I thought
I felt a tear fall on my cheek, but it may
have been only fancy.

Years passed on, but to my youthful fan-
cy they wrought no change in her—she was
the same gentle being as before. She re-
nted a pretty little cottage, but could not be
said to live there, for she was always wan-
dering from place to place among her ac-
quaintance, doing them little services. Her
Mrs. Tomkins went assistance in making a
dress?—the old maid did the neatest needle-
work imaginable. Was Mrs. Jenks busy
preparing for her Christmas party?—the first
pencil-drawing was to write to the old maid to
come and make some of the mince-pies that
were so much praised last year. And when
any individual in her circle of acquaintance
was laid on a bed of sickness, who so ready
to smooth with gentle hand the pillow of
pain, and calm the unquiet, wandering mind,
as the old maid? Who, like her, would tend
with unwearying care the restless hours of
sickness, and raise the sinking the live long
night, with no other companion than a book
and her own quiet thoughts!

She seemed strangely alone in the world;
for, excepting a widowed sister, she had no
relatives. Sometimes I wondered that she
did not get married; but how the thought
came into my head I have no idea. For
somehow, I cannot tell why, the notion seem-
ed quite absurd in connection with her.
What could we have done without her? She
get married? It was out of the question.

She lived on a small annuity in her little
cottage near the suburbs of the town. There
was a little patch of fruit garden, about three
yards square, with a little round bed in the
middle, and a few stunted evergreens round
the side. She had one maid-servant, a little
demure creature, as prim and quiet as her-
self. The little front parlor was rather scantily
furnished, and cold-looking, but very neat.
You always saw some elegant bit of
industry in progress on the table, but there
was nothing to be seen round the room.
Some of her numerous friends were con-
stantly asking her to make one of those nice
so-and-sos, like the one for Mrs. Briggs; and
she was always happy to oblige them.
There was no arm-chair or sofa in the room;
On the square piano forte (an old one of
Broadwood's), you might sometimes observe

a plain black bonnet and a pair of cotton
gloves. There was a scent-bottle on the
mantel-piece, but it had been a long while
empty. There were a few books on a little
shelf hung against the wall: a little poetry,
and some good solid prose, strange compan-
ions stood side by side, for it contained an
odd jumble of things new and old. You might
have seen "Rasselas" and Hervey's "Medita-
tions," Moore's "Zeluco," and Young's
"Night Thoughts," Scott's "Rokeby," and
Guy Manners' "Walton's Angler," and
"Paradise Lost." A Shakespeare there was
of course an old edition, in many volumes;
and, what pleased me most, a large old Bible
with pictures in it.

Years passed by. We had lost sight of
the old maid for several weeks, when one
day she appeared at our house, paler than
ever, and in deep mourning, leading in her
hand a boy of about eight years old. Her
sister was dead, and had left this boy to the
care of his only relative in the world. I was
grown a big fellow now; when the old maid
at intervals came to see us, I used to patron-
ize her little nephew, and would initiate him
into the science of "peg in the ring," or en-
deavor to make him an adept at "nives."

The old maid seldom visited now, for she
denoted all her time to the education of her
nephew; and with such a course of train-
ing grew up, gentle and quiet like herself.
As years passed away, we could see little
change in her tranquil course of life; but
three was much to be noticed in her protegee.
He had early given token of intellectual
power of a high order, and she procured
the best masters for him; and when she
could no longer superintend his studies, she
would sit by him and encourage him by gen-
tle words and kisses.

In course of time he went to Cambridge.
We knew not by what means his aunt was
thus enabled to prepare him for fame and
honor, till we noticed that, though the cot-
tage looked as neat as before, the prim maid-
servant was no longer to be seen.

Some years afterwards, the old maid called
at our house to bid us good-bye. Her
nephew, after becoming an A. M., had been
received into the church; and while continu-
ing his studies, has been anxiously looking
for a curacy, but without success. He had
been offered a situation to travel as tutor with
a nobleman's son; but the poor old woman
could not bear to part with him. At last,
through some titled friend, he had procured
a curacy of a hundred a year in a country
village, a long way off, and she was going
to him there. She looked rather thinner and
older than of yore; but she was very cheer-
ful and merry at the thought that her Harry
was at last provided for, however poorly.

Time passed, and the nephew, from the
curacy, succeeded to the living. He took a
few private pupils, and his income was in-
creased. After a little time he was married;
but the old maid could not love his wife,
though there was no outward objection to
her. The bride was cheerful, good tempered
and pretty; but the old maid looked for
something inside, but could not find it; there
was no depth in her eyes—they shone like
painted glass.

The old maid left the home where she had
been happy for so many years, and returned
to her cottage. I dare say that the minister
and his wife were not sorry to get rid of her,
for she was rather a check upon them; and
moreover, she had become, they said, sour
and "odd;" and there was often no pleasing
her, do what they would. But she was grow-
ing old, and the weight of years will bend
down the strongest mind, and wither the
outer covering of the heart, though not the
heart itself.

She returned to her cottage, and became
acquainted with a few old people like her-
self, who could feel for her loneliness, and
for their homes she used to spend her evenings.
But she was no longer the gentle, suffering
woman of thirty years before; she had be-
come fretful and peevish; and now her fre-
quent amusement was a rubber of whist, at
which game she began to be an adept. You
seldom saw her face look pleasant, as of old,
unless when seated at the table with a part-
ner to her satisfaction. She now wore sev-
eral rings on her fingers, and though her
dress was of the same quiet kind as ever, it
was ornamented with a brooch and chain
which did not use to be there. She would
talk to you of things you had forgotten long
ago—of her visit to Abotsford, with an an-
ecdote of Sir Walter, which she had heard
from the old housekeeper. She would criti-
cise Edmund Kean, and inquire if you knew
John Kemble. She used to praise the lat-
ter, and say she never cared to go to the play
unless to see his "Hamlet," it was so quiet,
so melancholy and solemn. She would wish
to see it again, she said, but she had no offe
to take her. I would then tell her that that
celebrated man had died years ago, and she
would only change the subject, and ask me
what I thought of Scott's last novel.

Sometimes she would show you a mini-
ature representing a man of noble features
in a military dress. Then she would tell
you how brave he was, but he was ambi-
tious, which made her very unhappy; and
how he went abroad, and his name had been
returned among the "seriously wounded" in
the skirmish at Quatre Bras. For many long
years she had expected he would return, for
his death had not been reported, and she
could not but believe that he was still alive.
If you asked who he was, she would turn
away, and give you no answer.

One day, the Rev. Mr. — received a
note from a physician, informing him that
his aunt was dying, and was anxious to see
him once more. On the evening of the fol-
lowing day he set out, and reached the cot-
tage a few hours after she was dead. How-
ever, he was in time to read her burial ser-
vice.

And I believe he placed the stone upon
her grave, which sets forth that she was the
daughter of a person, and that she died on
such a day in such a year. And then fol-
lows, if I recollect rightly, a verse from Holy
Writ. This was the conclusion. Even her
nephew, wedded by the ties of wife and
children to the living, would forget his ben-
efactress soon. She passed away as if she
had never been; and no one now, but some
solitary dreamer like myself, recalls even a
fading memory of the Old Maid.

Counterfeit Missouri \$50's.

The Bankers, Brokers and Merchants, of
St. Louis were thrown into great excitement
yesterday, by the discovery of a large
amount of counterfeit \$50 bills on the Bank
of the State of Missouri. The following is a
description of the counterfeit, as furnished
us by Mr. Hughes, the present President of
the Bank.

"Counterfeit \$50—Bank of the State of
Missouri; general appearance good. On
examination the engraving will be found to
be much coarser than the genuine, especially
the drapery of the female figure. Signa-
tures of the President and Cashier very well
done. Some of the notes are signed by Jno.
Smith, President. In the *Jno* the *no* is
written out distinct—in the genuine no run
together. In the counterfeit, signed L.
Campbell, Prest., there is a slight flourish
at the termination of the first stroke of the
R, not in the genuine."

The officers of the Bank pronounce the
counterfeit well executed. Neither Mr.
Smith nor Mr. Campbell succeeded cor-
rectly in pointing out the counterfeit, when
presented with genuine. Mr. Shurlds, Cashier,
gives it up that he cannot detect the coun-
terfeit and genuine of his own signature, I
all cases. From these facts it is obvious that
the greatest caution will be necessary with
those who handle the \$50 notes of the bank.

The notes appear to have originated in
California. Recently Mr. John S. McCune
received \$3,500, from a son in California, in
\$50 bills, and deposited the money in Bank,
of which \$2,000 proved to be counterfeit.
No suspicion was excited at the time of de-
posit, and \$8,000 of the counterfeit was
paid out to Messrs. E. W. Clark & Bros.,
Bankers, who discovered the fraud only after
their attention was called to the subject of the
counterfeits. On learning that the money
was counterfeit, Mr. McCune, promptly sig-
nified his intention to set the matter right
with the bank, by redeeming the spurious
notes.

Messrs. Page and Bacon, Bankers, re-
ceived notice from their California correspon-
dents that counterfeit \$50's were in circula-
tion there, but the same persons forwarded
several counterfeit to them in a package of
other notes.

In the counterfeit shown us, we thought
the paper appeared to be a shade lighter than
the genuine, but this appearance may be be-
cause they had been handled but little. In
other respects, there was no perceptible dif-
ference except that noted in the description
obtained at the Bank.—[St. Louis Union,
Oct. 25.]

Important Arrest!—Counterfeiters taken with their Press, Plates, &c.

On Thursday night, we learned at the
Recorder's office, that those vigilant and in-
defatigable officers, Marshal Phelps, and
Lieutenants Cousins and Molnar had suc-
ceeded in capturing three counterfeiters,
who gave their names as Daniel McAfee,
W. J. Bowers and James Lovejoy. In their
possession were found a completely finished
press for printing notes, a copper plate of a
\$10 bill on the State Bank of Missouri,
etching tools, bank note paper and all the
necessary apparatus for executing counter-
feit money in a neat and workmanlike man-
ner.

In the possession of McAfee, were found
\$10 notes, in blank from the plate, amount-
ing to \$2,790, and a well executed counter-
feit \$10 bill on the State Bank of Ohio.

Upon Bowers and Lovejoy, were found
\$5,510 of the blank notes from the same
plate—making with that in McAfee's posses-
sion, \$8,300 of notes on the Missouri Bank.
When these two were arrested they were
in the very act of striking off the bills, and
by the directions of the officers, struck off a
few notes after they were taken.

McAfee is the keeper of a grocery store
on the corner of Mulberry and Main street.
He is a man of considerable means, being
the owner of a tract of land in St. Louis
county, slaves and other property. He is
supposed to be the writing member of the
firm. The \$2,790 in his possession, were
no doubt there for the purpose of filling up
and preparation for putting them in circula-
tion. As yet, it is believed, that not a note
has been put afloat, and the whole thing
has been nipped just as it was blossoming
with seeming perfection.

Bowers and Lovejoy, with their apparatus,
were taken on 7th street, below Park Ave-
nue. Bowers is a stranger to the police, and
nothing definite is known as to where he is
from or what his business has been.

Lovejoy is quite a young man, an engraver
by trade and is the person who no doubt
displayed so much skill and ingenuity in the
execution of the copper plate taken. The
police have his tools in a small wooden box
or trunk, and another unfinished engraving
on copper, seemingly designed for "a Cupid
in a bed of roses." Though young in years,
he is hardly so in crime, as he is said to be
under indictment at Cincinnati, for being
concerned in a similar enterprise. The po-
lice have had them under surveillance for
some time, waiting for a favorable chance
for the ingenious rogues to get their enter-
prise thoroughly under way.

We must not here omit an expression of
warm thanks, which we feel assured the
whole community will join us in tendering to
Mr. Phelps, and his efficient aids, Messrs.
Cousins and Molnar. They deserve well of
the citizens of St. Louis, for their watchful-
ness, activity, and success in ferreting out
and arresting the cunning rogues who have
been caught by them since they have been
elected to their several stations. Our city
should be proud of such a police as she has
in her employ.—[Union.]

Never make a friend of a coward; his
heart is a dung-hill, while suspicion is the
only cock that ever crows on it.

Grain is treated like infants. When the
head becomes heavy it is cradled; and gen-
erally well thrashed to render it fit for use.

The convention in Massachusetts have nomi-
nated George N. Briggs for Governor, and John Reed
for Lieutenant Governor.

An Irishman remarked that a true gen-
tleman will never look at the faults of pretty
women without shutting his eyes.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern
States the largest and most complete assort-
ment of California Spring and Summer goods ever
brought to the upper country, to which we invite
the attention of our old friends and public gen-
erally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy silks of every variety
and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles
Dry goods and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cambrics, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queenware—extra assortment.

Hardware,

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in
the country. So, come to the place straight and
tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you
should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will
attend to receiving and forwarding on the most fa-
vorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the in-
terest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug
Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the
Drug business at the old stand where he will be
much pleased to see all the former customers of the
house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he
will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be
sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as
represented it will be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he
can afford to sell very low, and he invites the at-
tention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S
AND P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Re-
ceiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, he
can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices—
including saving the expense of freight, and risk in
transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Lintiment is al-
so offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale
rate.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mor-
tar" on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,

VATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly re-
ceiving a general assortment of the following
articles: gold and silver, patent lever and plain
watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German
silver table, tea, and mustard spoons; ladies and
gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spec-
tacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunt-
ing and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trim-
mings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin
strings, corn buds; double barrel guns and pistols;
pistons; caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and
goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of
which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every de-
scription, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we
will continue the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Grocer-
ies, Hardware and Queensware, Re-
ceiving, Forwarding and Commis-
sion Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room
near the river, we will give special attention to Re-
ceiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every
thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer
our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends
and customers, for their kindness and patronage
given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us
with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will
prove to them, we can do as well by them as for-
merly.

W. H. BEDFORD.

O. H. P. CRAIG.

A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Com-
munity generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are
now receiving at their old stand on MAIN
STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern
markets, the largest stock of dry goods, gro-
ceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to
the West. Comprising French and English broad-
cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimere
suits; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and
shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks
and shovels; tin; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; soap
tubs; dry state; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and
well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long
experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the
emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting
point, and who set wisely will do so for many
reasons; and we would first of all, to their own interest
to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we
feel confident that they can find goods in our stock
better suited to their wants and at lower prices than
in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all per-
sons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in
own a few days, we invite them to call and look at
our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them
And they will have the opportunity of judging
for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

The Cheapest Goods in Pottawatomie, is at

Bethlehem.

JUST received per steamer Saluda a general as-
sortment of Fancy Dry Goods and groceries; also
a large lot of lemons, raisins, candies, tobacco,
liquors, &c. We would say to the people look
to your own interest. Call and examine our goods
before purchasing elsewhere, for we are well as-
sured that the quality and price of our goods will in-
duce all to purchase that examine for themselves.

W. W. RILEY.

Bethlehem, August 7, 1850—\$1.

D. BALLO,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Mu-
sic twenty-two years in the Army and Na-
vy of the United States, and four years as leader at
West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of
"WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or
Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or
String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music al-
ready arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store,
will be promptly attended to on the most reasona-
ble terms.

D. BALLO.

Kansville, June 26, 1850—6m

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE?

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and ad-
joining country, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally,
and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep
constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE,
where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Pilot Cloths,
Cassimere, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domest-
ics, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaid, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Lin-
ens, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jew-
elry, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instru-
ments, Dress Patterns, Plaid, Delaines Alpaca's, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c.,
and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any arti-
cle that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Not-
toes, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Slips,
Hats and Caps.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1850.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 22.

BY ORSON HYDE.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1 00
(no copy, six months, 1 00)
Single numbers, 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Advertisements in the Guardian.
Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.
One square (10 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 10 cents
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment accepted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires; that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term; otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.
H. MOWER, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
JOHN T. CARR, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
ROBERT THOMAS, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
JOHN J. MCGRAW, Grimes county, Texas.
JOHN M. BISHOP, Travelling Agent.
MR. HENRY SAWYER, London, Mo.
MR. HENRY KELLEY, Savannah, Mo.
MR. VICTOR H. BAKER, St. Joseph, Mo.
MR. WILSON, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.
DR. F. H. NEWWEATHER, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. J. B. MOWBRAY, Montrose, Iowa.
MORRIS McKENZIE, Quincy.
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co. Mo.
NATHANIEL JORDAN, Weston, Mo.
E. M. GREEN, traveling agent in the Middle States.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro', N. H.

Address of Willard Richards, Secretary of State.
To the Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of New York, delivered in the Library, at Great Salt Lake City, in presence of his Excellency, Governor Young, April 17th, 1850.

[Continued.]
When falsehood cannot answer truth, it will cry out, "let it alone; the less you have to do with it the better; it is no good any how; be still; take no notice of it; if you do, you will be deceived." Such like assertions have become so old and stale, that the Devil is ashamed of them. Is proof wanted? The whole world has been trying to believe, for a long time, that there was to be no more revelation; that God had sealed up his lips; has done speaking for ever; but recently, christian and infidel are beginning to think that he has spoken again through his Poughkeepsie Seer and Prophet, and through many lesser seers; and all just because his Satanic majesty has seen fit to commence revelation, as the only way to compete with the God of Israel, in his work. For a long time his majesty said there was to be no more revelation, and when more came, he said "let it alone, take no notice of it or you will be deceived," but when the people would believe this no longer, he commenced giving revelation himself and many believed in him; and if, when they can no longer make the people believe that I have spoken falsely concerning them, the officers of christian colleges will come out, own the truth and reform, for the benefit of the whole people; I will thank God and take courage.

But what is to be understood by the term "liberally endowed institutions?" a certain institution that has received a liberal, an immense amount of funds from the public, and never made any returns therefor. If this is not the true meaning according to popular lexicographical action, I am ignorant of terms; and will be obliged to any college in christendom that will correct me; and should some learned professor, or president, object to the definition, and say the institution is liberally supplied with books, maps, charts, diagrams, apparatus, fine and commodious buildings, gardens, walks, flower-beds, &c. &c. It is admitted; but who pays for it? The student; and no man may stay there a day who does not pay well for the use of these things. But the professor continues, "he pays not for the use of these things, but for our teachings." What does this imply? surely that the buildings, books, gardens, apparatus, &c., constitute the college; and presidents, professors, tutors, &c., have no part in the matter; they are not liberally endowed; they must be paid for every thing they do; they constitute no part of the institution, they are only appendages; and the students who will pay us, the door keepers, liberally for our trouble, may enjoy liberally all the privileges of our liberally endowed college, on the most liberal principles, and we will give the most liberal education, and grant our most liberal diploma to all such liberal benefactors, as shall so liberally bestow their liberal moiety, upon our liberally endowed facilities, to communicate such liberal information; for the furtherance of our liberal munificence.

If this doctrine is correct; if buildings, books, apparatus, &c., constitute the college, instead of Regents, Presidents and Professors; if these inert materials are the centre of all knowledge, instead of the hands of those who handle them; then let their liberally endowed brick and stones, mortar and gravel, books and apparatus, pavements, flower-beds, &c., be liberally distributed, among a liberal people, that all may be able to ring their own liberal bell, by pulling their own liberal rope, and give all old professors the liberal privilege, of procuring a liberal income, by granting a liberal hoeing, with their liberal hands, to their own liberally acquired potatoes, that their liberally endowed livings, may no longer depend on the liberal donations of their liberal friends, who have worked liberally, to give them a liberal living, and in return have received no liberality, only what they have liberally paid for in advance.

Such a multiplying of colleges by the scattering of bricks, books and bell ropes, might be very profitable for the people generally, if their books were not so mystified by dying ignorance, and clothed in dead languages, so that a man must spend one life, to learn to read anything therein written; and books are thus written to prevent the common people from reading; and were the books which are now printed, written in living languages, the people generally would become informed, education as a profession would cease, and the craft would be at an end, as liberally, and effectually as though it had never existed, while, as they now exist, most books are calculated to darken science, by words without knowledge.

Why are dead languages generally taught in colleges to the exclusion of the living? "for the purpose of disciplining the mind," Who gave this answer? The colleges, who by producing mental death, liberally enfold the dead and useless languages; but men of sense and thought will understand, that the mind can be disciplined as well by a living language, as a dead one; were it not so, it would be of the utmost importance for all who would become conversant with human nature, to resort to the grave-yards, and spend their hours among the bones and ashes of gone-by generations, rather than seek the society of the living. This doctrine may be sweet to the sorrowful short of patients, but hard to be believed by philosophers.

But "many of the studies, and a great proportion of the intelligence of popular books, are written in the dead languages, and students must learn them to get at the information therein contained." True; but if the intelligence contained in these dead books is so very good that it cannot be dispensed with, why have not learned professors translated them, so that all men might read them in their own language? Here craft is in danger again, for if books were written so plain and easy to be understood, that all men could learn for themselves, there would be but little use for professors hire.

Of what use are the dead languages? Says the Doctor of Divinity, "it is necessary that students should understand them, so as to read the Holy Scriptures in the original." Where would be the necessity of this if the doctors or professors would translate them correctly? We could then read them correctly in our own tongue. If they cannot translate them correctly, they cannot teach others to do it; and if they can translate correctly, why the great diversity of translations among the learned? If the great diversified and contradictory translations of the Sacred Records arise from the ignorance of the learned professors of christendom, we can very well dispense with their college services. We are ignorant enough of ourselves, without their tuition; and if they know how to translate correctly, and alike, and will pervert the meaning of the sacred volume, we have still less use for their labors; for Satan can do enough such work of his own, without their help.

Where then shall the honest man's confidence centre, in this, the nineteenth century, the boasted age of light and liberty? where shall wisdom be found, and intelligence unveil itself, while there is not learning or honesty enough in all christendom to translate the Holy Bible correctly; no two agreeing; all boasting over their great learning, and mourning over the ignorance of their fathers, and at the same time cannot tell the meaning of their father's words? If they could, they could translate correctly, and alike over all christendom. O shame! where is thy blush, when thou lookest on such learned ignorance, and listens to their pompous, empty boasts.

What are the dead languages good for? They are good to feast the mother of harlots; and are being served up as a final supper, to her, and her degenerate offspring, and they will soon depart from the banquet table of their dead carcasses to a long night of silence, when their boastsings will be heard no more, for ever.

What is the use of learning? It is used by the few to enslave the many. What should be the use of learning? It should be used as a mighty engine to do good, to exalt all men to greater glory; and if all the learned men of christendom had known this, and practised upon it for the last two centuries, doing as they would be done unto, instead of a miserly endowed college, once in two, three or five hundred miles, doing little or no good, a general diffusion of knowledge would have transpired among the people; and the scriptures of eternal truth would have been translated and read in every living language under the whole heavens.

If the due organization of proper officers, constitute a college; and the buildings, books, &c., are mere appendages; if the officers and professors are the main spring, to put in motion all other parts of the machinery, then that college only may truly be said to be liberally endowed, whose tuition is free; and that institution which has received liberality, and does not impart as liberally, by making free its tuition, instead of being liberally endowed, is endowed like the miser, his coffers have been liberally supplied, and that is the end of his greatness and goodness; he neither uses his funds, nor suffers others to use them, unless he can receive in return a double reward; and every institution endowed with such

miserly principles, will keep every man in ignorance, who is not able to ascend their golden rounds, and feast their glittering Gods.

Of what use are popular diplomas? They add honor, wealth, and fame to their titled possessors. They are tinkling cymbals, forthcoming at the call of gold. What mean the empty, high sounding titles of Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Divinity? Whatever was intended, the true, literal meaning is, their laws are sick, and a doctor is created to cure them. Their medicines are poison, and their doctors are appointed to convert and heal them if they can, while suffering humanity is left to die neglected. Their divinity is on the wane, their gods have become old, blind, and decrepit, and are their Doctor of Divinity sent forth to revive the expiring spark, open the hearing ear, and quicken the all searching eye of their object worship? Not Gods without body, parts, or passions, are not subjects for the doctor; he can only stand, by his golden altar, and cry, "great is the God I worship, he is Almighty; his centre is every where, and his circumference no where;" and he might add in truth, I am bigger than my God, for any being without a body is no being at all; and we leave this Doctor of Divinity to doctor up the credulity of the ignorant multitude, and make the most he can of it for his own benefit.

It is often asserted with much truth, "that it is hard to learn old dogs new tricks," but it is far easier to learn them new tricks, than it is to break them of their old ones; and the principle is equally as true when applied to men as brutes. Gentlemen, I have introduced a few of the fooleries; a little of the avarice and cunning; and a small amount of the wickedness, that is pervading the walks of a popular college life; that you may shun them at the beginning and not have to unlearn, what most literary institutions must unlearn, if the would ever become the benefactors of mankind. I delight not to dwell on the faults of my fellow beings, or expose them to the public gaze; but if we do not take a passing observation, so that we may shun them, we are liable to fall into the same errors, and a great portion of our short existence is liable to be spent, in experiencing things of no value, which we might have shunned, therefore it is wisdom for wise men to keep their eyes and ears open to every thing, shun the evil, and embrace the good, whenever and wherever presented.

A great, and mighty people are now looking to you, to lay the foundation and guide the erection of a superstructure for a university, that shall introduce them and their posterity to a perpetual increase of knowledge, science and intelligence; and should you falter, in the execution of the enterprise; should you fall into the by-ways, labyrinth and darkness of like institutions, you will find every hand of an abused patronage, will be an Ishmaelite against you; I speak not this, because I fear or doubt of your designs, far from it; I know your worth, I value your intelligence, I appreciate your integrity, and have no feelings of dubiety concerning your operations; but I simply speak the feelings of a noble people, who are zealous of their rights and privileges with a God-like zeal.

Open then the flood gates of intelligence to all who may seek shelter from the blasts of political warfare, party strife, and national perplexities, in our peaceful vale. appropriate the early funds of the institution you represent, to qualifying teachers for all common schools, and academies; and begin to collect such apparatus, books, &c., as shall be necessary for the rapid improvement of children, and youth, purge the English language of all superfluous letters, figures and combinations; stem the tide of popular ignorance, delusion and falsehood; print books that a child may read, and when read may be understood; translate all useful information to be found in dead languages to a living speech; gather around you teachers in every language under heaven, that students may go from hence to all people, and feel at home; and as fast as your means will permit, erect plain, neat, and substantial buildings; and let all your expenditures be upon the same principle, until every individual of the State has a good education, and teachers are free to instruct more; and gold and silver are so plenty in your coffers, you know not what to do with it; then adorn your building with diamonds and precious stones, and make your apparatus of ivory and gold.

But before this time arrives, you will need a few hundred millions for necessary practical purposes, for the payment of teachers, for the creation and furnishing of laboratories, and philosophic elucidations. The earlier you can establish an observatory on the hill tops the better; and if you can get near enough towards the heavens, on mountain heights, or by telescope, to see all the planets of our own solar system, you will accomplish a work long sought for by the learned world, but sought in vain. Call upon all the intuitive intelligences of earth, to flock to the standard of intelligence, and add their mites; and let them know that here they can be free to communicate all that has been made known to them, without gainsaying or persecution.

Raise the standard of intelligence so high that mortals cannot overreach you, and make the ascent so gradual and easy that all may attain unto it; for ere long the world will be looking to your institution as the Queen of science, kings and nobles will become its patrons, their sons and daughters will be educated under your fostering care, and from hence the sun of science will impart its golden beams to earth's remotest bounds.

We see then that a liberally endowed institution, is one that is able and every way qualified, to furnish free instruction, in all languages, arts, science, and intelligence, to all men, women and children, who are looking, or have a right to look to the same, for the means of expending their physical and mental powers, until they are all qualified to act in any sphere of life where God and duty may call them; and of acquiring all the intelligence man is capable of possessing on earth; he may then with propriety receive his honorary diploma on real merit, and soar aloft among the Gods, where he may enter on new fields of science, enter a college of far more liberal endowments, and progress in intelligence through all eternity of eternities.

From the Saturday Rambler.
Death.
BY LAURA.
The spectre started forth,
At morning's earliest hour;
He entered in the poor man's cot,
To wield his deadly power.
He left two weeping parents,
With looks of anguish wild;
For they had seen the spectre come,
And breathe upon their child.

The spectre stalked abroad,
At noonday's brightest hour;
He entered in the rich man's door,
To wield his deadly power.
There stood an aged man,
With locks of snowy hue;
Wealth's cares had checked the streams of life,
But now, Death called him too.
But though his brow was furrowed,
And wrinkled was his cheek;
Although his voice had husky grown
So that he scarce could speak,
Still, still he clung to life,
And prayed that Death would spare;
But no, the spectre stood unmoved,
Nor heeded the suppliant's prayer.

The spectre coursed his way,
At evening's peaceful hour;
He entered in at pleasure's gates,
To wield his deadly power.
Amid a dancing group,
There whirled a maiden fair,
With rosy cheeks and sparkling eye,
And curls of golden hair;
Unseen by her Death came
And threw his arm around her waist;
She stopped—she pressed her burning brow,
And fell in his embrace.

The spectre stayed him not,
Till midnight's silent hour;
Then entered he the halls of vice,
To wield his deadly power.
There sat a gay young man,
Within a crowded room,
Sipping the wine cup's ruddy glow,
Unconscious of his doom.

Death came and touched his arm,
And bade him raise his head,
And with a fearful, fearful awe,
He tremblingly feared.
He saw a hideous form,
With arms outstretched to clasp;
He writhed, he struggled to escape,
But perished in Death's grasp.

Thus faithful does Death work,
Among our fallen race,
To wield and grave, to young and old,
He shows his fearful face.
And all must go! No vain excuse
Can turn him from his path;
He comes, by God sent forth,
To appease avenging wrath.

The Jews may be divided, it is said, into two classes—the indifferent or skeptical, and the superstitious. In Western Europe, especially in France, where legally the Jew is on an equality with the Christian, skepticism prevails very extensively. In Tunis, the Jews are superstitious. The Jews of Palestine, and pilgrims on their way thither, appear to be the most devout and liberal. Persecution was more favorable to Hebrew learning than prosperity has proved. The French Hebrews study the works of the French Atheistical writers, and the Jewish mind is marked by deism and infidelity. The Jews of Marseilles, Paris, Strasbourg, Lyons, &c., are all infidels, thoroughly imbued with the principles of Volney and Voltaire. The Rabbi's are as unbelieving as the mass of their people. One of them has asserted that the "new heart" means nothing more or less than an improved mind. The Carriote Jews are an interesting portion of the children of Israel. They are more scriptural than their brethren, and disbelieve the Talmud. They do not wear phylacteries, and call the Jews who wear these appendages, "bridled asses."

Influence of a Smile.
It is related in the life of the celebrated mathematician, William Hutton, that a respectable country woman called on him one day, anxious to speak to him. She told him with an air of serenity, that her husband behaved unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing the evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy, and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she could manage to cure her husband. The case was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "and I have never known it to fail. Always treat your husband with a smile." The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy, and went away. A few months afterwards she waited on Mr. Hutton with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured.

THE WAY OF A HAPPY LIFE.—Lay nothing too much to heart; desire nothing too eagerly; rejoice not excessively, nor grieve too much for disasters; be not violently bent on any design; nor let any worldly cause hinder you from taking care of your soul.

A GOOD RULE.—Whenever you enter an apartment occupied by another individual, if the door is closed before you enter, close it after you. If, on the contrary, it stands invitingly open, let it remain so.

Meteoric Showers.
The first grand phenomena of a meteoric shower which attracted attention in modern times was witnessed by the Moravian Missionaries at their settlements in Greenland. For several hours the hemisphere presented a magnificent and astonishing spectacle, that of fiery particles, thick as hail, crowding the concave of the sky, as though some magazine of combustion in celestial space was discharging its contents towards the earth. This was observed over a wide extent of Territory. Humbolt, then traveling in South America, accompanied by M. Boupland, thus speaks of it: "Toward the morning of the 13th November, 1799, we witnessed a most extraordinary scene of shooting meteors. Thousands of bodies and falling stars, succeeded each other during four hours. Their direction was very regular from north to south. From the beginning of the phenomena there was not a space in the firmament equal in extent to three diameters of the moon which was not filled every instant with bodies of falling stars. All the meteors left luminous traces or phosphorescent bands behind them, which lasted seven or eight seconds." An agent of the United States, Mr. Eliott, at that time at sea between Cape Florida and the West India Islands, was another spectator, and thus describes the scene: "I was called up about three o'clock in the morning, to see the shooting stars, as they are called. The phenomenon was grand and awful. The whole heavens appeared as if illuminated with sky-rockets, which disappeared only by the light of the sun after daybreak. The meteors, which at any one instant of time appeared as numerous as the stars, flew in all possible directions, except from the earth, toward which, they all inclined more or less; and some of them descended perpendicularly over the vessel we were in, so that I was in constant expectation of their falling upon us." The same individual states that his thermometer, which had been at eighty degrees Fahr. for four days preceding, fell to 56 deg., and, at the same time, the wind changed from the south to the northwest, from whence it blew with great violence for three days without intermission. The Capuchin missionary at San Fernando, a village amid the savannahs of the province of Varinas, and the Franciscan monks stationed near the entrance of the Oronoco, also observed the shower of asteroids, which appears to have been visible, more or less, over an area of several thousand miles, from Greenland to the equator, and from the lonely deserts of South America to Weimar the city of Quito, a similar event occurred. So great a number of falling stars were seen in a part of the sky above the volcano of Cayamabo, that the mountain itself was thought at first to be on fire. The sight, lasted more than an hour. The people assembled in the plain of Exida, where a magnificent view presented itself of the highest summits of the Cordilleras. A procession was already on the point of setting out from the convent of St. Francis, when it was perceived that the blaze on the horizon was caused by fiery meteors, which ran along the sky in all directions, at the altitude of twelve or thirteen degrees. In Canada, in the years 1814 and 19, the stellar showers were noticed, and in the autumn of 1818, on the North Sea, when, in the language of one of the observers, the surrounding atmosphere seemed enveloped in and expansive ocean of fire, exhibiting the appearance of another Moscow in flames.

We now come to by far the most splendid display on record; which, as it was the third in successive years, and on the same day of the month as the two preceding, seemed to invest the meteoric showers with a periodical character; and hence originated the title of November Meteors. The chief scene of the exhibition was included within the limits of the longitude of 61 deg. in the Atlantic Ocean, and that of 100 deg. in Central Mexico, and from the North American lakes to the West Indies. Over this wide area, an appearance presented itself, far surpassing in grandeur the most imposing artificial fire-works. An incessant play of dazzling brilliant luminosities was kept in the heavens for several hours. Some of these were of considerable magnitude and peculiar form. One of large size remained for some time almost stationary in the zenith, over the Falls of Niagara, emitting streams of light. The wild dash of the waters, as contrasted with the fiery uproar above them, formed a scene of unequalled sublimity. In many districts, the mass of the population were terror-struck, and the more enlightened were awed at contemplating so vivid a picture of the Apocalyptic image—that of the stars of heaven falling to the earth, even as a fig-tree casting her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind. A planter of South Carolina, thus describes the effect of the scene upon the ignorant blacks: "I was suddenly awakened by the most distressing cries for mercy. I could hear from most of the negroes of three plantations, amounting in all to about six or eight hundred. While earnestly listening for the cause; I heard a faint voice near the door calling my name, I arose, and taking my sword, stood at the door. At this moment I heard the same voice still beseeching me to rise, and saying, Oh, my God, the world is on fire!" Upward of one hundred lay prostrate on the ground—some speechless, and some with the bitterest cries, but with their hands raised, imploring God to save the world and them. The scene was truly awful; for never did rain fall much thicker than the meteors fell toward the earth; east, west, north, and south, it was the same.

This extraordinary spectacle commenced a little before midnight, and reached its height between four and six o'clock in the morning. The night was remarkably fine, a cloud obscured the firmament. Upon attentive observation, the materials of the

shower were found to exhibit three distinct varieties: 1. Phosphoric lines found one, class apparently described by a point. These were the most abundant. They passed along the sky with immense velocity, as numerous as the flakes of a sharp snow-storm. 2. Large fire-balls formed another constituency of the scene.

From the Arctic Expedition.
Despatch received by the Navy Department from Lieutenant E. J. De Haven, commanding the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, UNITED STATES BRIG ADVANCE.
Off Port Leopold, Aug. 22, 1850.

Sir:—I have the honor to acquaint you with the proceedings of the squadron under my command since leaving the Whale Fish Islands, whence my last dispatch was dated. We sailed on the 29th of June, but, owing to calms and very light winds, we did not reach the latitude of Uppernavick till the 6th of July. Up to this place no obstruction from ice was met with. We found a clear passage of from ten to twenty miles in length, between the land and the "pack." The latter was sighted daily, and had the appearance of being impenetrable.

To the northward of Uppernavick many streams of ice were found, extending from the main pack close into the land. Through these, with a fair wind, we found little difficulty in forcing our way, until we approached Baffin's Islands, in the latitude of seventy-four degrees. Here the ice appeared so close and continuous along the land that our progress in that direction was arrested. At the same time a clear and wide opening presented itself, leading to the West. We had a fair wind to enter it, and it was so directly in our course for Lancaster Sound that I could not resist the temptation; particularly as the passage looked to be almost hopeless by the usual northern route through Melville Bay.

For several hours our hope of a speedy and direct passage appeared to be confirmed, but, after a run of forty miles, ice was made ahead and on both sides in a continuous line. We had but entered a deep bight in the main pack.

To return to the eastward whence we came would, perhaps, have cost us days, with the uncertainty of being able to get along even then. Besides, of the only three authentic accounts of attempts to make the passage through the pack in about this latitude, two were eminently successful. The third, did not succeed so well.

In view of these facts, I thought it advisable to enter the pack and endeavor to push through it, in a direct line for the theatre of our researches.

We accordingly did so, and for several days succeeded in making some headway, until at last the ice became so tight and immovable that it became impossible either to advance or retreat. In this hopeless condition we remained until the 29th of July, when, by a sudden movement of floes, an opening presented itself to the north. A southeast wind springing up at the same time, we availed ourselves of it, and, with a press of sail, succeeded in forcing our way into clear water.

On the following day we were brought up again by the ice, having made a run of more than sixty miles. The wind by this time had freshened to a gale, which, together with a thick fog, made our position not a little embarrassing. The vessels were placed in as secure a position as could be found; notwithstanding which they were in imminent danger from the heavy masses of ice driven before the gale, which pressed upon them. They withstood the shock, though, bravely. The danger was over and the gale abating.

We were now in latitude 75 deg. longitude 60 deg. in the usual Melville Bay route. It did not appear much more favorable than the middle one, from whence we had just escaped. However, by keeping along the edge of the land ice, (which had no appearance of having moved this season, and extended full thirty miles from the shore,) we were enabled to avail ourselves of occasional narrow openings which appeared with the changes of the wind; so that, with the aid of wraps, during calm weather, we succeeded in reaching Cape York on the 15th, instant.

Between Cape York and Cape Dudley Digges we had open water, but were delayed by calms. We took advantage of the delay, and hauled the vessels into the shore, at the "Crimson Cliffs of Beverly," where we filled up our casks from a mountain stream. These cliffs are so named from the red snow on them, specimens of which were obtained.

A few miles to the east of Cape York, two Esquimaux were met with. The only thing we could understand them to say was, that more of their people were living not far distant.

On the 18th we got a fair wind, and, passing Cape Dudley Digges, shaped our course for the western side of Baffin's Bay. The "pack" was soon met with, but it was in streams and very loose, so that little obstruction was found from it. On the morning of the 19th we cleared it entirely, and a decided swell of the sea indicated that we had reached the "north waters."

The same day we fell in with the squadron of two vessels under Captain Penny. They had been unsuccessful in their efforts to enter Jones's Sound. They were now bound in the same direction as ourselves.

On the evening of the 19th we entered the Sound, but a violent gale came on from the eastward, accompanied by a thick fog and heavy sea, which compelled us to leave. During the gale we parted company from the Rescue.

The following day the wind moderated, but the weather still continued thick and foggy. We spent the most of it in searching

for the missing vessels. The fog was so thick that we could not see more than a few miles ahead. We continued our search until the 21st, when we were forced to give up the quest for the time being. We then proceeded on our way, hoping to find the missing vessels on another day.

On the 22nd we entered the Sound again, and found the Rescue and the other vessels of the squadron. We were very glad to see them, and they were glad to see us. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 23rd we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 24th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 25th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 26th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 27th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 28th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 29th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 30th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 31st we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 1st of August we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 2nd we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 3rd we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 4th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 5th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 6th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 7th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 8th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 9th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 10th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 11th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 12th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 13th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 14th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 15th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 16th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 17th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 18th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 19th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 20th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 21st we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 22nd we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 23rd we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 24th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 25th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 26th we reached the mouth of the Sound. We then turned back, and on the 27th we entered the Sound again. We then proceeded on our way, and on the 28th we reached the mouth of the Sound. 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for our consort, without success, when, loth to lose so good a wind, we bore up for the westward.

On the morning of the 21st the fog cleared off, and we found ourselves off Cape Crawford, on the southern side of the Sound. At the same time a sail was seen, which I hope might be the Rescue, but it proved to be the schooner Felix, Captain Sir John Ross.

From him we learned that Commodore Austin was at Pond's Bay with two of his vessels, seeking for information, whilst the other two had been despatched to examine the north shore of the Sound. We also learned that North Star might be looked for at Port Leopold. At that place I resolved to touch, (as well as gain information as to send despatches home,) previous to rejoining to Wellington Straits, the appointed place of rendezvous with our consort.

I am happy to inform you that the officers and men of both vessels are perhaps in better health than they were on leaving New York, and they are now possessed with a spirit which I think argues well for the success of our enterprise.

Very respectfully, &c.,
EDWIN J. DE HAVEN,
Lieut. Commanding Arctic Expedition.
To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1850.

Returned.
After an absence of about four and a half months, we are again back to our post. Health and prosperity have attended us. We had a joyful and happy meeting with our friends and brethren in the Valley—about six weeks on a visit there. Every house was open to receive us, and every heart seemed glad. Governor Young said that he hardly knew whether to laugh, cry, shout, sing, dance or preach; and finally said: "Brethren, my house and heart are open, and the free spirit of the Lord is upon you. So in his large dining room, we preached, we sang, we told our stories, we rejoiced and gave thanks to God for his Providential care over us all. Tears of joy flowed freely from many eyes; and no more strange than true, we had music and dancing on the occasion. All this in the light of our first arrival in the City of the Great Salt Lake. We sat in counsel and in conference with the officers of the church there, and we had a very interesting, gratifying and instructing visit, long to be remembered. Sister Young, particularly, spared no pains to make us comfortable and happy. Grand sister Kimball no less so, and Dr. W. Richards and family seemed happy when they could make us to rejoice. Next, Mrs. Parley, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, and Amasa Lyman, and their families, all warm and generous hearted, received us with a cordiality which the true spirit of the gospel inspires. Thousands of others just like them. God bless them and their quiet and peaceful valley for ever and ever!

We have many items of interest to our people, and also to many others, which we shall publish from time to time. Our brethren in the west have not been unmindful of the poor here, and we trust that no exertions will be wanting on our part to follow their example of liberality which they have most generously set through your humble servants, the editor of this paper, and Br. John Brown.

Council.
Shall I sell my farm, my house and improvements and remove to the Valley in the Spring? Kaneville and the entire county of Pottawattamie is destined to be an increasingly important point for trade, agriculture and general business. It must be one of the most important starting points for the Salt Lake Country, California and Oregon on the Western frontier. We speak from personal knowledge of the country, the routes, &c., &c. Property is destined to increase in value in this region, and if you can sell your possessions for all they are worth and considerable more, sell them to any one who may wish to purchase, provided you can get your money before you give possession of the same. Some unwisely sell their property for old hats and old clothes at two prices, and other trash that can be of but little use. Sell for cash or for such things as you really need, or sell not at all. Cash is the best article you can have to make your outfit, and your farms and improvements are the best. What will it profit you if you sell your house and lot of what will procure you outfit? You will find yourselves without homes, and without the requisite means for going to the valleys of the mountains.

We have much interesting matter to lay before our readers pertaining to the West and western affairs, and also pertaining to things at home which are crowded on this week. They will appear from time to time as circumstances will allow.

Now, if you want to reward the Editor for his pains and labors in collecting up and laying before you the information you seek and desire, subscribe for the Guardian and pay for it, and you will create a favor upon us, and we trust upon your selves also.

Hon. Benjamin Rector.
This gentleman, member elect to the Legislature of Iowa, from Fremont, the county South of us, has recently visited our town on his way to Iowa City. He was in hopes of joining Mr. Miller, member elect from Pottawattamie County; but Mr. M. having just returned from the plains, will necessarily be detained a few days to get ready. We are pleased with the appearance of Mr. Rector, during his short acquaintance with him, and believe that he will faithfully discharge the important trust committed to him by the people of Fremont. Mr. Miller is an old pioneer, a thorough go-ahead, business man. We feel that our interests will be faithfully represented on this frontier, and our rights fully and magnificently maintained and defended. There are too many people on this frontier to be unrepresented, and too much capital vested to be deprived of the requisite protection of law and government.

If the Legislature have any generous feelings towards this part of the State, now is the time for them to be made manifest in giving the above mentioned their seats in the house.

Hon. D. F. Miller.
This gentleman, long robbed of his just rights, has at last overcome his antagonist, and the people have administered a just rebuke to locofoco treachery and theft. We rejoice to see that justice has borne her faithful votary to a high and elevated station vacated by one who obtained it by fraud, deception, and intrigue. He must retire and give place. He that exalts himself must be abased; but he whom the people exalt in a just and lawful way, is exalted indeed.

Daniel F. Miller is a responsible man. If he has published a libel on Mr. Babbitt, the statutes of the country are available for his redress. If Daniel F. Miller had written such an article about us, and we knew ourselves, to be innocent of the charges, we should be inclined to bring him up to the bull ring of legal investigation. Until Mr. B. does this, we shall believe Miller's letter; for Mr. Babbitt has often told that Daniel F. Miller was a high minded and honorable man, a man of strict integrity, sterling worth, of unflinching and undeviating truth. And besides, a personal friend; and "Mr. B. is an honorable man."

Of our boys in the office, we say: well done good and faithful servants, we endorse your proceedings, and your statements through this paper touching this affair while we have been absent at the West. The press is free in this country, and threats of a score of presses to be brought here to oppose us will not get us.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel.
If it was true that the success of the Utah Territorial Bill in Congress, was dependent upon the citizens of Pottawattamie county voting the locofoco ticket as Mr. Babbitt has intimated, ("and he is an honorable man,") why should Dr. Bernhisel be so inaccessible to the fate and destiny of said bill as not to join Mr. Babbitt in his arduous journey out here and unite his influence with that of Mr. B. in turning the vote of this county in favor of Locofocoism. The Doctor appears quite easy, and did not so much as discover this important key to open the door of prosperity to the humble supplicants of Utah. He did not even write to us upon the subject, and one might suppose that he was sleeping on the watch tower. The citizens of Utah will doubtless discover this indifference of the Doctor, and henceforth send men to Washington who are patriotic enough to leave their post in the most important hour, brave the dangers of the awful prairie, encounter the storms of heaven and earth, encompass water and land to make proselytes, inspire them with his own zeal and spirit, administered to them by the pint, the quart, the gallon and the jugful. A zeal that will send men's souls to perdition on the fiery current of Babbitt in order to obtain their votes. These are the men that are "true blue." Their deeds will elevate them to a seat so conspicuous that they will find themselves independently alone in the world's wide waste.

Corn.
Corn should be used with prudence, and care. The crop in this region, is comparatively light this year; but if proper care be taken of what there is, there need be no scarcity. Do not be in haste to sell it. A word to the wise is sufficient. Take the Guardian and you will be duly apprised of the prospects, condition and state of the market generally.

Wants.
We have raised no corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, or any other vegetables this season for fall and winter use; and now if our good friends, who may be a little in arrears for the Guardian, will consider that we have been away this season, and raised little or nothing, and bring us in corn, flour, potatoes, butter, cheese, beef, tallow, and some good hay, we shall be greatly accommodated to do this, give us a little cash which "answers all things." We have some borrowed money to pay, and we must pay it. Now friends, do your best, as we are sure you will, and the way we will tell you about the valleys, mountains and plains in the west, will cause you to open your eyes.

Congress.
We feel truly grateful that the general Government at Washington, has considered the people of Utah and given them a Government. With their boundaries, we believe they will be satisfied; and the provisions made for them as far as liberal as could be reasonably expected under existing circumstances. The wishes of the people have been respected, and we trust that wisdom, prudence and moderation will characterize the policy of that young but growing member of this great Republic.

Deseret.
The people in the Salt Lake Valley appear to be religiously attached to the above name for their country. Its legal name, however, is Utah. Well, let Utah stand for the Territory, and change the name of the city of the Great Salt Lake to "Deseret," and their desires are gratified. The name of the capital is so often written that a short name like Deseret would be much more convenient. The legislative assembly will have power to give their city the above name if they choose. This is only a suggestion; and if their territory should not extend far enough southwest, they can send down a few thousand inhabitants into the Colorado territory at an early day and petition for another Government. Then they may get more territory than they first asked for, though in two divisions. This is but a suggestion.

New Subscribers.
Many citizens of the Salt Lake Valley have subscribed for the Guardian, to be sent to their friends in different States, in Canada, in England, in Scotland, Wales, in France and in Germany. Persons receiving it who have not themselves subscribed may know that some of their friends have sent it to them. It will be discontinued when their year or six months is out, unless renewed by the persons to whom it is sent.

Agents.
Elder J. C. Little, of Peterboro, New Hampshire, is our authorized travelling agent through the Eastern States.
William C. Smith, Timbercreek P. O., Marshall county Iowa, is our authorized agent.

A New Whig Paper.
The second No. of the 1st Vol. of the "Iowa Observer" is before us, and we must say that it reflects great credit on the Editors, Messrs A. McKinney and John T. Morton, and also on the publisher and proprietor, G. G. Gallaway. This paper is published at Mount Pleasant, Henry co., Iowa; and from its motto and general appearance, we believe that the men have cast their net on the right side of the ship, and hope that they may be successful in obtaining a large number of subscribers. Its policy is Whig; and motto, "The Union—the whole Union—and nothing but the Union."

Lines written in the Album of a lady at the Salt Lake Valley, whose husband had recently been sent on a mission to the Pacific Isles, suddenly and in haste.

BY THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.
While thou art gone in this lovely Valley
Thy husband's abroad on the ocean's wide waste,
The gospel of Jesus instructed to carry,
To isles far away, in a moment of haste.

Haste onward, then, servant, thy field is inviting,
Go, reap while the harvest waves bright in the breeze,
Thrust in thy sharp sickle, the day-star's reclining;
Return then, at eve, bearing home all thy sheaves.

High is the honor and great is the favor
To her who resigns what is dearest on earth;
A partner, a husband, a lord,—yes, a savior!
To carry glad tidings triumphantly forth.

While tears from the eye of affection are gilding,
Thy thoughts and thy wishes ascend up on high—
From the altar of virtue, thy heart, is now rising
A prayer in behalf of thy lord with a sigh.

Remember, remember, thou favored in Israel,
A crown's the reward of thy husband's hard toil;
With him thou wilt share the rich fruits of his labor,
When death has no sting, and the foe has no foil.

"Electro Biology."
Professor Kinsman has given several lectures in this town upon the above subject during the past week. We listened to one on Saturday evening last, with no little humor. The experiments excited a little laughter; and upon the whole, we passed quite a pleasant evening just after our arrival home from the Plains.

Dr. K. is certainly very gentlemanly in his appearance and manner; yet we differ with him in opinion—touching the Science of life; but if he understood us on Sunday to accuse him of an intentional wrong, he certainly misunderstood us.

Many seek for immortality and eternal life, but may not seek to enter "by the door," but climb up some other way. These are denominated thieves and robbers, though they may be sincere. They are guilty, perhaps, of no intentional wrong, for the door they have not seen. This science involves a principle upon which men, enjoying the true light of the gospel, will, in our opinion, decline to act. While, therefore, we have no more feelings of hostility towards Professor Kinsman, as a man, than we have towards our own child, we are free to assert our right to speak against a principle, which the gospel does not recognize. In former times, in the dark ages, many books containing these curious arts were brought together and burned upon the superior light of the Gospel burning in upon the world.

Official Vote of this District.
The following is the official vote given at the late Special election in the first Congressional District in this State:

Counties.	Thompson.	Miller.	Smith.
Appanoose,	133	110	3
Dallas,	33	38	2
Davis,	253	273	34
Deane,	53	49	4
Fremont,	22	34	4
Henry,	339	374	1
Jasper,	64	77	2
Jefferson,	229	251	1
Keeokuk,	229	171	7
Lee,	1067	1213	17
Lucas,	40	29	2
Madison,	52	36	3
Malaska,	206	356	13
Marion,	192	119	2
Monroe,	195	118	6
Polk,	220	133	2
Pottawattamie,	56	273	2
Poweshiek,	22	37	2
Van Buren,	426	656	241
Vapello,	483	452	35
Warren,	11	24	1
Total,	4801	5453	365

There is at last, an official majority of 662 votes for Daniel F. Miller, the rightful member of Congress from this District, over Bill Thompson, the spurious member who occupied the seat twenty-three hundred dollars worth.

Let 662 be the handwriting on the wall, to strike terror to the hearts of Poll Book thieves in all time to come, when they shall present themselves for the suffrages of an honest people.—[Keeokuk Whig.]

"A New Broom Sweeps Clean."
Mr. William H. Carpenter, of this town, has just presented us with five new brooms of his own manufacture. They are the best brooms we ever saw in any country; "Shaker" brooms not excepted. We will brush out now, and every body else, as if they will call at Gooch's Store-house, on Hyde Street, one door South of the Printing-office, and buy one for themselves.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since November 13, 1850.

Robert Wright,	\$1 00	John Neff,	2 50
Lewis Zabriskie,	50 Cts.	Fairbanks,	1 00
Robert Hawke,	1 00	J. W. do,	1 00
John Nichols,	1 00	N. H. Johnson,	1 00
Ellis Mayhew,	2 00	Horace Gibbs,	1 25
William Watkins,	2 00	William Shute,	1 00
Thomas Jones,	1 00	John Brown,	2 50
J. Hough,	75 Cts.	G. H. G. do,	1 00
W. M. Moore,	50 Cts.	W. C. Adams,	2 50
Foster Greenwood,	1 00	W. M. J. Appleby,	2 50
Eliza Edwards,	1 00	William Clayton,	2 50
Thomas Ashton,	1 00	J. W. Seelie,	2 50
John Wright,	1 00	Eber Leisner,	1 00
S. W. Chapman,	1 00	J. B. Hancock,	2 00
D. R. Miller,	1 00	Mrs. B. Harris,	1 00
C. Colebrook,	75 Cts.	Mrs. A. Whitney,	1 00
James Newbury,	1 00	John L. Smith,	2 50
D. B. Farlin,	1 00	Richard Pett,	1 25
David McCall,	1 00	Mrs. M. Bristol,	2 50
J. B. Jordan,	9 00	Isaac Smith,	2 50
William H. Adams,	1 00	Thomas Bullock,	2 50
Alison Hoyt,	1 00	Albert Carrington,	2 50
Joseph Skeen,	55 Cts.	B. D. Newman,	1 00
W. R. Cole,	1 00	C. P. Sackett Jr.,	1 00
Erish Hawkins,	1 00	G. G. G. do,	2 50
Timothy Devenish,	1 00	Stephen Huron,	1 00
W. J. Robinson,	1 00	D. H. Wells Esq.,	2 50
J. P. Pondston,	1 00	Stephen Gaskin,	2 50
James H. Foster,	1 00	Wm. H. do,	2 50
Pratt & Hornbeck,	1 00	Lu P. P. do,	2 50
H. B. Worthen,	2 00	Wickley Meeks,	1 00
Gideon Dexter,	2 00	Fred. Pendleton,	1 00
Rulon Chaplin,	2 00	E. Knowlton,	1 00
Thomas Lawson,	2 00	W. Durham,	2 00
Joseph Alley,	1 00	John W. Brown,	1 00
Wm. McBride,	2 50	Moses Smith,	2 00
Martin H. Peak,	2 50	Oliver Cook,	10 00
N. Hollingshead,	2 50	C. Lindenberg,	1 00
M. M. Andrews,	1 00	Lyman Dyer,	1 00
L. P. H. Barr,	1 00	Messenger,	1 00
Ola Hyre,	2 00	Richard Spencer,	20 00
George W. Hutch,	1 00	M. E. do,	1 00
Joseph Nellis,	1 00	McEwan,	1 00
Joseph Neve,	1 00	Thomas Brown,	1 00
Albert Allen,	1 00	J. C. Murray,	1 00
Charles Morgan,	1 00	H. B. M. Jolly,	2 00
Daniel Smith,	1 00	Robert Robinson,	1 00
Mrs. J. E. Campbell,	1 00	Robert Pate,	1 00
Mrs. J. H. Higbee,	1 25	John McLaws,	50 00
James H. Wheeler,	2 00	M. L. Benson,	1 00
William Glover,	2 00	John Cunningham,	1 00
Prince Snow,	2 00	John Hardman,	1 00
Jacob Savage,	2 00	Caleb G. Edwards,	1 50

To Whom it may Concern.
Persons whose names were read from the stand, on Sunday last, having money sent them from the West, by us, are requested to call immediately and receive the same before we stop payment.

To Our Readers.
From the increase of advertisements, and the accumulation of other pressing matter; President Hyde and Company's reception is crowded out this issue; also the Epistle of the Presidency. They will appear in our next.

DIED.
In this town, on the 17th inst., after an illness of 2 weeks, of Bilious Diarrhea, Elder LEMAS HEATH, aged 47 years.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Brother Heath has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for eleven years; was a member of the quorum of High Priests; has spent much time in traveling and preaching, and was the instrument of turning many from the traditions of their fathers to the pure light of the gospel of Christ. He was never known to waver in his faith, or turn aside to follow after seducing spirits or the doctrines of men; and he died as he had lived—bearing testimony to the truth. He was son-in-law to Elder John Young, now in the Valley. He has left an affectionate wife and two youthful children to mourn his loss, until they shall meet him again in that better world where death can no more separate, and tears of sorrow will be wiped from every eye.

[COMMUNICATED.]
On the 21st inst., of cancer, JOHN MILLS, son of Alexander and Jane Eliza Mills, late residents of the Isle of Man; aged 2 years and 3 months.

[COMMUNICATED.]
In Andrew county Mo., on the 25th of August, EZEKIEL PECK, aged 68 years.

Bro. Peck has been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints since the year 1830, and ever possessed firm and unshaken faith in the Gospel.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
STRAYED.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
A STRAYED from Kaneville, on Tuesday, 19th inst., two white horses. One with a few white spots on the neck with a few white spots on the neck, where the harness rubbed the hair off the other, a dark brown horse, with a small lump on his back, and was burned on each side of the nose for his big head. Whoever will bring said horses to the subscriber, or give such information as will lead to their recovery shall receive the above reward.

Kaneville, Nov. 25, 1850.—L. I. POWELL.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business.
At Kaneville, Iowa, by
ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received in and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

Medical Notice.
DR. KINSMAN, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kaneville and vicinity that he has located in this place for the purpose of practicing medicine. He flatters himself that a thorough knowledge of the cause and cure of disease and of the nature and power of medicines will ensure to him the patronage of the afflicted. The attention of those afflicted with chronic and nervous diseases is especially invited.

He may be found at the house of Mr. Milgate, except when professionally engaged.
Kaneville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!
Now's Your Time!
In consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to the advantage of emigrants and others to make arrangements for a supply of corn before it advances. We have therefore made arrangements to fill contracts for corn in any quantity to suit, to be delivered at our Warehouse, on or before the 1st of April next. We have a large Warehouse, capable of storing large quantities of corn and other produce. For further particulars, address—
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Nov. 27 Kaneville, Iowa.

POSTSCRIPT!
Intelligence Extraordinary!!
WE STOP THE PRESS
To inform our readers that
JOSEPH A. KELTING,
is
Right in Town.

At the old stand with a brand new stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware and Hollow-ware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c. Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PRACLES.

His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kaneville.

CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Assign of the West,"
Kaneville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.
HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kaneville, Iowa, is 500 acres enclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 15 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.
Kaneville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—C.

FOR SALE BY DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities.
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manila Rope, of all sizes;
30 boxes 10x12 Window Glass;
10 lbs 10x12
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Float Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheetting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
14 bales Hickory Stripes;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 1/2
15 1/2
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
1500 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;
20 hds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
3400 lbs Assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar;
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs Assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steel Yaws, assorted sizes;
15 doz Cross Cut Saws;
15 doz Mill Saws;
Kaneville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.
100 Green Hides;
2000 Deer
3000 Cow Skins;
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kaneville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMER'S AND EMIGRANT'S STORE.
READY MADE CLOTHING.—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats, Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nott Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nott Drawers, &c., &c. (Above we offer low, at (don't forget) Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S.

PRINTS.—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more coming) and for sale by PEGRAM & CO., Nov. 27, 1850.

SHAWLS.—Black Embroidered—Moss do and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by PEGRAM & CO., Nov. 27, '50.

CLOTHS.—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., by PEGRAM & CO.
BLANKETS.—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by PEGRAM & CO., Nov. 27, '50.

SPLENDID LOT.—Hats and Caps, to be bought at PEGRAM & CO'S.
THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at PEGRAM & CO'S, Nov. 27, '50.

DOMESTIC.—Brown and Bleached Sheetting and Shirting, at PEGRAM & CO'S.
OSNABURGS.—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at PEGRAM & CO'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.
GROCERIES.—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar, Crush and Loaf Sugar, by PEGRAM & CO., Nov. 27, '50.

MOLASSES.—N. O., Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.
DRIED FRUIT.—New Crop, for sale by PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD.—For sale by PEGRAM & CO.
FLOUR.—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store PEGRAM & CO.
MACKEREL.—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store, PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Hardware, Queens-ware, and Cutlery, at PEGRAM & CO'S, Nov. 27, '50.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!
BLACKSMITHING
THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for

Shoeing Oxen,
it being a branch of business which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See.
DOMINICUS CARTER.
His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kaneville.
Carterville, Nov. 27, 1850.—2t

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS, AT EAGLE MILLS, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place. Call and see us, or send us your orders, all that want good flour at fair prices. Samples of our flour can be sent at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsmann & Co., and J. W. Tuttle & Bro., in Kaneville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARROLL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK, near Conville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axles, felly planks, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS, E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist mill which will be in successful operation.

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From the days of Joseph to the present moment, the prophecies were never fulfilled faster, and that too, upon natural principles. They are miracles and remarkable phenomena to us so long as we do not understand them.

H. C. Kimball moved that there be a committee of three appointed, to take care of, and transact the business of the Poor Fund; carried.

And, on motion, Willard Snow, Edward Hunter, and Daniel Spencer, were voted said Committee.

Pres. Young said, there is one question I wish to ask, it is this: will this people back that Committee up to the last farthing? If they will, in the end, great joy will be yours; if you will covenant to do it, please signify it by raising the right hand. (All hands up.) Gentlemen! that's the terror among the nation! you can not get a contrary vote! that's the terror! THE UNION OF THIS PEOPLE.

I think our next move will be to have this Committee organized into a Company, and chartered by the State, to sue and be sued, collect and be collected, and dispose of, and do all business as a Company, and then will be the building and blossoming of one of the greatest operations in all the world.

We do not want to detain this meeting any longer; but at intermission, come forward and enter your names, and what amount you put in, Br. Bullock will enter to your names.

Singing by the Choir, and Benediction by Ezra T. Benson.

Saturday, Sept. 7th 1850, 10 a. m.

Conference called to order by W. Spencer. Singing by the Choir, prayer by Lorenzo Young—singing.

Elder G. A. Smith rose to speak on the first principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ. He said, to preach the word of life to man is a very high and holy calling, and an important trust committed to any people; and for his text, Thessalonians, 1st chap. verse 5; and divided his text into, firstly, the word of the gospel; secondly, the power of the gospel; thirdly, the power of the Holy Ghost; and fourthly, its assurance. As the gospel is the power of God unto every soul that believes; he reviewed the birth, crucifixion, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and then the commission he gave to his disciples, and his instructions to them, as his witnesses, to testify to the truth, and teach all the things whatsoever he commanded them, and their commission to preach on the day of Pentecost, in fulfillment of their commission: calling on the people to repent and be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ, with the promise of the Holy Ghost, that was to follow, through the ordinance of the laying on of hands.

Men must obey the ordinances of the first principles, or their superstructure is in vain; it is recorded, all power in heaven and on earth is given unto Jesus Christ; therefore he ordered them to go and baptize the people in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and they went in the name of Jesus Christ and did act, and the Comforter proceeded from the Father, and did bring all things to their remembrance, and did teach them things to come, and when the people had obeyed the Holy Ghost fell upon them, the promises were fulfilled, and then the people rose up and declared they knew the Lord was true.

The sects of the day argue that these gifts and blessings were withdrawn from the earth, and they dared not even attend to baptism, or the laying on of hands, although the Savior positively tells us we must obey.

Did God intend that this gospel should be applicable to its in all its power and glory, gifts and blessings? Yes! they are promised even unto the end of the world; and just as long as there was a being on the earth; and Christ himself gave some apostles, some prophets, teachers, &c., for the work of the ministry, and the edification of the Church.

The whole Christian world have rejected the law, lost its light, have not the power and authority and blessings; and for the want of these things, they are tossed about on every wind of doctrine, and the cunning craftings of men.

God, in these last days, in his infinite mercy, sent Joseph Smith with the gospel, and the assurance in follow those that entered by the poor, following the Shepherd of the sheep. The world united against him, and forty times he was brought before the rulers, when no fault could be found against him; and then he was by wicked priests and crafty men, murdered in cold blood, and his blood was shed on the ground like water. He bore his testimony to the truth, and sealed it with his blood; and the authority is now to administer the ordinances to you and your children, and as many as the Lord our God shall call: its principles are now preached, and we invite you to come forth and receive its blessings, in all its fullness; and may God our Eternal Father bless you all, in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

Willard Snow presented a subscription book as follows:—We, the undersigned, agree to pay the Committee of the Perpetual Fund for the Emigrating Poor, the amount set opposite to our names; &c., and then strongly advocated the cause of the Poor Fund, but wanted all to pay as they go.

George A. Smith—there is an item of business to present to this Conference in relation to Father Cutler. After the President left Pottawatomie, there was a report that Father Cutler went to Jackson County to lay the foundation for another Temple. There is an influence existing there, to draw away from the valley, and a great mystery hangs over their doings. The Conference at Pottawatomie County, withdrew fellowship from Cutler, Calkins and others. Calkins said there was no power there, to try him, as he was a Bishop.

We have had a notion of asking the good people now living in Jackson County, Mo., permission to go back again and build a temple there, if the Legislature of Missouri will pass resolutions to protect us in our rights. (Laughter.)

Pres. Young said, there is no trial before the Church, concerning the Silver Creek branch, where Father Cutler resides. During the late war he was acquainted with

many Indians in New York State, who went to Green Bay, they saw him again at Winter Quarters, when they urged him to go down and build mills, and establish a school among them; as they had the privilege from Government, to select their own mechanics and teachers. I told him to go down, work, and get his outfit. This has been turned into an under current of lies, and has destroyed his influence.

The Conference there, has all the authority to act with members in that Conference, and I sanction their proceedings; all is perfectly lawful, as far as I have heard.

I wish it distinctly understood, that there is not an apostles of Jesus Christ who now lives, or ever did live, or ever will live, but that man's word is law and gospel to the people if he magnifies his calling. The Apostles did right in this case; and I say the acts of the Conference in Pottawatomie, Elders Hyde, G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson are just; and if this Conference think the same, signify it by the uplifted hand. (All hands up.) And further, if the Conference in Pottawatomie County have cut them off, they are as much cut off, as they ever can be.

When we have an apostle abroad, who has not power to deal with a Conference, we will call that man home, or send him to Texas, to join Lyman Wight, and then we will put another man in his place.

Choir sung a hymn, Benediction by Aaron Johnson.

2 o'clock p. m.

Conference called to order by W. Snow; singing—prayer by W. Snow—singing.

Elder O. Hyde delivered a lecture to the Honorable Chancellor and Board of Regents of the University of the State of Deseret, in presence of the Conference, on Education.

Education is not confined to letters only, but to the exalting of all darkness, and when a man has ascended to the summit, he can then bask in the light, having nothing to obscure his vision. Every person is under a responsibility to impart the intelligence that he enjoys, unto others. The child that is born into this world, is like a blank sheet of paper, susceptible of any impression, and we have cause to be thankful for the place of our birth; that it has been in a country where intelligence has burst from the heavens through the administration of an angel.

Great honor has been conferred on parents to mould and fashion that mind, which is put into the tabernacle by the Almighty himself, that they may be qualified to fill the stations they are destined to fill. Here is the honor of rearing up children to the glory of our Father in Heaven, and we have an opportunity of rearing it, to offer it to our Father and our God, from whom we received the pledge.

Man originates ideas by external circumstances, and there must be some vehicle to convey his ideas to others, or they are comparatively useless. How pleasing it is when a man gets hold of a brilliant idea, to be able to convey it to others. We can conceive ideas as splendid as the heavens, as brilliant as the orbs that roll above us; but when we want to convey our ideas, our language is imperfect. There was a time when God talked with Father Adam in the garden of Eden, in a language so perfect, and pure as the water that flows in rills around. Afterwards, God confounded the language all over the world. Yet an imperfect language is better than none at all. If you could bring all the best authors now living, together, they will express their ideas in different words, and they will all admit, that our language is imperfect, yet we have to use that which we have, in order to accomplish the object which is before us, and fulfill the obligations we are under, one to the other, by using the instruments already in our midst.

A certain portion of your property ought to be devoted to the education of your children, in order to qualify them to be good representatives. Let them be full of light and intelligence and then they are able to give an answer to anything. The schoolmaster occupies an exalted sphere in the field of labor. My feelings are, endow your teachers with a liberal compensation and then they will spare no pains to educate your children. If you sustain the teachers, they will bless you in return; and that people that pays the school master well, are destined to prosper; and may you increase in knowledge until ignorance is burned up in celestial fire; may God grant it, Amen.

President Young said we have been highly entertained by Elder Hyde, he has dealt out the food I like. I feel it my duty to speak in behalf of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund for the Poor. Last year we did wonders, we accomplished a good thing in raising over \$5,000, which was sent back to the States for the Poor. Benediction by Elder P. P. Pratt.

Sunday, Sept. 8th, 1850, 10 a. m.

The Conference was called to order by Pres. Young, stating it was the duty of the Bishops and their Counsellors to attend to their respective Wards, and the officers of State and County to keep perfect order round the building.

The Choir sung the Prodigal Son—Prayer by G. A. Smith—singing.

Elder G. A. Smith said, the business that presents itself to this Conference is the presentation of the different authorities of the Church, to see if this Conference sanctions them in their fellowship, and then presented Brigham Young, who, on motion, was sustained as First President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; also Prophet, Seer and Revelator; and also H. C. Kimball as his first Counsellor, and Willard Richards second Counsellor, Historian and General Church Recorder.

B. Young then presented Father John Smith, who on motion was sustained as Patriarch of the Church.

On motion, Orson Hyde was sustained as President, and P. P. Pratt, O. Pratt, W. Woodruff, J. Taylor, G. A. Smith, A. Lyman, E. T. Benson, C. C. Rich, L. Snow, E. Snow, and F. D. Richards, as members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. John Young was sustained as Pres. of the

High Priest's Quorum; also R. Caboon, and G. B. Wallace as his Counsellors.

Joseph Young was sustained as Senior President of the Seventies, also Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp, and Jedediah M. Grant, as Presidents of all the Quorums of Seventies.

D. Spencer was sustained as President of this Stake of Zion, and David Fulmer and W. Snow his Counsellors.

N. K. Whitney was sustained as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

H. G. Sherwood was sustained as President, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Heman Hyde, Lewis Abbott, W. W. Major, Levi Jackman, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woodley, as members of the High Council, and John Parry was voted to be a member of the same, in place of Thomas Grover who is gone to the States.

John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elder's Quorum, also James H. Smith, and Aaron Seava his Counsellors.

Joseph Parker was sustained as President of the Priest's Quorum, also Simeon Howe and James A. Chesney his Counsellors.

McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teacher's Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins his Counsellors.

W. C. Smithson was sustained as President of the Deacon's Quorum, also Gehiel McConnell and Gilbert Summe his Counsellors.

President Brigham Young then rose and called the attention of the Conference to the direct principle of tithing, we have preached and talked and wrote about it a long while, I will try again to give my views on it, and the things that are, I will give you my knowledge so that you may all understand and be edified.

In the first place we are in duty bound to pay our tithing, one tenth of all we possess, that is what is required of this people; but there are so many queries and doubts, and sentiments, as to leave the principle of tithing in the dark; yet it is simple and easy to be understood, and may be comprehended by the weakest of all Saints; yet there is a general confusion pertaining to the real debt we owe, called tithing. That debt we all acknowledge, and are willing to subscribe to it, and sign an obligation for it, and yet many do not understand that it is the tenth of all we have. It is as easy to be understood, as it is for the Elders who are sent forth to preach the first principles of the gospel, that men may be saved. The time has been, when you and I did not understand those easy simple principles that you read over in the Bible; you can read all the ordinances in the Bible, and yet many exclaim we know nothing about it; at least the Christian world presents it so, because there is no light in them.

For the real debt of tithing, I will have to suppose characters to bring it to your minds. Some say they are going to pay their tithing in produce and not in labor; and some say they pay one fifth, instead of one tenth. I say there is not a man that has ever lived up to the principle of tithing. I will except many, for they have given all, and then the balance have not paid even one tenth of their tithing; and in all probability not more than one in a thousand dollars, that has been due as tithing, in the Kingdom of God. I have been an observer so far as to know, that as a general thing the law of tithing has not been lived up to. Those who have promptly acted as Saints of the Most High God, and as servants of the Lord, have been ready to give their all, men must come to understanding and then live to it.

I will take the whole community, and represent it as one man; and call his name Mr. A. a member of the Church—I walk up to him and say, Mr. A. tithing is required of you, to help build Temples, feed the poor, the widow and the fatherless, and anything that the law requires; you give the one tenth of all you have for building up the Kingdom of God upon the earth, to sustain the Priesthood, and for rearing up the Kingdom. Mr. A. is engaged in many branches of business, merchandizing, trading, farming, and raising grain and cattle; he then returns to his country seat, rides in his carriage, has plenty of spare time; then he goes to the anvil, joins the bench, &c. &c., and fills a variety of trades, positions and characters. Mr. A. commences with one hundred thousand dollars as capital stock. Mr. A. there is ten thousand dollars due from you, which we want this day. He pays it and has ninety thousand dollars capital stock on hand. Every man must do something, no idler is allowed in Zion, every man must go to work, no man must wrap his talents in a napkin, but put it to usury. Mr. A. goes to speculating on cargoes of merchandise, cattle, horses, and farms are offered at auction, he puts forth his \$90,000 as purchase money, and gains perhaps \$410,000, making \$500,000 in one week, it is quite a supposable case—there is then \$41,000 more tithing due, to pay into the store house of the Lord,—the balance goes to his capital stock.

We next see Mr. A., his money all gone, going into the Canyon after a load of wood, or to the mill for something to eat, we see him ten days toiling and working, he owes the one tenth of his time and team; when he has worked nine days for himself, then let him take his team and work a day for public works.

We next see him as a carpenter or joiner, set him to work on the public works, and every tenth day is put down to him as credit on tithing.

We next see him a farmer, raising wheat, cattle, horses, sheep, &c., he sits down and calculates what he has raised, say 100 bushels of wheat at 20 days work, we then take ten bushels of wheat for his tithing. If he idles away 150 days of his time in riding and pleasure, he owes 15 days work to the Lord—if he idles away his own time, he has no right to idle away the time of the Lord. If he has 100 sheep, he pays the one tenth part of them, and has an increase he must bring in the one tenth of his wool, and the one tenth of his increase, or pay for them, one of the two—again, he has some

cows, and they give so much milk, where are they? we want the one tenth of them, with the one tenth of your butter, cheese, and the one tenth of your calves. If Mr. A. has fifty ducks, we want the tithe of them, which is five, and the tithe of the eggs—if you think it is too trifling a matter for you, let us have the whole of them, it is not too trifling for us—we want the tithe of your geese and all of your increase—it may look penurious to you, if it does, hand over the whole of them.

The remainder of the Conference minutes have been either lost or mislaid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMBOAT MUSTANG SUNK.
Great Bargains
TO BE HAD AT
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
AS THEY ARE
CLOSING BUSINESS.
Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Our stock is now complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

KANESVILLE COUNCIL BLUFFS.
Being the Head Quarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store house, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.
A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of
Nov. 13, **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.
We are closing out a first rate article of Preference Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.
Nov. 13 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Town-
send's Sarsaparilla; Wistars' Balsam of Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by
Nov. 13 **NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.**

GREAT ATTRACTION,
AT THE
UNION STORE.
Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!
RIDDLE & CO.,
OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have 'the men,' to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold. Look out for 'THE UNION STORE,' Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits—and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS AND EMIGRANTS STORE.
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a
NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity—in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

\$75 REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 26th of October, 1850, two gray horses, one dark gray, the other a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 5 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horses to me 25 dollars, and for the rest 50 dollars.

JOHN BOWLEARE.
Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

WEEKLY MAIL COACH.
Running Weekly between, St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa.

MR. HENRY MOWER,
HAS his Mail Stage Coach in successful operation between St. Joseph, Mo., and Kanesville, Iowa, leaving St. Joseph on every Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and passing through Savannah, Oregon, Linden, Austin and St. Francis, arriving at Kanesville, Thursday at 6 o'clock, p. m. Also leaving Kanesville, Saturday at 6 o'clock, a. m., passing through the above named towns, arriving at St. Joseph on Monday at 6 o'clock, p. m. N. B. Passengers can depend upon the regularity of the above arrangements as he carries the United States Mail. A share of public patronage solicited.

HENRY MOWER.
SAMUEL FERRIN, Agent.
Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,
AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

A

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.
C. VOORHIS.

A LAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND
Prints, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at
nov 13 **C. VOORHIS.**
PERFUMES—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
SHALLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by **VOORHIS.**
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
BOOT AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices, by [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at [nov 13] **C. VOORHIS.**
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
MEDICINES—Ginseng's, for sale at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
GROUND PEPPER and ALLSPICE—at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at **VOORHIS.**
BROAD CLOTHS, Satinets and Cassimeres at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at **VOORHIS.**
FLAUNNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salisbury, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**
DIRLIS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at [nov 13] **VOORHIS.**

MEAT MARKET.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM PARISH.
N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kanesville.
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—Sm

MEN & BOYS' BOOTS.
THE subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Sarnac, from Philadelphia,
250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,
also
100 pairs Boy's Kip Boots;
made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office, at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.
DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.
Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Precious Metals, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the **BIG COFFEE POT.**

DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

Look Out for the Sign of the Large

ON HYDE STREET,
Third door East of the Printing Office.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now prepared to make **BOOTS & SHOES,** agreeable to order. He has constantly on hand a large supply ready made by him, also a branch of business in England, in connection with my extensive trade; and would therefore flatter myself that for neatness, durability, and taste, my work cannot be surpassed in town or country.

Call and Examine. Then Buy.
JOHN LOWE.
Kanesville, Oct. 30, 1850.

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY.
JUST RECEIVED AT THIS
WIND OFFICE, McGUIFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d
4th and 5th Streets, Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books,
Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;
Brown's Grammar;
Oleary's Geography and Atlas;
Notes, Copy and Letter paper, 10¢, medium and high priced;
Steel pens at various kinds;
Pen holders;
Slates;
State and lead pencils;
Ink in large and small bottles;
Wafers and sealing wax;
Envelopes, white and buff;
Motors;
Inks and;
School Writing Books;
Copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;
Joiners Pencils;
Almanacs for 1850;
Sweet Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.
All of which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

D. BALLO.
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.
THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of **"WIND INSTRUMENTS,"** either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.
Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

WILLIAM MILGATE.
A few boarders can be accommodated low.
Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by
W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

POETRY.

From the Electric Journal of Education.
The Light of Education.

BY MISS LUCY A. RANDALL.

There's a light breaking gently upon our land,
Its beams to her glory leaning,
Encircling her shores with a golden band,
With the sunshine of freedom blending.

It shines not only in marble halls,
Not alone on the silver fountain,
But where the voice of a pure soul calls,
On the rocks, or the lonely mountain.

The dim avenues of the echoing past,
Are lit by the golden light,
And the soul may travel their ages vast,
And return with song and story.

Where superstition, with wings like night,
Has darkened the path of truth,
Its radiance breaks, with a glorious light,
Like the noonday sunbeams glowing.

Around the names of the hallowed great,
It falls in its radiance never,
Its brightness glows to consecrate,
Its brightness glows to consecrate.

In the night of sorrow its bright rays shine,
As they shone in the house of gladness;
And light the lone path to that sacred shrine,
Where the spirit bends in sadness.

Would you know the name of the glorious light,
'Tis the sun of Education!
Oh, long may its radiance hover bright,
O'er the shores of our noble nation!

Oh, long as the banner of FREEDOM waves
Her folds to the blue sky spreading,
Above a thousand patriot graves,
This beam of her glory shading.

So long may KNOWLEDGE, with magic power,
O'er our nation's heart be reigning,
Giving blossoms of hope in the darkest hour,
And the rights of a world maintaining!

MISCELLANY.

The Unclad Horseman.

BY MAJ. JOSEPH JONES.

Widowers should look out for breakers.
Absalom Nippers was a widower, and one of the particular men perhaps, that ever lived, though some people said that when his wife was alive he used to dress as common as a field hand and didn't use to take any pains with himself at all. Every body knows how he spruced up about six weeks after Mrs. Nippers died, and how he went to church, regular every Sunday; but they didn't have no confidence in his religion, and used to say he only went to church to show his new suit of morning, and to ogle the gals.

With such a character among the widows, it ain't to be supposed that he stood any chance of getting another Mrs. Nippers near home; and whether he was as bad to his first wife as they said he was, or not, one thing was certain, he had to look abroad for some one to fill her place.

Mr. Nippers was very lucky in finding a gal just to his mind, what lived about ten miles from his plantation. Nancy Parker was rich, and though she wasn't very young nor very handsome, she belonged to Mr. Nipper's church, and filled his eye exactly; so he set in courtin' her with all his might. Ten miles was a good long ride, and as he was an economical man, he used to ride over to old Mr. Parker's plantation every Sunday morning to go to church with the family, take dinner with them, and ride back in the cool of the evening. In that way he managed to kill two birds with one stone; that is, to advance the prospect of his happiness on this earth and the world to come at the same time, without losing any of his week day time.

A ride over a dusty road is apt to spoil a gentleman's dry goods and make him and his horse very tired. However, Mr. Nippers didn't mind the fatigue as much as his horse; but in a matter such as he had in hand, it was very important that he should make as good an impression as possible, so he adopted a plan by which he was able to present himself before the object of his affections in order with his Sunday coat as clean, and his blooming ruffles as fresh and neat as if they had just come out of a band box. This was a happy expedient, and nobody but a widower lover would think of it. He used to start from home with his new coat and shirt tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and after riding within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Parker's plantation, he would turn off into a thicket of chinquapin bushes and there make his rural toilet. One bright Sunday morning Mr. Nippers had arrived at this dressin' ground. It was an important occasion. Everything was promising, and he had made up his mind to pop the question that very day. There was no doubt in his mind that he would return home an engaged man; and he was reckoning over to himself the value of Miss Nancy's plantation and niggers, while he was settin' on his horse, making his accustomed change of dress. He had dropped the reins on his horse's neck, what was browsin' about, making up his last night's scanty feed from the bushes in his reach, and kickin' and stampin' at such flies as were kickin' on him in return.

"I'll fix the business this time," says Mr. Nippers to himself. "I'll bring things to a pint this time," and he untied his handkerchief with his clean clothes, and he spread them on his saddle bow.

"Wo, Ball," says he—"I've just got to say the word, and—wo!" says he to his horse, what was kickin' and rearin' about. "Wo! you old fool—and the business is settled just like fallin' off a log."

He was drawin' his shirt over his head, when Ball gave a sudden spring what like to make him lose his balance. "Wo," says he—but before he could get his arms out of the sleeves, Ball was wheelin' and kickin' like wrath at something that seemed to trouble him behind. Down went the clean clothes, shirt and all, on the ground. "Wo! blast yer pictur—wo, now," says Mr. Nippers, grabbin' at the reins. But before he could get hold of 'em, Ball was off like a streak of lightning, with a whole swarm of yellow jackets round his tail, pinchin' him like thunder.

Mr. Nippers grabbed hold of the mane, and tried to stop his horse, but it was no use.

Away went the infuriated Ball, and takin' the road he was used to travelin', another moment brought him to the house. The gate was open, and in dashed the horse with the almost naked Nippers hangin' to his neck hollerin' like blazes, "stop him! stop him!" as loud as he could scream.

On came the dogs, and after the horse they went round the house, scatterin' the ducks and chickens, and terrifyin' the little niggers out of their senses. The noise brung the wimmen to the door.

"Don't look, Miss Nancy! horns! Wo! ketch him!" shouted the unclad Nippers, as, with spent breath, he went dashin' out of the gate agin, with the dogs still after him, and his horse's tail switchin' in every direction like a young hurricane.

Miss Nancy got one glimpse of her forlorn lover, and before she could get her apron to her eyes, she fainted at the awful sight, (!) while his fast reced' voice cryin' "horns! stop him! horns!" still rang in her ears—[N. O. Picayune.

Telegraphic Extraordinary.

Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, is proverbial for his enterprise, and as an evidence that it honestly belongs to him, we clip from a late number of his paper a telegraphic dispatch, exclusively his, which appeared in none of the other prints:

New York, Sept. 10.

Half past eight o'clock—Horace Greeley has just been introduced to Jenny Lind. She asked Barnum aside, if Greeley was a butcher? he looked so greasy.

Nine o'clock—Greeley has proposed a social game of 20 deck poker. Jenny Lind, Greeley and Barnum have cut in for a hand. Twenty minutes past—The English giant, and sole surviving member of the Boston Tea Party, have dropped in. Jenny has sent Benedict to fetch her private box of cigars.

Twenty minutes to ten—Greeley whistling Yankee Doodle! at Jenny Lind's request, the wishes to leave it.

Ten o'clock—Barnum is reciting from his last Temperance lecture. Jenny has just yawned and desired Greeley to open another bottle of champagne. The Boston relic says it suits him to a T.

Half past Ten—Jenny Lind has lighted another cigar. Greeley, Barnum and the Giant are dancing an Apache war dance. Benedict is playing an extempore "Welcome to America" on a piece of the Tribune, and Jenny Lind's back comb. Jenny Lind, in beautifully expressed national spirit, declares it as her conviction that they are "some pumping."

Eleven o'clock—Jenny Lind has called for griddle bones and brandy smashes. She has placed her straw in the Boston relic's glass, and sipped to his health for a thousand years.

A quarter past—Jenny Lind has called for a flat bed-candlestick. Greeley has taken his hat to go. She has begged his acceptance of a new one. He has declined, as he says it would be the ruin of him.

Half past—Jenny Lind has asked them to call in upon her at any time to take pot luck and has requested Greeley not to put her.

Quarter to twelve—Jenny Lind is alone. She has just called for her night gown, slippers, curl papers, and a toothful of maraschino, as a corrective.

Five minutes to twelve—Jenny has retired to her chamber, whistling Yankee Doodle.

Twelve o'clock—Jenny is asleep; Barnum and Greeley are dreaming—dreaming of Nightgowns, and all is still save the tremor of Jenny's lips, as she imagined herself singing Yankee Doodle Dandy.

The following has been handed to us for publication. It is written in a clear, excellent hand, on a much worn sheet of paper, deeply browned by time. It bears date, "Town of Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, August 24, 1826. The language is terse, and forcible from the truth it contains."—[N. O. Crescent.

The Drunkard's Will.

I, W. L., beginning to fail in body, and fearing that I may be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not strength of mind to flee, and already feeling the evils resulting therefrom, which I have not resolution to avert, do make and publish this, my last will and testament. Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyments, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God, I know and acknowledge my accountability. Yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter inability to resist temptation, that I give myself up entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequest:

Item 1. My property I give to dissipation, knowing that it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits.

Item 2. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction.

Item 3. I give my ability to be happy and useful in life, to annihilation.

Item 4. To my beloved wife, who has thus far cheered me in the path of life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow and a broken heart.

Item 5. To each of my children I bequeath my example, and the inheritance of their father's shame.

Item 6. To my associate grocery companions, I give my broken bottles.

Item 7. Finally, I give my body to disease, misery and early dissolution, and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and whose holy law declares that no Drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven.

A DRUNKARD, [Seal.]

Witnesses:—Scripture, Reason, Common Sense, Universal Experience.

Jealousy violates contracts, dissolves society, breaks wedlock, betrays friends and neighbors; nobody is good, and everybody is doing them a mischief; it raises either guilt or ill nature and by reflection, it thinks its own fault other men's; as he who is over-run with jaundice, takes others to be yellow.

Sprinklings.

A slanderer of the "unfair sex," attempts to prove that Satan was a woman, whose name was Lucy Fer.

The "last discovery" is, that Eve was just sweet sixteen, when she discovered herself by the side of Adam.

A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk will preserve the milk sweet for several days, in the open air or cellar, while other milk will turn sour.

A clergyman said to the boys in the gallery:

"Don't make such a noise, for you will wake up your parents below."

"The prospects of heaven itself," says Cooper, in one of his novels, "would have no charm for the American of the backwoods, if he thought there was any place further west."

The eastern people have a marvellous story about a cat-fish, in the Ohio river, swallowing a little negro. There is a slight mistake about the matter. It was a negro that swallowed the cat-fish.

A precious relic has lately been discovered, being a dog-collar supposed to have belonged to Caesar, from the fact of its having his name engraved on it.

Why is a newly opened dry goods store like a house on fire? Because it starts all the bells of the city.

The only capital punishment the ladies of this city are in favor of is "hanging around their necks." Capital enough.

Height of politeness is passing around upon the opposite side of a lady, when walking with her, in order not to step upon her shadow.

Why is the letter E a lazy and extravagant letter? Because it is always in bed and never out of debt.

A newly married couple riding in a carriage, were overturned, whereupon a stander-by said, it was a "shocking sight." "Yes," said the gentleman, "to see those just wedded, fall out so soon."

Jenny Lind's voice, it is said, not only ranges to D in alt., but also very frequently to X. T. C.

Flattery is a sort of bad money, to which our vain givers currency.

Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it.

The poet's soul should be like the ocean, able to carry navies, yet yielding to the touch of a finger.

Law is like a sieve: you may see through it, but you must get considerably reduced before you can get through it.

WHISTLING.—The city council of Galena, Ill., have prohibited whistling within the city limits, on pain of a penalty not less than ten nor over five hundred dollars. That beats Boston.—[Whew!]

The Fate of Genius.

A Boston paper says there is in that city an old man of 60, who graduated in the University of Dublin, Ireland, at the age of 22 was admitted as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English, was present at the destruction of the public buildings, stores, &c., at Washington city; has been in India with the British army; has been present during his service as a surgeon, at over 5300 amputations, and 25 severe battles, was shot twice; performed surgical operations on 300 wounded Generals, 7 Colonels, 20 Captains, and over 21,000 officers of smaller grade, &c.; has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world except one; has had the British crown on his head; has been married three times; father to 11 children, all of whom he survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession; too poor to live without employment, and too proud to become a pauper, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago; and this man of strange adventures, classic education, master of four languages, 70 years of age, poor, old, and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of Boston! "We know what we are—'but verily we know not what we may be!'" Such is life.

Thoughts and Sentiments.

A man seldom attacks the character of another without injuring his own.

Earth is so kind, that just tinkle her with a hoe, and she laughs with a harvest.

The inability of men is always inviting the impudence of power.

God draweth straight lines, but we think and call them crooked.

A man may travel through the world, and sow it thick with friendship.

The more honest a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blot on the face of piety.

Let a man be treated as a brute, and he will become more brutish than a brute; but as a rational being, and he will show that he is so.

Keep the Sabbath.

If you would befriend one of the best friends of the human body—keep the Sabbath.

If you would honor one of the best friends of the human intellect and general education—keep the Sabbath.

If you would favor a grand illuminator of public conscience, and by such agency a powerful supporter of civil law—keep the Sabbath.

If you would sustain a law which gives great power to all other divine law in the human mind—keep the Sabbath.

If you would support that which keeps prominently in the sight of men all the great truths of Revelation—keep the Sabbath.

If you would sustain that which powerfully guards men from vice and crime—keep the Sabbath.

If you would favor an agency pre-eminently efficacious in making men fit for the eternal scenes of purity, love and joy—keep the Sabbath.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter
Great Cash and Produce Depot.
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy finings of every variety and latest style.

Clothes and cassimeres, black and finery—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware,

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, butter, lard, and all other staples.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. E. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver pocket watches and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewels of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850—ly

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.
(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD,
O. H. P. CRAIG,
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake
Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satins; black, calicoes; domestic; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; span cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY GOODS, SUGAR,
Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who wish to do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our own place, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG,
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

GEO. C. ELLIOTT,
South-East corner of Main and 7th Street,
OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Ironing, Air Tight, Cooking, Prize Premium, Improved, &c., &c.

All orders from Country Merchants, or others will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 18, 1850—3m

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

THE undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' orders will be promptly filled, and at the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENI G.

Kansasville, Aug. 6, 1850.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED!

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

A NEW VARIETY STORE.

J. E. JOHNSON, would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and adjoining counties, and Emigrants to Salt Lake, California and Oregon generally, and every individual person in particular; that he is constantly receiving and will keep constantly on hand for sale at his LARGE and commodious, NEW FRAME STORE, where he has just opened at the SIGN of

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

A general assortment of Staple Goods: Consisting in part of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannel Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Velveteens, Vestings, Full Cloths, Molekins, Brown and Bleached Domestic, all varieties, Drilling, Checks, Hickory, Plaids, Tickings, Prints, Muslins, Coat Trimmings, Linens, Gingham, Linens, Flannels and Velvets.

ALSO, The best assortment and most fashionable patterns and varieties of FANCY GOODS, Jewellery, Toys, Trinkets, Flowers, Laces, Dress and Bonnet Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Musical Instruments, Dress Patterns, Plaids, Delaines Alpaccas, Lawns, Muslin and cambrics, Bonnets, Shawls, &c., and quantity and quality of every variety; of buttons that can't be beat, and in fact almost any article that could be purchased in large cities.

ALSO, An assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Literary Books, Toy Books, Writing do., Notebooks, and an amusing variety of Cards, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Quills, Sand, &c. Boots, Shoes, Saps, Hats and Caps.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!!

Manufactured in any size, shape and quality for emigrants. Also Spanish and Pack Saddles, Brags, Belts, Sheathes and every thing in that line.

ALSO, A full and general assortment of Drugs, Paints, Oils and Varnishes—every kind; Dry Stuffs, fresh and warranted good; Turpentine, Perfumery, Brushes, Glassware, Bottles, Vials, Cans, Glue, Sand Paper, Instruments, Snuff, blacking, &c. WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS of the choicest kinds for medicinal use.

ALSO, A very large and splendid assortment of Family and Patent Medicines; Thompson's and Bant's; Ague and Fever Medicines, (warranted to cure), and every article in the medicinal line ever called for in this country.

A variety of Groceries and Glassware, Tools and Cutlery, Powder, Lead, Shot, Caps, Soap, Candles, Salt, Flour, and a variety of Ready Made Clothing, and a thousand articles to numerous too mention. There is also connected with the above establishment and in the same Row an extensive

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

EMIGRANTS LOOK HERE.

The subscriber has opened an extensive Bakery and Confectionary Establishment in Emporium Buildings. Where Hard Bread, Crackers, Loaf Bread, Pies, Cakes, Candies, Cider, Soda and other wholesome Beverages. Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts and fruit, and every kind of Refreshments that are to be had in the country, kept constantly on hand. Groceries and Eating houses supplied on reasonable terms.

Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa, April 3, 1850.

Kansasville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!
New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,
132 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.
St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kansasville friends, and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kansasville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—3m

GROCERIES, GROCERIES,
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

Reception of President Orson Hyde and Company.

On Monday evening, 18th inst., about 8 o'clock, our favored (Guest, and company arrived at this place in a covered wagon, no doubt expecting to find us at our guard; they endeavored to proceed to their different homes for the evening; but some how, or other, as fortune, or fate would have it, we repudiated this covered wagon at a distance, and remarked "there" was a wagon from the plains, when all of a sudden our friends made way to see, and soon came in possession of the desired information, viz: that President Hyde was at home. Mr. Joseph E. Johnson was caught about to enter his gate by Mr. D. Candland, and Henry W. Miller, "the Old Pioneer" was "on the track" trying to get home as soon as he could, but some of the friends hindered him for a short time, however, he got under way, and in a short time afterwards, cannons roared, guns fired, and our town, which was but a few minutes before in perfect silence, teemed with men, women, and children, to welcome our long looked for, and much respected friends and brethren.

On Tuesday morning, two hours before day-break the roaring of cannon and the noise of musketry broke our sleep and silence, and at 10 o'clock, a. m. the committee of Arrangements waited upon Elder Hyde at his home and notified him of the order of the day, and the arrangements entered into by the citizens.

At 12 o'clock the Marshal, aids, and escort of mounted men were on the ground in the Public Square, where the citizens erected a Liberty Pole, and at its top the "stars and stripes" waved to the breeze; and we must say that we could not have received a more pleasant day for the occasion. At half past 12 o'clock, Mr. John Gooch, Jr., President of the Day, took the stand, and called the assembled multitude to order which numbered from three to four thousand, and gave command to the "colors to form in procession, the order of which was as follows:

Escort of mounted men.
A. C. Hodge, Chief Marshal.
J. D. T. McAllister, Asst. Marshalls. J. W. Bell.
Music—D. Ball, Leader.
Committee of Arrangements.
J. B. Statham, Pres., Chas. H. Bassett, Sec'y.
D. Candland, A. C. Hodge,
J. G. Higley, Wm. Martin,
C. Voorhis, John Owens,
George Coulson, F. J. Wheeling.

President of the Day—John Gooch, Jr.
J. Needham, Vice Pres't.
Speaker of the Day—David Candland.
Reporter—D. Mackintosh.
High Council.
Gentlemen in waiting—G. Coulson.
Ladies of Kanessville, dressed in white with a beautiful banner, upon which was inscribed

Presented by the
LADIES OF KANESSVILLE,
TO
ORSON HYDE,
November 19th, 1850.

Kanessville Male and Female Academy, with an appropriate banner under the superintendence of Mr. T. S. Rucker, their Rector.

The Working Men of Kanessville, with an excellent banner prepared for the occasion, followed by gentlemen carrying emblems of their different trades, neatly executed and tastefully arranged.

Escort, Citizens, Carriages, &c.

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the procession moved, slowly down Hyde street to Race street, with the St. Louis Brass Band at their head, playing several favorite tunes, until they arrived at Elder Hyde's residence, when the Chief Marshal commanded the numerous ass embly to halt.

George Coulson, gentleman in waiting, waited upon President Hyde, and conveyed him to a carriage prepared for the occasion, drawn by four beautiful grey steeds; our guest being seated, five guns were fired, (and great credit is due the engineer for the manner in which he managed "old Lazarus" all that day.) The procession then marched slowly down Race street to Mr. Henry W. Miller's, and Mr. C. waited on him and his family to the carriage, and the usual honors given, the whole company proceeded up Main street to Mr. Joseph E. Johnson's at which place, he and his family were waited upon to the carriages prepared for the guests, the procession moved forward to the stand, where the officers of the day and the guests were seated. Mr. Gooch, Pres't of the Day then arose and called the assembled multitude to order, and at the same time calling upon the ladies' banner bearers to bring it forward to the stand, so that the Speaker might address "The Guest" for whom it was intended, and also the assembled multitude.

This being done, Mr. David Candland, Speaker of the Day, arose and delivered a very able, and appropriate address in behalf of the ladies of Kanessville, who voluntarily undertook, and accomplished the raising of such an elegant banner, as a mark of their respect, and high appreciation of President Hyde's valuable labors. He continued to speak for a length of time in behalf of the people of Pottawatomie, expressing their attachment to Mr. Hyde's person, because of his strict adherence to truth, and the untiring zeal which he has always manifested in promoting integrity, defending virtue, and deprecating vice among this people.

Elder Hyde then arose and tendered his thanks to the ladies for the honor they had conferred on him in presenting the beautiful silken banner, and said, pointing to it: "May I ever possess that purifying character of which the groundwork of this banner is so emblematical. It is spotless white. And in letters of gold my name stands inscribed as it waves in the breeze. Its border stripes of blue indicate the fidelity of the fair; and on the tablet of female virtue and excellence, may my name ever stand written: Ladies, God bless you! Your rights, your characters and your all, it shall ever be my pride and boast to defend against those who may prowl around to destroy the citadel of genuine virtue and worth which you have reared in the midst of trials and troubles unnumbered; and many other edifying, useful and instructive remarks too numerous to mention, and then took his seat amid loud and deafening cheers of applause from the assembled multitude.

Brs. Miller, Johnson, Brown, and others made a few remarks suitable for the occasion—then the band played "Hail to the chief," after which the procession re-formed and escorted the guests to their different homes, amid the roaring of cannon, loud cheers, and to the entire satisfaction, and gratification of the whole assemblage. And we may safely say that the day, and the circumstance connected with it, will long be remembered by the citizens of Kanessville, Pottawatomie, and the surrounding counties.

The officers of the day, and the whole multitude conducted themselves with that decorum and philanthropy that are seldom known among any, except among those, whose chief object is, to preserve peace on earth, and good will to all men.

DANIEL MACKINTOSH, Reporter.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Reception of Pres't Hyde at Ferryville.

Mr. Editor—Allow me a few lines in your valuable journal, to give your readers a synopsis of the recent reception at Ferryville.

A small company left Kanessville, on Friday, the 29th ult., consisting of Pres't Orson Hyde, John Brown, H. W. Miller, Joseph E. Johnson and Joseph Kelley, who have lately returned from the Valley, with a few intimate friends of the company, proceeded to Ferryville, and after a most delightful trip, they arrived there at about 2 o'clock, p. m., and proceeded to the centre of the village where was unfurled a beautiful flag, upon which was inscribed "Truth and Liberty," "We Welcome Home." Amid firing of cannon and shouts, the company were received. At about 4 o'clock, p. m., the guests were taken in charge by the citizens, with a band of music, and a neat and tasteful banner, gotten up by the ladies, were escorted to the dinner table, which was bountifully supplied with the luxuries of life, served up in the most approved manner by the ladies of Ferryville. The guests were seated, and Pres't Hyde asked the blessing of the All-wise Creator through whose mercies his servants and handmaidens, had been able to spread such a variety of his bounties before them. The guests and friends made a dash at the well spread tables, but they could not, apparently, make a decrease in the amount of food upon them.

After the tables were cleared, a beautiful song was sung by the ladies, who were dressed in pure white. The song was composed for the occasion, by Mrs. Marriott, of that place.

During the evening, Pres't Hyde made a very pleasing and appropriate speech, followed by those who had returned from the Valley, and were much pleased with the entertainment. Refreshments were passed, and all ate to their fill, and it seemed as if the ladies could not do too much for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. Music by the band, and singing by the ladies were interspersed during considerable of the time. Tales were told about Salt Lake, buffalos, mountains, "Got None," &c., &c., with a great many other little amusements, which tended to make the time pass pleasantly and agreeably. It became time to retire, and after taking a repose, it was broken by the loud report of a gun at day break.

Mr. Editor, I cannot refrain from relating a story in regard to this gun, the report of which was heard distinctly for 30 miles. The gun is said to be a portion of Muholland's bogus press, which was lately found buried in the sand near Ferryville. Many of your readers doubtless recollect the active part Elder Hyde took in ferreting out this press, and having a portion of it destroyed, (the big screw.) The part that was found consisted of two huge balls, weighing about 400 pounds apiece, supposed to belong to the lever power of the bogus press, which have since been converted into the above use, viz: as cannon; strange to tell, the ball burst, which ended Muholland's press; Pres't Hyde, expressed much gratification, at the final destruction of the above infernal machine.

As soon as they arrived at the place of rendezvous they found an amply filled table, prepared by the ladies. (May they never want for bread and the luxuries of life.) I will say that the company all enjoyed themselves well, and could not but admire the good and hospitable feeling which existed on that occasion. It was a day that time will not obliterate from the minds of those who partook of the hospitality of the ladies and gentlemen of Ferryville. The band, I must not forget. It afforded fine music at intervals, during the time, which added a great deal to the enjoyment of the occasion.

At 8 o'clock, a. m., the party started for Kanessville, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock, giving three cheers for Uncle Sam, for his manifest friendship to the outcast Mormons by giving to them a Territorial Government, and three cheers for Utah, and her officers, when all retired to their respective homes. Thus ended a day of enjoyment. And I hope that the ladies may ever be willing and able to appreciate worth and virtue. May God bless the people of Ferryville.

Yours, most respectfully,
PLATTE.

Santa Fe Mail.

The Santa Fe Mail got in on Monday last, the 25th inst., having left Santa Fe on the 1st and laid by five days at the Moro.

From the conductor we got the following items: Business in Santa Fe is brisk. Dr. Connelly had recovered the greater portion of his mules that were stolen from him some months since by the Indians. He traded for them with the Apaches. Snow fell on the Cimeroe to the depth of eight inches, but lasted only two days, during which time it stopped two trains on their way out.

Met McCarthy's train at Tucolote; Judge Brown and Rev. Mr. Kephart and family at Whetstone, getting on well; one of Brown's trains at Rabbit-ear Mound; one of Brown's and one of Waldo & Co.'s at McNee's Creek, and another of Brown's and also of Waldo & Co.'s at Middle Spring of the Cimeroe. Met the Mail on the 15th at the crossing of the Arkansas, and one of Brown's trains between Fort Sumner and Pawnee Fork.

Passing coming in one of Waldo & Co.'s trains at Big Bend of the Arkansas, another at Turkey Creek, and another at 114.

Stock going out looking well, except one of Brown's trains, which, it was thought, would not be likely to get in.—Independence Messenger.

FIRE UP.—Recent news from Oregon states that both Mounts Hoken and Baker are sending forth volumes of smoke, evincing that their volcanic fires are still in vigorous activity.

DERBY, ENGLAND, Oct. 22d, 1850.

BROTHER HYDE:—I improve a few moments leisure in writing to you, before I leave England to return to Denmark. I have so many from the fire, and so many things occupying my mind at present, I scarcely know how to begin to address you, but I will venture (in anticipation of your return) to congratulate you upon your good visit to the Valley, and your hearty welcome to your family and the Saints in Kanessville.

I should be pleased to receive a letter from you with a summary of the Valley news, and anything else that you may think profitable for me.

I wrote to the Presidency a sketch of my labors and the state of affairs in Denmark and Sweden, which I mailed Aug. 25th, directed to you with a request for you to read, and remit it to the Valley. This was just before I heard of your tour to the Valley; I also sent one to my family July 12th, directed to you in the same manner. I should like to know whether those letters have been forwarded or not. Do me the favor to inform me—I am anxious that they should reach the Valley the ensuing fall or winter. I have entertained a fear that in your absence the letters might be detained and perhaps unopened and not forwarded. If you have seen them, you will learn of some of the dealings of God with me and my brethren in these countries.

I left Br. Forsgreen in charge of the Church, in Copenhagen, Oct. 4th, and came here on a visit to attend Conference, and to raise a loan to publish the Book of Mormon in Danish; I have obtained it, and expect to sail from Hull, for Copenhagen, day after to-morrow. I think of getting it stereotyped. The Danish is also the language of Norway, and is read and understood by many of the Swedes. I have published a small work in Danish, on the rise of the Church, and the principles of the Gospel. We have also some of Elder Pratt's works translated, and extracts of the Doctrine and Covenants, for the use of the Saints. The Book of Mormon is now being revised for the Press, and I hope to be able to issue it during the Winter.

We have baptised upwards of fifty in Copenhagen. Br. Forsgreen was expelled from Sweden by the act of the Government, and came to Denmark; yet those he baptised are firm and many believe the word in Stockholm and Gefle, and the seed that he has sown cannot fail to do much good.

Elder Dykes has gone to Alberg, in the Peninsula of Jutland which is the second town in Denmark, to open a door in that part of the country. We have to move cautiously in that country; Liberty is germinating, but not full grown. The King's Cabinet have given us a right to preach and worship. We hope the Legislature during the winter will provide the law necessary, for carrying fully into effect the liberal provisions of the new Constitution. Elder Taylor is also about publishing the Book of Mormon in French.

Elder L. Snow is laying a foundation in the Valley of Piedmont, in the North of Italy, where also the French language is spoken. The work is rapidly progressing throughout the British Isles.

The hour has arrived for me to take the train, and I must close without finishing half I wished to write. But I pray the blessing of God upon you and yours, and all Saints; and I can say that I feel the need of your prayers, and that of my brethren, in the discharge of my labors and duties—my love to your associates and family.

Yours in haste,
E. SNOW.

(Former letters opened and forwarded according to order)—[Eds.]

We have just received a petition to the Legislature of the State, praying the removal of the seat of Government from Iowa City to Fort Desmoine. It lies upon our table for signatures, and every man in the western part of the State ought to sign it, and citizens in the East cannot reasonably object to this contemplated removal to about the geographical centre.

Mark it Well!

Pres't Young has said, that he wants no persons to come to the Valley in the character of saints who will not abide counsel; and we say also, that we want none to go there, neither remain in the church here, who will dance contrary to wisdom, propriety, and good counsel. We shall not help any to go to the Valley who disregard our friendly admonition, and we shall try to help those to go out of the church who prize the gratification of their own wills of greater consequence than the patient listening to and abiding the words of truth and soberness. The prohibition of dancing this winter in the church, is only another test to show who are goats and who are sheep.

The Arctic Expedition.

Intelligence of a startling but confused nature has been brought from the Arctic Regions, by the North Star, which arrived at Spithead on Saturday, the 28th of September, and by the Prince Albert, which reached Aberdeen on the following Tuesday. A report has gained ground of the destruction of Sir John Franklin's vessels, and the murder of all hands by the natives; and although the different statements given by the Esquimaux are very contradictory, the fear that in the one great particular they may be too true, is strengthened by the fact that the remains of a vessel have been found, which in all probability was the Erebus or Terror.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

THE RELICS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The British papers received by the Canada contain the official reports, published by the Admiralty, upon the relics found at Cape Riley by Capt. O'Malley, and carried to England by Capt. Forsyth, in the Prince Albert. They consisted of beef, pork, mutton, and other bones, and pieces of rope, canvas and wood, which it was considered a settled point by the reporters, among whom were Sir W. Edward Parry, Sir John Richardson and Capt. Sabine, and must have been left by Sir John Franklin, at a period as far back as 1845. Capt. Sabine seems disposed to regard the encampment at Cape Riley as a winter station of the lost navigators; while Sir Edward Parry infers that, in distress, they would have deposited some distinct notice of their situation.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.

Col. R. M. Johnson died at his residence at 9 o'clock this morning.

There are in operation at the present time in Richmond, Va., 43 Tobacco Factories, in which are employed over 2,300 hands, and which produce in manufactured tobacco 14,500,000 pounds annually.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—P. M.

The Crescent City arrived from Chagres, bringing three hundred passengers and \$1,500,000 in gold dust.

The cholera is committing terrible ravages at Jamaica. One thousand deaths occurred at Kingston in three weeks, and six hundred in the interior.

Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanessville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.
Carterville Point—JAMES ALLEN, Agent.
Carterville—JOS. C. HALL,
North Pigeon—JOSEPH W. WILSON,
Harris Grove—ROBERT WILSON,
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUDER,
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL,
Allred's Camp—W. M. ALLED,
Highland Grove—Hiram Hoyt,
Davis Camp—JOHN MURRAY,
Bellevue—Maj. J. E. BARROW,
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON,
Browning—JONATHAN BROWNING,
Bullock's Grove—BEN. BULLOCK,
Indian Mill—S. E. WICK,
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER,
Rockyford—WM. CLOWARD,
Macedonia Camp—Mr. TERRY,
Ferryville—WM. PLAYER,
Pleasant Grove—JOHN D. PARKER,
Barney's Grove—URIAH HAWKINS,
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE,
Keg Creek, U. C.—JOSEPH SKEN,
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER,
Cooler's Mill—J. W. COLEY,
Little Pigeon—L. J. CLARK,
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON,
Big Pigeon—JEREMIAH BINGHAM,
McOlney's Camp—CHLSTER SOUTHWORTH;

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1850.

Flour	per hundred,	\$4 00
Beef	" "	\$4 50
Sugar	per lb.	10c
Coffee	" "	16c
Rice	" "	5c
Salt	per bush,	\$1 00
Ten, (various qualities)	per lb.	50c
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	" "	75c
Golden Syrup,	" "	75c
Pork, (fresh),	" "	40c
Bacon, per lb.	" "	70c
Lard, per lb.	" "	70c
Candles,	" "	15c
Dried Apples, per bush.	" "	\$2 25
Dried Peaches, per bush.	" "	\$2 75
Raisins, (new) MR	" "	25c
Currants, (Zante)	" "	20c
Green hides, per lb.	" "	2 1/2c
Dry do.	" "	4 1/2c
Iron, (tire),	" "	60c
" (assorted),	" "	75c
Potatoes, per bushel,	" "	35c
Corn, " "	" "	50c
Wheat, " "	" "	50c
Oats, " "	" "	50c
Flaxseed, " "	" "	50c
Onions, per bush.	" "	75c
Yellow, per lb.	" "	10c
Butter, " "	" "	15c
Cheese, " "	" "	80c
Flaxseed, " "	" "	17c
Honey, per gallon,	" "	\$1 00
Eggs, per dozen,	" "	10c

ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTSCRIPT!

Intelligence Extraordinary!!

WE STOP THE PRESS

To inform our readers that
JOSEPH A. KELTING,
is

Right in Town,
At the old stand with a bran new stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hard
and Hollowware, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c.
Also a fine lot of dried APPLES and PEACHES.

His stock is full and complete, and he is determined not to be undersold by any house in Kanessville.

CALL, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.
Remember "Emsign of the West."
J. A. KELTING.
Kanessville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

FAIR FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanessville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanessville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—J. A.

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,
THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanessville, Iowa, by
ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

IT is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments on produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission. If desired, Groceries received and sold on commission, at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Toole & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanessville; Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanessville, Nov. 27, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!

Now's Your Time!

IN consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to the advantage of emigrants and others to make arrangement for a supply of corn before it advances. We have therefore made arrangements to fill contracts for corn in any quantity to suit, to be delivered at our Warehouse, on or before the 1st of April next. We have a large Warehouse, capable of storing large quantities of corn and other produce. For further particulars, address
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Nov. 27
Kanessville, Iowa.

FOR SALE BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1333 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6000 lbs. Sole Skins;
25 coils of Manila Rope, of all sizes;
30 boxes R10 Window Glass;
10 lbs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Flat Indigo;
12 bales 4-4 Brown Sheetting, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Strips;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Best Tickings, of all widths;
50 pairs Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linsey, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rosin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
12 1/2 " "
15 " "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 Doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 M Gun Overcoats;
20 hids N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cod Fish;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar;
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;
1/2 doz Whip Saws;
1/2 doz Cross Cut Saws;
1/2 doz Mill Saws;
Kanessville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
3000 Dry " "
2000 Corn Skins.
3000 Well assorted Nails;
4000 Deer do.
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kanessville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS' STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c., &c. The above we offer low, at (don't forget) Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S.

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more coming) and for sale by
Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroidered—Made do. and for sale by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHES—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Drab, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

A SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheetting and Shirting, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

OSNABURGS—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

GROCERIES—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar for sale by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

FLLOUR—Buck Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store,
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at
Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

OH YES! LOOK HERE!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned wishes to inform the public in general, that he has of late prepared ox frames, for

Shoeing Oxen,

it being a branch of business of which he is well acquainted—also Horse Shoeing. He manufactures steel plated Hoes, chisels, drawing knives and knives for cutting shingle by horse or lever power, and axes. Wagon and buggy ironing, with many other things too numerous to mention. Call and See.

His shop is at Carterville, 2 miles from Kanessville.
Carterville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—2t

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS, AT EAGLE MILLS,

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place. Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want good flour at fair prices. Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Toole & Bro, in Kanessville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!

At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that we have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEG CREEK,

near Conville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, axletres, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention to all who may favor us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.

E. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist-mill which will be in successful operation.

E. ALLEN & BRO.
Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850.—4t

WHY NOT CALL AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.
Kanessville, Nov. 13, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanessville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

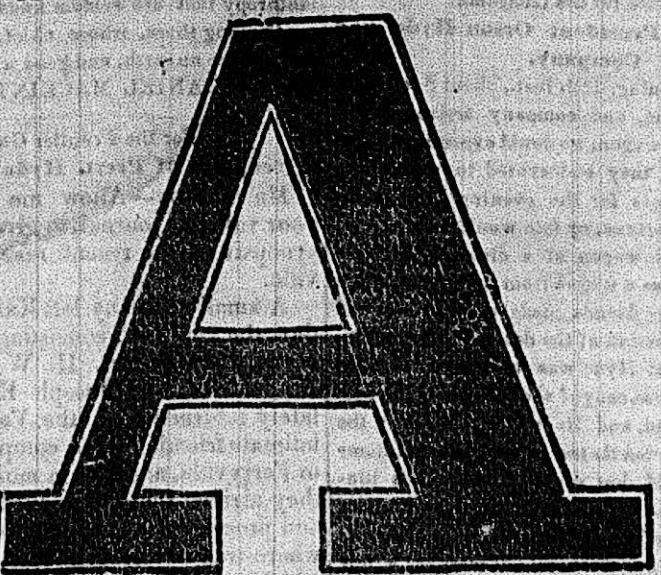
N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.
Kanessville, July 10, 1850.

St. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot,
MIDDLETON & RILEY,
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally, such as
Ladies dress goods and fancy flannels of every variety and latest style.
Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy. Latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

MALASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at nov13
MEDICINES—Grafenberg's, for sale at nov13
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—For sale by nov13
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by nov13
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at nov13
BROAD CLOTHS, Sattinets and Cassimeres at nov13
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at nov13
SADDLE BLANKETS—For sale low by nov13
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at nov13
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salubury, at nov13
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at nov13
KILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at nov13

DESERT HOTEL.

BEING now completed and ready for the home or traveling community. The proprietor takes pleasure in manufacturing that no exertion be spared to render the house a comfortable stopping place; and the table well supplied with the best of the town affords. As this point is to be the future resort of the men who search for gold, their attention is called to the above house. It is situated in the central and business part of town, and has been built with a view to the hotel business.

Particular attention will be paid to the stable department, and the security and comfort of all under his charge.

WILLIAM MILGATE.

A few boarders can be accommodated low.

Kanesville, Iowa, August 7, 1850.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.
Forwarding & Commission Merchants.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON.
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER.

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, under the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glasses set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tin Ware, Large Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japan Ware, and are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds of work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.—3m

THAT SAME OLD COOK.

AT FLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part Calicoes, various patterns, Hats, and Caps, Gingham and Lawns; Quensware; Alpaccas and Linseys; Hardware; Flannels and Cloths; Upper and sole Leather; Drillings, blue and white, Iron Castings and nails; Shawls, various patterns; Sundry, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety. Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public, generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds of work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—4m

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by

W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. BALLO,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

THE subscriber has served as Teacher of Music for twenty-two years in the Army and Navy of the United States, and four years as leader at West Point.

He is now prepared to teach upon any kind of "WIND INSTRUMENTS," either Wood or Brass. Also to arrange music for Brass, Wood or String Bands.

He has on hand a large assortment of music already arranged for the above.

Any orders left at Needham & Ferguson's store, will be promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms.

D. BALLO.
Kanesville, June 26, 1850.—6m

\$75 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 24th of October, 1850, two gray horses, one a dark gray, the other a light gray, both branded with a letter H, on the left shoulder; 5 years old last spring, about 15 hands high. I will pay for the delivery of the horses to me \$25 dollars, and for the rest \$50 dollars.

JOHN BOULWARE.
Old Fort Kearney, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion, where a splendid and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity, in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!
B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,
GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions.

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue. ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge.

FRANCIS LEPERE.
St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A. SORLEY,
St. Joseph, Missouri.

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, of every description, of the Latest Style and Pattern. And is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for CASH ONLY, and at a small advance on cost; the rate charged for goods at my store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those who buy on time. Many place an undue importance on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. Those who sell on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will say to my old customers and the public generally, that you will save much by calling and examining my stock of goods before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.
St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850.—1y.

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron, Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased expressly for the

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 sacks coffee; 13 bales domestic; 300 sacks wool; 2 do shirting stripe; 12000 lbs assorted iron; 5 do blue & bro drill; 10000 lbs castings; 1799 yds. ass'd prints; 10 lbs sugar; 1270 yds satinets & jns; 48 bbls whiskey; 1300 prs boots and shoes—and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS, Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass, Hats and Caps.

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.
Linden, April 3, 1850.

FRONTIER HOUSE

AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

JAMES ROWLAND, Proprietor.

MR. ROWLAND has taken the above house and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others at all times. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to make it the home of all who may patronize him. He is also prepared to keep horses in the best manner, also yards, where loose cattle can be kept. The above House is situated immediately at Council Bluffs Landing, on the river, and persons coming by way of the river will find it to their advantage to call at the above house.

Council Bluffs, Aug 21, 1850.

GUARDIAN BOOK & JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WE are prepared with new and beautiful type, from the Eastern foundry's, to execute all the varieties of Printing, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Blank Deeds, Blanks of all kinds, Handbills, Notices, Labels, &c. &c.

We have been to great expense in purchasing a dry press, and we flatter ourselves that we can execute all kinds of Printing better and at lower rates, than at any other office this side of St. Louis.

Persons wishing Printing done will do well to call and examine sample work, and will be promptly attended to and done with neatness and taste.

Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1849.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.
Thoughts Suggested on Viewing the Rocky Mountains, East and West.

BY PIERCE.

I've passed the Rocky Mountains' height;
I've seen them capped with snow,
I've gazed the sunny plains whose sight
Hearts devastating woe.

Whence came those Rocks so rudely thrown,
By time's resistless hand;
Some form'd in chains, while some alone,
More interest command.

What means the break in highest rock?
The "Devils Gate" 'tis called,
Its cause my knowledge e'en doth mock,
So perfectly 'tis wall'd.

And some in distance bears impress,
Of castled rule;
Like such I've seen in antique dress,
Well known in land of Erin.

And hills of stones piled up as if,
A human hand had cleared,
Some acres of a stony cliff,
—Has human art so reared?

Alas! the fact forbids the thought,
No culture here of art;
Since Lemuel's sons, their battles fought,
And Nepht's played their part.

And wild sage grows, for miles along,
Scarce blade of grass is seen;
Yet where the stream is wont to flow,
'T is found in mantle green.

Has this been ocean years ago?
Deep sandy is the soil;
Tell me, ye who light on throw,
Thy, who in learning toil.

I think me oft of scripture phrase—
"The wilderness shall bloom,
Shall blossom and put forth with ease,"
Wild sage for rose make room.

And when I see the buffalo,
Range o'er the hills so wild,
The cattle on a thousand hills
Are owned by the Lord."

How interesting to behold,
Such benighted works of God;
Where wastes, and deserts but unfold,
The vengeance of his rod.

Oh may my heart in gratitude;
For all that I enjoy,
Look up to him, who understood,
Our minds thus to employ.

Ye little flowers, can ye live?
Without art's fostering care,
Then may I never—never grieve,
Or His protection fear.

Ash Hollow, August 9, 1850.

MISCELLANY.

The Charms of Married Life.

If now in that chair yonder, not the one your feet lie upon, but the other, beside you—closer yet—were seated a sweet-faced girl, with a pretty little foot lying out upon the hearth—a bit of lace running round the swelling throat—the hair parted to a charm over a forehead fair as any of your dreams—and if you could reach an arm round that chair back, without fear of giving offence, and suffer your fingers to play idly with those curls that escape down the neck, and if you could clasp with your other hand those little, white, taper fingers of hers, which lie so temptingly within reach—and so, talk softly and low in presence of the blaze, while the hours slip without knowledge, and the winter winds whistle unheeded for; if, in short, you were a bachelor, but the husband of some such sweet image—(dream call it rather)—would it not be far pleasanter than a cold single night—counting the sticks—reckoning the length of the blaze, and the height of the falling snow?

Surely imagination would be stronger and purer, if it could have the playful fancies of dawning womanhood to delight it. All toil would be torn from mind-labor, but another heart grew into this present soul, quickening it, warming it, cheering it, bidding it ever God-speed!

Her face would make a halo, rich as a rainbow, atop of all such noisome things as we lonely souls call trouble. Her smile would illumine the blackest of crowded cares; and darkness that now seems you despondent in your solitary chair, for days together, weaving bitter fancies, dreaming bitter dreams; would grow light and thin, and spread and float away—chased by that beloved smile.

Your friend, poor fellow! dies—never mind: that gentle clasp of her fingers, as she steals behind you, telling you not to weep—it is worth ten friends!

Your sister, sweet one, is dead—buried. The worms are busy with all her fairness. How it makes you think earth nothing but a spot of dirt graves upon!

It is more: she says, she will be a sister; and the waving curls as she leans upon your shoulder, touch your cheek, and your wet eye turns to meet those other eyes—God has sent his angel, surely!

Your mother, alas for it, she is gone! Is there any bitterness to a youth, alone, and homeless like this?

But you are not homeless; you are not alone: she is there; her tears softening yours, her smile lighting yours, her grief killing yours; and you live again, to assuage that kind sorrow of hers.

Then—those children, rosy, fair-haired; no, they do not disturb you with prattle now—they are yours. Toss away there on the greenward—never mind the hyacinths, the snow-drops, the violets, if so be any are there: the perfume of their beautiful lips is worth all the flowers of the world. No need now to gather wild bouquets to love, and cherish: flower, tree, gun, are all dead things: things livelier hold your soul.

And she, the mother, sweetest and fairest of all, watching, tending, caressing, loving, till your own heart grows pained with tenderest jealousy, and cures itself with loving.

You have no need now of a cold lecture to teach thankfulness; your heart is full of it. No need now, as once, of bursting blossoms, of trees taking leaf, and greenness, to turn thought kindly and thankful; for ever beside you there is bloom, and ever beside you there is fruit for which eye, heart, and soul are full of unknown, and unspoken, because unspeakable, thank-offering.—[K. Marvel.

The theme of my lays and the song of my praise,
Shall be to the old Coffee Pot,
It has been a warm friend, a comforter to lend,
Though sometimes in wrath blazing hot.

O'er the hot burning sands and dry sterile lands,
How gracefully it sits at its spout,
And at breakfast, when smoking, how sweetly provoking.

As its rich flavored steam whirled about,
Then the pure nectar sweet, that we sip, as we eat,
How delicious! how fragrant its cheer!!

O then, why not sing and a just tribute bring,
To the big rimmed Coffee Pot dear.

Then its clear, gurgling sound as it bubbles around,
The music is sweet to the ear,
O'er the blazing fire bright, like a black cloud of night,

So dark, smoked, smutty and soot,
Still the dear friend old, thou art bound to be sold.

Only one dollar bid, that's no offer,
For 't has cost half a score of bright dollars or more,
Only take just to fill it with coffee.

Then the sugar beside, and such a long ride,
To the far fam'd Salt Lake and back,
It knows the road well, mountain, valley, and hill,
If you go right, it will ne'er miss the track.

Then, what have I bid for the old pot and lid,
The kettle, the cups and the pan,
Going, once, twice—three times; there hand in your times,
And who is the dear lucky man?

Extravagance is Wickedness.

We may call it the impulse of a generous soul, we may palliate it under the name of a regard to the decencies and proprieties of life—a regard for the tasteful and elegant—a love for art and literature—a disposition to avoid the charge of being sordid and mean; it is always the same, when we look at the naked fact. No man or woman has a right to live beyond their means. It is a very easy thing to be generous and benevolent with money that one has never earned, to acquire the reputation of a connoisseur in architecture, if it is done at the expense of the unpaid labor of the carpenter, the mason, or the painter. Whenever a man lives beyond his means, he always must do it at somebody's expense—somebody must pay the bill: and so complicated and related are the dependencies of trade, that we can never know whence this expense will in the end be drawn. In the great majority of cases it is borne by those who are the least able to bear it, by the hard-working and hard-faring poor. Many a failure in business, which is charged to the chances of a mercantile life, is traceable to extravagance in living. Many a wife or daughter, sailing in thoughtless gaiety down the tide of fashion, dreams not that the means which support her useless and wicked expense are wrung from the poor laborer, or wormed by the "law's delay," and the thousand tricks that are matured in the marts of trade, from the widow, the helpless, the orphan. Even wedded love itself becomes in such circumstances the strongest temptation to draw the husband on to vice and crime. Thoughtless extravagance is the foible of the one he loves. The husband cannot meet the reproaches of the idol of his heart, he cannot bear to see her put to shame (false though he knows it to be), by a wealthier rival in the race of fashion, and he yields when his better judgment condemns. Indulgence strengthens the passion in that heart which ought to be his safeguard against temptation—expense follows expense, if the supplies are stopped, domestic broils destroy his peace; he continues to yield—difficulties thicken around him—he struggles, speculates, hazards his all on a cast of a die—he loses; if he escapes positive crime, his mercantile honor and standing; his hopes, his energy—all are gone. This is no fancy picture—would that it were! Let the fate of Webster be a warning to mothers and daughters, as well as husbands and fathers, against the sin of extravagance.—[N. York Recorder.

Be virtuous; nothing can impart more consolation, than a clear conscience: though the walls of a prison may surround you; though the dark clouds of misfortune may overshadow you; though friends may desert you, and you be despised by men—yet in this drear solitude you will feel a calm and peace, which those that live surrounded by splendor and luxury never experience.

The New York Sun of the 21st, speaking of the New mammoth press now nearly finished for that office, by Messrs. Hoe & Co., says:

As we have several times before stated the dimensions and speed of this machine are wonderful. In point of size, the largest printing machine ever before made is a miniature compared with it. It rises twenty feet in height, and in length is thirty-three feet. It will be a grand sight when in operation, with its eight cylinders flying around and drawing in the chests, and the eight flies throwing out the papers as fast as printed—the registering machine in front, which counts every impression and records the number in plain figures before the eye, counting from one copy up to one hundred millions; the type cylinder, with its heavy load of types, moving with rapid pace between its hundred satellites. It will be grand, we repeat, to see in operation this splendid mechanical combination, every part, when in motion, seemingly alive and striving to do its proper part in the quickest possible time.

The West—What it is, and What it is to Be.

Under the above caption the St. Louis Intelligencer has the following:

"At a period within the recollection of persons now living, the whole of this vast domain was an unbroken wilderness, where solitude reigned supreme, and where the arts and refinements of civilized life were wholly unknown. The world has never before witnessed sublime a spectacle, and history records no such marvellous march of improvement as the West affords. Its increase in population, in wealth, in education, in all the arts of civilization, is without a parallel in any age of the world. But, as marvellous as the change has been, who will venture to deny that the next half century will not witness even more extraordinary results than these?"

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tin Ware, Large Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japan Ware, and are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

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M. & R. M. ROGERS.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.—3m

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Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—4m

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, for sale low by

W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

VOLUME II.---NUMBER 24.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$2.00
One copy, six months, 1.00
Single number, 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.
The square (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1.00
Each additional insertion, .50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as may wish to discontinue will give notice before their term expires, that we may be apprised of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

H. Mowbray, is our traveling agent, between this place and St. Joseph, Mo.
J. T. Cava, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
S. H. HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. T. Cava, traveling agent, throughout the Southern States.
E. J. JAMES, McLean, Grimes county, Texas.
J. M. HARRISON, Traveling Agent.
MR. HARRISON, Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mo.
MR. VANDER H. HARRISON, St. Joseph, Mo.
MAYNARD, 333 Caroline street, in the rear, New York City.
MR. F. M. HARRISON, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MR. J. H. BROWN, Montrose, Iowa.
MORRISON, McKim, Quincy, Ill.
EDWARD J. HARRISON, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.
N. HARRISON, Jordan, Weston, Mo.
E. M. HARRISON, traveling agent in the Middle States.
J. C. LITTLE, Peterboro, N. H.
WILLIAM G. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.
D. W. STREET, Plumb Hollow, Fremont county, Iowa.
J. H. BROWN, Traveling Agent.

FROM THE MILLENNIAL STAR.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ORSON PRATT.

The Holy Spirit is a substance, possessing certain Properties, Powers, and Attributes.

Some have supposed the Holy Spirit to be merely a power or influence, and not a substance; these are the views of Unitarians; they do not believe that there is a substance, the Holy Spirit, but that the Holy Spirit is a quality or attribute of the Father's substance. We shall first show that the Holy Spirit can have no existence as a mere attribute, or quality, without some substance to which such quality appertains. It is an admitted principle in all sound philosophy, that all qualities or powers must be the qualities or powers of something. Abstract qualities or powers are inconceivable. Motion implies a substance, capable of moving or being moved. Force implies a substance capable of exerting a power on itself, or on something external to itself. The various colors of the prism imply a substance capable of producing the sensations of color upon the optic nerve. Sound implies a substance in a certain state or condition, affecting the organ of hearing. Taste implies a substance causing its appropriate sensation. As all these qualities and properties imply substances to which they belong, so do wisdom, knowledge, power, goodness, love, and such like qualities, imply substances to which they adhere. And as we cannot conceive of motion, force, color, or sound existing without a substance, so we cannot conceive of wisdom, knowledge, goodness, or virtue existing without a substantive being to which these qualities belong.

Some writers who have obtained a degree of celebrity among the speculative philosophers of modern times, have advocated a theory (founded, it may be called a theory) that power, force, &c., in the abstract constitute the whole universe. Boscovich and his disciples maintained this idea, and contend that there was no such thing as substance in existence—that the universe was made up, not of substance, but of an infinite of mathematical points, attracting, repelling, and combining with each other according to certain laws. According to this theory it is assumed that repulsions of a certain degree of intensity produce solidity—that those of less intensity produce liquidity, and that the various degrees of rarity or density depend upon substance, but upon the attraction and repulsions of points in different degrees of proximity. A celebrated writer of our own day—Isaac Taylor, is inclined to this theory. After suggesting the idea that substance was not necessary in the constitution of the universe, he says, "The visible and palpable world then, according to this theory, is motion, constant and uniform, emanating from infinite centres, and springing, during every instant of its continuance from the Creative Energy."

According to this theory, attractions and repulsions must exist without any thing to be attracted or repelled—motion must exist without any thing being moved—there must be a springing from "infinite centres" continuing "every instant" without any thing to be sprung. Here are energies, forces, and motion, ascribed not to a substance, but to empty space, or nothing. The latter writer, it is true, admits a "CREATIVE ENERGY." What he means by this, is that all those various motions were created. But if there is no substance, there can be nothing but empty space; but space is not capable of motion; therefore, the "Creative Energy" could not create a motion, until there was

something in space to be moved. Therefore, to speak of motion where nothing exists is an absurdity, only equalled by the absurdity of the notion of a "God without body or parts."

As it is impossible, and consequently absurd, for motion to exist without a substance, so it is equally impossible and absurd for wisdom, knowledge, goodness, love, power, will, or any other similar attribute or quality to exist separate and apart from substance; hence the "Creative Energy" itself could not exist unless a substance existed to which it appertained. The most eminent philosophers of modern times, with very few exceptions, have considered substance necessary to the existence of every quality. These were the views of the great master spirit—the renowned Sir Isaac Newton. In the Scholium, at the end of the "Principia," when speaking of God, he says, "He is omnipresent, not by means of his virtue alone, but also by his substance, for VIRTUE CANNOT SUSTAIN WITHOUT SUBSTANCE." The Holy Spirit, therefore, is a substance, and must, like all other substances, have parts, bearing relation to space and duration.

We shall next proceed to show that the substance, called the Holy Spirit is a distinct substance from either the Father or the Son.

That the substance of the Holy Spirit is not identical with that of the Father and the Son, is evident from the whole tenor of scripture. Jesus says, "When the Comforter is come whom I will send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me. This Comforter could not be the Father, because he "proceedeth from the Father." He could not be the Son, because he is sent by the Son. Again, he could not be the Father, because it is contrary to the order of heaven for Jesus to send the Father. And furthermore, he could not be the Son, because he is represented as "another Comforter," to be with the disciples, in the absence of Jesus. "If I go not away," says our Savior, "the Comforter will not come unto you, but if I depart I will send him unto you." The persons of the Father and the Son were to be in one place, while the Comforter was to be in another, and therefore, the Comforter must necessarily be a distinct substance from the Father and Son.

The Holy Spirit could not be merely a power sent from the Father's person in heaven to his disciples on earth, as the Unitarians assert; for powers and attributes, as we have already seen, cannot exist abstractedly from substance. Therefore, a something, which is capable of being sent—which is capable of moving from heaven to earth—which is capable of existing at a distance, or separate and apart from the substance of the Father and the Son—must be a substance distinct of itself; as distinct, indeed, as two or three volumes of oxygen separated from each other by one-third of the circumference of our globe.

That the Holy Spirit is something more than the mere power or influence exerted by the Father, is evident from his possessing an understanding, a will, and a power of distinct operation. Jesus says, concerning the Comforter, "Howbeit, when he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth; for he shall not speak of himself, but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and he will show you things to come. He shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine, and shall show it unto you." Here the Holy Spirit is represented as a hearer—a speaker—a guide, receiving and showing what is received. Now such acts can only be the acts of a substance, possessing understanding and a will. That this substance is distinct from the Father is evident from his not speaking of himself, but only speaking what he hears, which shows, most plainly, a separate individuality. If the Holy Spirit were the Father, would it be reasonable to say, that he does not speak of himself? Does not the Father speak of himself? If the Holy Spirit be only a power or influence from the Father, what absurdity would run through the whole of the above passage! What nonsense would it be to say a power or influence hears—a power or influence speaks—a power or influence receives and shows! Yet this is the absurdity embraced by the Socinians. We can only think of speaking, and hearing, and willing, as applicable to a preceptive substance, and not to a quality. Again, the Spirit is represented as making intercession for the Saints. "Likewise," says St. Paul, "the Spirit also helpeth our infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." How could a power or influence groan with groanings unutterable! Would the Father intercede with himself! The absurdity of supposing the Holy Spirit to be a mere property or influence of the Father, instead of being an intelligent agent of himself, is so great, that we do not feel disposed to bring any further evidence or proof to establish the distinct identity of the two.

Having shown that the Holy Spirit is not only a substance, but that he is a substance distinct from that of the Father and the Son, we shall next enquire,

IS THE HOLY SPIRIT A PERSONAGE, OR ONLY AN OMNIPRESENT SUBSTANCE?

This question has been asked by some of our correspondents, and we now proceed to answer it. From the revelations which have been given upon this subject, we not only believe that parts of the substance of the Holy Spirit exist widely diffused throughout the whole universe, but that other parts exist in a definite shape or form which may be termed personal. A personal Spirit seems to be not unscriptural nor unreasonable. The personal pronouns, *he, his, and him*, are in

the New Testament, frequently applied to the Holy Spirit, from which we may infer that there is a personal Spirit. The neuter pronouns, *it, and itself*, are sometimes applied to the Spirit, as, "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our Spirit." John calls the Holy Spirit, *the anointing*. "But the anointing which ye have received of him abideth in you, and ye need not that any man teach you; but as the same anointing teacheth you of all things, and is truth, and is no lie, and even as it hath taught, ye shall abide in him." Here we see that the neuter pronoun *IT* is applied to that Spirit which "teaches all things." That *anointing* referred to the Holy Spirit is evident, not only from its "teaching all things," but the word is so applied by Peter; "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power." Hence we find that *it* and *itself* is used in reference to the spirit as well as *he, his, or him*. Therefore, so far as these words give us an indication of the nature of the existence of the Spirit, we are justified in believing that there is a personal Spirit, as well as an omnipresent substance, both of which possess the same attributes, but not the same form.

The Book of Mormon in two places uses the neuter pronoun *it*, when speaking of the Holy Ghost. Nephi says, "Behold, there are many that harden their hearts against the Holy Spirit, that it hath no place in them." And again, he says, "If ye will enter in by the way, and receive the Holy Ghost, it will show unto you all things which ye should do." In another place the Book of Mormon represents the Spirit of the Lord as a person. Nephi says of this spirit, "I spake unto him as a man speaketh; for I beheld that he was in the form of a man; yet nevertheless, I knew that it was the Spirit of the Lord; and he spake unto me as a man speaketh with another."

Whether the Spirit that Nephi saw "in the form of a man" was the person of the Holy Spirit, or the personal Spirit of Jesus, which, about six hundred years afterwards took upon himself flesh, is not definitely stated. The brother of Jared, some two thousand years before Christ, saw the personal Spirit of Christ, which was in the form of a man. Nephi might have seen the same; but we are rather inclined to believe from the context, that he saw the personage of the Holy Spirit; if so, this establishes, beyond doubt, the personality of the Holy Spirit. In the Book of Covenant, page 45, we are informed that there are two personages besides the Holy Spirit, which constitute the Godhead; but we are not there informed whether the third, called the Holy Spirit is a personage or not.

From what the revealed word has stated upon this subject, we can confidently assert, that the Holy Spirit exists, not only as a personage, but also as an inexhaustible quantity of substance, pervading all worlds, like heat or electricity, being diffused through and round about all masses of other matter, governing and controlling all things, according to the mind of the Father and the Son. That part of this substance which exists as a person, cannot be in more than one place at the same instant. A person cannot be omnipresent, nor indeed in two places at a time. All persons are limited to a finite portion of space. The person of the Father, the person of the Son, and the person of the Holy Spirit, cannot either of them, as an *essence* or *substance* be in two places at the same instant; but the Holy Spirit existing not only as a person, but in infinite quantities, can, by parts of its essence, extend through the universe. No one part of this essence can be in two places at the same time; it requires an infinite quantity in order to occupy infinite space.

Each part of this substance is all-wise and all-powerful, possessing the same knowledge and the same truth. The essence can be divided into parts like other matter, but the truth which each possesses is one truth, and is indivisible; and because of the oneness of quality, all these parts are called by ONE GOD. There is a *plurality* of substance, but a *unity* of quality; and it is this unity which constitutes the one God which we worship. When we worship the Father, we do not worship merely his substance, but we worship the attributes of that substance; so likewise, when we worship the Son, we do not merely worship the essence or substance of the Son, but we worship because of his qualities or attributes; in like manner, when we worship the Spirit, we do not merely worship a personal substance or a widely diffused substance, but we worship the attributes and qualities of this substance; it is not then the essence alone which is the object of worship, but it is the qualities of the essence. These attributes and qualities, unlike the essence, are undivided; they are whole and entire in every part. A truth is not two truths, because it dwells in two or more human beings, but we worship it as one truth where ever we find it. Hence if the qualities and attributes are the principal cause of our worship, we worship them as one and the same, wherever they are found, whether in a million of substances or only in one. If these qualities and attributes dwell in all their fulness in every substance of the universe, then one and the same God would dwell in every substance, so far as the qualities are concerned.

That the qualities are the real object of worship, and not the essence, is evident from the fact that all essences without their qualities, must be alike in nature, if not in form and magnitude. Therefore one essence without qualities has no more claim to our worship than another.

Spirit is sometimes spoken of as a quality without any reference to its substance. Jesus says, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life. Jesus prays to his Father, saying, "Sanctify them

through thy truth; *thy word is truth*." Therefore, the word of the Lord is *Truth*. The word of the Lord is *Spirit*. The word of the Lord is *Life*. This agrees with modern revelations given through Joseph Smith, the Seer, which say, "The word of the Lord is truth, and whatsoever is truth is light, and whatsoever is light is Spirit, even the Spirit of Jesus Christ; and the Spirit giveth light to every man that cometh into the world; and the Spirit enlighteneth every man through the world that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit; and every one that hearkeneth to the voice of the Spirit, cometh unto God, even the Father." "Wherefore I now send upon you another Comforter, even upon you my friends, that it may abide in your hearts, even the Holy Spirit of promise; which *other Comforter* is the same that I promised unto my disciples, as is recorded in the testimony of John. This Comforter is the promise which I gave unto you of eternal life; even the glory of the celestial kingdom." Here we see that the word of the Lord or his promise is called "the Comforter," even "the Holy Spirit of promise." Again, Jesus says, "My voice is Spirit; my Spirit is truth; truth abideth and hath no end; and if it be in you it shall abound." In all these passages a quality or an attribute is called Spirit; but a quality or an attribute always implies a substance as we have seen in the commencement of this article.

The Son of God also is sometimes spoken of as an attribute or quality, without any reference to his essence or substance. "I am the Truth," says the Savior; this had no reference to his substance, but to one of his attributes, which attribute and not substance, is personified in the pronoun "I." Again, he is called "the Word," "the LIFE," and "the Light of the world." This again is a personification of his attributes or qualities, and not of his substance.

(To be Continued.)

The Anatomy of Starvation.

A book of startling interest has recently appeared in London, entitled "Gleanings from the West of Ireland," in which occurs the following terrible description of the phenomena of starvation:

"From my own experience last year, and on the present occasion, I can vouch that starvation in Ireland has its own distinct external physical phenomena. In grown up persons, besides an amount of emaciation, which seems to have absorbed all appearance of flesh and muscle, and to have left the bones of the frame barely covered with some covering which has little semblance to anything we should esteem to be flesh; the skin of all the limbs assume a peculiar character; it is rough to the touch, very dry, and did it not hang in places in loose folds, would be more of the nature of parchment than anything else with which I can compare it. The eyes are much stuck into the head, and have a dull and peculiar look; the shoulder-bones are thrown up so high, that the column of the neck seems to have sunk, as it were, into the chest; the face of the head, from the wasting of the flesh, and the prominence of the bones, have a skull-like appearance; the hair is very thin upon the head; there is over the countenance a sort of pallor, quite distinct from that which attests decline of physical power generally, in these many diseases in which life still continues after the almost entire consumption of the muscular powers of the body. In the case of the starved young—and we saw many hundreds—there are two or three most peculiar characteristic marks, which distinguish them from the victims of other mortal ills. The hair on a starved child's head becomes very thin, often leaves the head in patches, what there is of it stands up from the head; over the whole brow in very many instances, over the temples in almost all, a thick sort of downy hair grows, sometimes so thickly as to be quite palpable to the touch. The skin over the chest bones and upper part of the stomach is stretched so tight, that every angle and curve of the sternum and ribs stand out in relief. No words can describe the appearance of the arms. From below the elbow the two bones (the radius and ulna) seemed to be stripped of every atom of flesh. If you take hold of the loose skin within the elbow joint, and lift the arm by it, it comes away in a large thin fold, as though you had lifted one side of a long narrow bag, in which some loose bones had been placed; if you place the forefingers of your hand under the chin, in the angle of the jaw bone, you find the whole base of the mouth, so to speak, so thin, that you could easily conceive it possible, with a very slight pressure, thus to force the tongue into the roof of the mouth; between the fingers there are sores; very often there is one comfort to be found in these sad cases—there does not appear to be great present pain. I have now walked in the course of my two tours, I should suppose, miles of infirmity wards in the union houses in Ireland; wards often very thickly crowded, almost always sufficiently full. It has never been my lot to hear one single child, suffering from famine or dysentery, utter a moan of pain. I have seen many in the very act of death; still, not a tear, not a cry. I have scarcely ever seen one endeavor to change his or her position. I have never heard one ask for food, for water, for anything. Two, three, or four in a bed where they lie and die; if suffering, still ever silent, unmoved."

The best crop a man can raise, after all, is a crop of children; provided he only educates them properly. We know a friend of ours who derives a revenue of sixteen hundred dollars from four boys, which is a better yield than any farm in the country turns in. As a matter of money, therefore, matrimony is among the most productive pursuits that men and women can employ themselves in.

To the Authors, Editors and Publishers of the United States:—

The inhabitants of the Territory of Utah through their authorized Agent, desire to address you on a subject wherein you have the power very greatly to assist them, and the importance of which, as an intelligent republican, they are assured you will at once acknowledge, the extension of education throughout their Territory. Whatever the difference of religious opinion between us, or however extraordinary they may appear, we know that we take the same views of all essential points with our other Christian fellow-citizens, and that we all agree that education is the birthright of every American citizen, and the foundation on which his liberty must rest, if his country is to be protected from anarchy and disorder. The undersigned alludes to those differences, because it has been believed that not only our religious sentiments differed from our friends in the States, but that it was our intention to array ourselves against the Government of the Union. We trust that the late mission to Congress (by which they asked to have extended over them, the laws and protection of their great country) has dissipated this illusion. As the people of a State, we look forward and that at no distant day, to be received into the Union, enjoying all the privileges and performing all the duties of our happy and prosperous brethren.

But they would present themselves at that auspicious hour, as an enlightened and educated people, familiar with the labors and genius of their countrymen, and fitted by reading and reflection, to take their just share in the councils and defence of their great country. How shall this be without Libraries and Newspapers! How shall our children, situated at so great a distance from their fellow citizens, who enjoy these unspeakable privileges, store their minds with the noble and intellectual efforts of their countrymen.

Our soil is productive, our climate not ungenial to our habits of labor, and our people united and happy. We worship the great and omniscient God; many of our fellow-citizens whose ideas of duty or happiness have impelled them to seek their realization in California, have found in their perilous journey thither, that our convictions of Christian duty were derived from the same great source as manifested through the Holy Scriptures, although we receive and acknowledge the divine command also from a later revelation. While we claim the privilege of ministering to the wants of the body of our wayfaring brother, we would confidently and earnestly entreat the means of refreshing our own and our children's minds from the great Fountain of Light that will ever prove "that though there are differences of administration, there is the same Lord." Through the Press we have our chief access to this Fountain, without it, neither the Christian nor the Philosopher could hope to transmit his faith in God, and his manifestations in the discoveries of science, or to improve the condition of those who are living in the depths of superstition and bodily degradation.

The position of our territory cuts us off from the depositories of learning accessible to others and we can only rely upon the distant periods of arrival of our mails, to learn what is transpiring in our common country. A library for constant reference and mental culture in the more abstract intellectual sciences is more than desirable; it is vital to our existence and prosperity.

Congress with enlightened sagacity that should always characterize the views of the true American in matters of education, has appropriated Five Thousand dollars for the commencement of a Library for the citizens residing in the Territory of Utah, and the President of the United States has appointed the undersigned to procure it. He will remain in the city of New York a considerable portion of the winter for that purpose. Whilst thus appropriating his time it has occurred to himself and his friends, that a most agreeable and profitable method of furthering this design, would be to acquaint authors and publishers of books and newspapers throughout the United States, with the wants of his constituents, and to assure them of the sincere gratitude with which donations from them will be received.

All such files of papers and copies of works can be forwarded by mail, addressed to the Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress, New York city. The word Utah, should be written on the outside of the envelope enclosing them, so that their destination may be more correctly distinguished from works intended for the Honorable member himself. By this arrangement they will be assured of their reaching their destination and of their appropriation to their avowed object.

The autograph of the Author or donor will increase the value of his gift, and convey to the reader of a succeeding generation a pleasing memento of the man to whom he may be indebted for his means of communicating with the mind of a preceding age. The volumes firmly enveloped in thick wrappers may be forwarded at your earliest convenience as above requested.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN M. BERNHISEL.
New York, Nov. 12th, 1850.

"THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The celebrated English writer, Addison, has left on record the following important sentence: "Two persons who have chosen each other out of all the species, with design to be each other's mutual comfort and enjoyment, have in that action bound themselves to be good-natured, affable, discreet, forgiving, patient, and joyful with respect to each other's frailties and imperfections, to the end of their lives." *Edinburgh*

Men are always murmuring at the hardships of this world, yet how they dread to leave it.

ASTOUNDING FEAT OF NATURE.
The Pittsburgh Commercial Journal is responsible for the following tough story:

On Friday last, an old lady, aged 81 years, died at Lawrenceville, of a disease of the bowels. A few days prior to her death, it was discovered that a tumor existed in her abdomen, and on being asked whether she was willing to have her body opened after death, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of that tumor, she assented.

Accordingly, immediately after her death a post mortem examination was held, and a bony substance of an oval shape was removed. Upon sawing through this, it was discovered that the ossified covering was but thin, and that within it was contained a *fully developed female child*. So perfectly formed was the child in all its parts, that no difficulty whatever, was found in deciding upon its sex at once, and from facts afterwards learned, the woman must have carried that infant for *forty years*.

The circumstances which sustain this supposition are these. Her niece, with whom she lived up to the time of her death distinctly recollects that at one time, her aunt supposed herself to be *enacted*, and went so far as to make all the preliminary preparations for the expected little stranger; but to the astonishment of all, the infant was never born. About this time her husband died, and from that period until her death, her general health was good, and she experienced no inconvenience from the presence of the supposed tumor.

The above statement is one of simple facts. The most astounding part of the whole story is, that a highly respectable physician, assures us, that the child bore signs of at least, a *probable recent living existence*. We shall not comment on this matter, as we understand, a full statement of the circumstances will soon be published.

The Land of Mystery and Gems.

It is stated that Col. Gaines, of Texas, is about to head an exploring expedition to the Gila. Somewhere near the junction of the Colorado of the west with that river, is a sandy region, scantily supplied with brackish water, and backed by sharp mountains, never scaled by the foot of the white man; and this is some reason for believing to be the "emerald fields" of the Aztec princes. Gov. Boreman, once bought a handful of glittering crystals of an Indian from that section of the Gila country. After some years delay it occurred to him to submit these beautiful specimens to a French lapidary in Mexico, and after some hesitation and debate, in the course of which Gov. B. began to suspect their value, and ten thousand dollars was offered and received for these precious stones. The purchaser went to France with them, and Gov. Boreman made an attempt to penetrate the exact situation of the country whence they were brought, but the Indian hostilities in that quarter, and his own death, ended the quest. Col. Gaines was his friend, and it is thought has some clue which leads him to attempt, almost single-handed, what the United States engineers have neglected to accomplish—a route along the north bank of the Gila, as far as it is navigable, and an examination of the nature and capabilities of the unexplored Centralia, south of the Mormon Territory. The country between the Colorado and Gila is rich in mystery, mines and dangers, and the enterprising Gaines may have wonders to relate if he lives to record his discoveries.

To Parents.

Mothers, if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The school of vice is in the streets. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity.

For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourselves; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation, for several years, and that it then will be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves, and drunkards. No man would raise a colt, or an ox, on such a principle; no man would suffer weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying that he could eradicate them at any time. Look at this matter, parents. See, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around grog-shops.

Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings.—[Church Chronicle.]

Testimony of a Rich Man.

The late Mr. McDonough, the millionaire, in his will, says:

"Let the poorer classes of the world be consoled, assured that the labor-loving, frugal, industrious, and virtuous among them possess joys and happiness in this life which the rich know not and cannot appreciate. So well convinced am I, after a long life, and intercourse with my fellow-men of all classes, of the truth 'that the happiness of this life is altogether on the side of the virtuous and industrious poor,' that, had I children (which I have not) and a fortune to leave behind me at death, I would bequeath, after a virtuous education, to effect which, nothing should be spared, a very small amount to each, merely sufficient to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no more."

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ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1850.

A Merry Christmas.

We wish our readers "A Merry Christmas!" and hope that the occurrence of Christmas, will always be remembered in their bosoms, as the birthday of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who brought salvation into the world. As our paper is issued this morning, (Christmas), we certainly wish you all "A Merry Christmas," and as it is a time of making presents, we shall expect our share. Remembering of course the printers and the "devil."

The Editor of this paper left for St. Louis, on Saturday morning last.

KANEVILLE, POTTAWATAMIE COUNTY, IOWA,
December 25th, 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY AUGUSTUS C. FRENCH:

Sir:—Permit me through a stranger, to call your attention to a subject, honorable in its origin, painful in its course, and morally ruinous in its final issue.

I am the Editor of "THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN," a semi-monthly newspaper, devoted to the religion and interests of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, published at Kaneville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa. You may, perhaps, find my name on the records of the United States Court at Springfield; also as a criminal, charged with, Counting, perjury, by one Dr. Williams. This said Williams I will say nothing of. If his character and deeds are unknown in Springfield, he may be in that town, share the virtue of David's words: "Blessed is the man whose sins are covered." My own testimony is, after all excitement is past, and believing that the tribunal of the great "I AM" is the only one before which I have any reason to fear; "I never made nor helped to make any spurious or counterfeit coin, neither counterfeit paper money in my life. I never passed a dime or a dollar's worth of any kind of spurious or counterfeit money to receive a penny's value for it directly or indirectly in my life, to my knowledge. This is the truth, touching this case, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God!" This testimony is voluntarily given in order that your Excellency may look, without prejudice, upon the petition which I am about to present before you.

On the fourth of July last, I left this place for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake,—remained there between six and seven weeks, and on the first day of October left that place for home. While in the Valley, I saw John and Mary Mayberry, Father and Mother of Joseph and David F. Mayberry who are now in Prison at Alton, Illinois.

The parents of these boys are quite advanced in years, full of infirmities, and trembling on the brink of the grave. They are anxious to see their sons before they die, and have requested and implored me, with tears and lamentations, to use my utmost endeavors to procure their pardon and release. I have consented to make the trial, knowing that on the word of your Excellency their destiny and the hopes of aged, imploring, and heart-broken parents, hang.

A petition, bearing the names of many honorable and influential men, asking Executive clemency to reach their case, I have not the honor to lay before you. Before the hand of Persecution, already stained with the blood of its victims, have parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends been compelled to fly to distant and remote regions, and I alone am left to plead in their behalf. Their Mother says, like most other mothers, that her sons are innocent. As to the truth of her sayings I do not pretend to know; but am satisfied that she believes them innocent. In times of great excitement when popular clamor rages, and a malignant hate inspires the tongue, and arms the nerve, it is not impossible, but that, even, the temples and sanctuaries of Justice may feel, too sensibly, or too insensitively, the influence around them. But admitting them guilty of a felony, and that the tribunals of the law awarded to them a just penalty for their offence, may they not have been stimulated to crime by the acts of some of the citizens of Illinois in murdering, in cold blood, Joseph and Hyrum Smith while in the custody of the law, with the faith of the State, by the mouth of its highest executive officer, pledged for their protection? May not the burning of houses, grain, and general destruction of property, together with the beating, lynching and mobbing of many of the Mormon people, have had a tendency to drive some men to desperation, and to a reckless disregard of law and honesty? If this is so, (and who that is acquainted with the history of Western Illinois can deny it?) Why should that State hold, in chains and in fetters, or confine within the walls of their prison, those two misguided and unfortunate men, while the guilty perpetrators of blacker deeds may now be at liberty, may be exalted to posts of profit and honor in the Commonwealth of the Successor State? The justice of Illinois can hardly stand unimpaired while it holds these men in confinement, and suffers those who perhaps caused them to commit the offence for which they are held in prison, to range at large. But stay! I will accuse no more. There is a day approaching when all our wrongs shall be redressed! But these two unwise youths who have served now, several years in the Penitentiary, may they not be released? Is it not enough? Can a heart require more of them under existing circumstances? May not the Chair of State be honored sometimes; as well by extending mercy to the guilty, as by holding the culprit in the iron grasp of Justice until he drinks the bitterest draught "burning out"? He who holds the keys of our destiny, gained immortal honors in heaven and on earth by pardoning weak and offending men; and is his example not worthy to be followed in many instances by those who hold the key of earthly powers? They who are forgiven much, can love much; and they generally will show clemency whenever circumstances will possibly justify, excel the glory of one whose iron heart is closed against the importunities, the cries, the prayers and tears of Heaven's eldest daughter, Mercy? A petition, signed by many people, praying the release of these men from prison, I hear, was forwarded to the Executive of the State some three years ago; and that the same was filed away in the Secretary's office for future consideration. If this be so, will not the Executive again consider them and let them go from prison?

In Conclusion,

I am the sinner's advocate and friend, though not a friend to sin. "The whole need not be Physician, but they that are sick." To retain them longer, cannot add to the dignity or justice of Illinois, neither increase their revenue to any great extent—it can add nothing to the sum total of human happiness—cannot dry the tear from sorrow's eye, nor comfort any aching heart. But should your Excellency be disposed to release them now, they will bless you, their brothers and sisters will bless you, their aged and palsied-limbed parents will bless you, and that too, perhaps, in their last and dying hour, and none but Him who rules on high can know whether it may not be your last opportunity to show mercy to offenders.

Emboldened therefore by your popularity, unquestionably gained by the justice, mercy and rectitude that characterize your official acts, a knowledge of which comes to me, not unfrequently, through the medium of exchanges.

I ask your Excellency, in the name of an injured people, to pardon and release from Alton Prison those two young men Mayberry, and let them be free. In the name of distant and distressed parents I ask it, in the name of brothers and sisters I ask it, in the name of humanity—in the name of mercy, and in the name of the God of truth, I ask the prison doors to be opened that these captives may go free to their parents in the Valleys of the Western Mountains and do wrong no more, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

I have the Honor to be, Most Respectfully,
Your Excellency's Obedt. Servant,
ORSON HYDE.

Wheat.

Bishop Holliday, residing in Utah Territory, on South Cottonwood Creek, about ten miles South of the Great Salt Lake City, raised, from one bushel sowing, one hundred and eighty bushels of the choicest and cleanest wheat, measured up, and it weighed plump sixty pounds to the bushel. This bushel was sowed in drills upon three or four acres of ground, and reasonably irrigated. This same gentleman informed us that his wheat was better this last season than it was the year previous, and he felt confident that a portion of his last crop, would produce two hundred bushels from one bushel sowing, though not then threshed out. It is truly a great country for wheat, but it requires much labor and attention during the season of irrigation; and connected with this operation, there are many little things to be observed, or you will ruin your crop. Every new settler can learn them all from the experience of those who were there before him. No country that we ever saw can equal it for vines, and vegetables of all kinds. Melons, in great abundance, are produced there, of the largest size, and richest quality that we ever saw. It is not natural for Indian corn, yet it is grown there, and the land has been made to produce fifty bushels to the acre, though this is an uncommon yield.

Farmer begin to sow wheat there in August, and continue to sow every month, and perhaps every week, when frost does not prevent, until the next June; and about the 20th of June they begin to harvest, and continue harvesting their wheat until the following November. We left there on the 1st day of October, and the vines were all as green as Summer, and many pieces of wheat were not harvested, but were just turning white; and we said, surely; this is the country where "the ploughmen overtake the reapers."

In this country, when wheat is ripe, it has to be harvested or the crop is lost. Not so there. It may stand in the field a month after it is ripe and take no harm. It is a different sort of wheat from ours. When early wheat is harvested in this country, by irrigating the stubble ground, a second growth springs out from the roots of the stubble and not from the seed, and often comes to maturity the same year. This is usually the case with oats.

Pottawatomie County.

We would inform the officers of this County, that persons who have gone from here to the Salt Lake Valley, whose taxes were not paid, or persons against whom fines have been assessed and not collected, can be made still to pay them by forwarding a transcript of judgment, or by forwarding the claims to the authorities of Utah and have them collected there. Fines should be collected from such as have gone there, and left them unpaid. To follow up for the taxes, would be rather an unprofitable operation, except in some cases where there was a manifest ability, but a stubborn refusal to pay them. So if any person has conducted himself unworthily to have a fine assessed against him in this county and goes to Salt Lake without paying it, he goes right where it can be collected without any equivocation. We have but one fault to find with our County Officers—they are not energetic enough in enforcing the law, in collecting costs and fines, and thus keeping our county orders at par, and as good as gold. Punctuality in the faithful discharge of lawful and honorable duties, places a community above the hand of oppression. Such as do right, have no cause to fear, either in Pottawatomie or at the Salt Lake Valley; and when persons are guilty of a breach of the peace and are brought up and fined, or that may be fined for any other offence, or that may involve the county in costs by unsuccessful or unnecessary litigation, the officers should, (and we trust they will,) take the most thorough measures to enforce the collection of fines and costs which the law allows; and none who wish to be orderly citizens, and to live in peace and security, will object to it in our opinion, or find any fault with any officer if he does his best to carry out what the law and his oath of office require him to perform.

Salt Lake Mail.

We learn that the Salt Lake Mail has just got in, and it will reach Independence in the course of six or eight days; it was met by some gentleman who came up from Savannah, just below Indian, Mo., and they reported some very deep snow on the plains, and that they had experienced great difficulty in getting along. Letters for this place may be looked for in about two weeks. This is the last information that we can expect from that place till about the first of May next.

Kaneville Academy.

Mr. T. S. RUCKEN, principal of the above institution, proposes to commence his second term on Monday, the 30th inst. So far as we can ascertain, Mr. R. has given good satisfaction to patrons, and has secured the good will of his pupils; and we should be sorry to hear it said that an able teacher had bestowed his labors in a place where literary merit was not appreciated. We hope and trust that none will be backward in subscribing to this school, and pay in advance. This will be a relief to the teacher, and patrons may just as well pay in advance as to pay at any other time. Do not wait till the second or third week before you send your scholars; but send the very first day of the term. This is a favorable time—improve it! If it does cost a little higher than you could wish, only think how much you pay out unnecessarily for other purposes. Curtail these needless expenses, and you will have plenty of money to educate your children generally. How many are there in the country who are able and ought to send their children to a good boarding school? Consider that you have a duty to discharge to your children.

The entire expense of the school, including tuition, fuel, house rent, and making fires, will amount to about two hundred dollars per quarter; and we have taken the responsibility of footing the entire bill, if none but our own children attend. Who will come forward and pay their proportion in advance? We will see.

There are persons who have no children to educate. They live in society and are able to do something to favor the cause of education. Will these not do something? Now is your time to secure the glory of infusing light and intelligence into the minds of the rising generation. The numbers of scholars will be limited, and it is highly probable that the school will be filled during the first week of the term. Do not, therefore, delay.

Terms of tuition, \$3.00 per quarter, and payment made at the office of the Guardian, before entering the school. All the usual branches of learning and science taught at the above institution. We are willing to pay for the support of a free school, or for the education of the poor as much as the tuition of our own children; but to admit a scholar into this school without pay in advance, would defeat the design of the school. It cannot be done!

To Whom It May Concern.

Br. Alfred Cordon, has just returned from England, where he has been on a mission for the last two or three years. He comes home with clean papers from the Presidency of the Church at Liverpool, and his labors in that country, have contributed much towards the spread of the cause and increase of the Church there.

Being anxious to continue to do good, and extend his labors and usefulness, he now goes out on a mission from this place with our unqualified confidence and good-will, and prayers for his success. He will visit St. Joseph, and other places in Missouri; and also cross to the Mississippi river, and labor in that region during the winter. It is hoped that he may be received, and his teaching and instructions listened to by all who have the good fortune to hear him, and that they may profit by the same.

He will collect and receive donations for educational purposes in Pottawatomie county, and act as an agent for this paper. Whoever may feel disposed to send tithing to the Church by him, can do so with safety, as he is authorized to receive it, and the Church will be glad to see him.

Elder Thomas McKenzie, is going out into other sections on a similar mission. He will also act as an agent for this paper.

Pegram & Co.

This House, at the West part of Town, keeps no spirituous or vinous liquors. If there is any other Mercantile Establishment in the place that keeps none, we will, most heartily and cordially, give them public credit for it if they will inform us.

All communities need useful articles of Goods, but spirits, they do not need; for it has been abundantly proven that people are more healthy, more virtuous and kind where no intoxicating drinks can be had, than they are where they have them in abundance, or even any at all. Yet strange to tell, many men, (otherwise generous and good,) will continue their use, with increased appetite, though they know it is their ruin. Can a philanthropist traffic in the article? Perhaps this question may be determined in our Lyceum.

Letters Left at This Office.

We brought several letters through from the Salt Lake, and others have been lodged here since, by private individuals. The Government has now established a regular mail to the Salt Lake, and hereafter, all letters will be deposited at the regular Post Office, and people must expect to receive and forward their letters by the mail, as we do not wish to infringe upon the business of the Government. Come and get these letters now, and henceforth, go to the Post Office for mail matter. We can have no more to do with it. They are addressed to the following persons:

Howard, L. M.
King, Judith
Lebanon, David
Merrill, Hosea
Mangum, Wm
Noyes, W. W.
Osser, Martha
Perry, Philander J.
Pack, Rufus
Pratt, Nancy Leona
Rust, Jacob T.
Rudd, Frank
Roberts, Louisa
Robbles, Mary J.
Savage, Emeline
Seiple, A. H.
Smith, Elias
Taylor, James
Wilson, George C.
Wilson, George
Watson, George
Whitmore, George
Whiston, Mrs.
Walker, or E. Wilson,
Wells, Wm T.
Williams, Randall T.
Williams, Electa C.
Worsley Sarah

Agents for the Guardian.

Notice is hereby given that we have appointed Elders John Brown, Alfred Cordon, and Thomas McKenzie, travelling Agents for the Guardian in the States, and we hope that they will be kindly received by every good, and faithful Latter-day Saint and all good people, and their teachings as so, as they are sent out from this place by the sanction of the church here, to preach the Gospel—gather up and bind together the fragments that may have been scattered in the hour of trial, temptation, and darkness, and build up the branches of the Church in their travels as the spirit may lead them.

Emigration of the Poor.

The following persons have been sent for by the authorities of the Church in the Valley, to be sent on by the Poor Fund agents. It may be that some have so improved in their temporal condition since their circumstances were known to the Presidency, that they can go on without help; and there may be widows whose names are mentioned, that have married since their condition was known to the Church in the Valley and are able to go on at their pleasure without aid from the Poor Fund. We shall enquire into these matters, and act upon the discretionary power that is given to us.

We wish the persons whose names follow to understand distinctly that they must do all in their power to get ready by the first day of May next, to start for the West. They must supply their own wagons, provisions and clothing; and the Poor Fund agents will furnish them teams to haul them through, cows, &c. None need say after this, "If I had only known in season, I would have prepared myself for the Valley." It is now told you, and the very conditions upon which you expect to go. "God helps those who help themselves."

Jeremiah Roley, Elias Smith, Alexander Hill, Hiram Bennett, Creek, Samuel Adair, Alfred Cordon, The blind man at Highland Grove, Eliza Gardner's Daughter, in Massachusetts, Widow of Elijah Mallin, John Pea, And the Poor who were driven from Nauvoo. Edwin & Frederick Rushton, Morgan Phelps' family, Stephen Nixon, Jeremiah Willey, Mehtable Calkins, Yorum, (of Hanra Mills), Evan M. Greene, Mary Ann Burham, Luman Heath, Samuel Curtis, John Nay, Garret Mikewell, Henry Devenish, Hiram Mikewell, Rufus Fisher, Allen J. Stout, Catherine Robinson, Samuel Bateman, Son and Daughter, Augustus, Iowa, James Snow, Philo Dibble, Edward Mecham, John Parker, Martin Wood, Andrew Williams, Thomas Burdick.

If any of the above persons have been disowned, or excluded from the Church for improper conduct, we cannot help them, neither shall we have disregarded good and profitable counsel, should there be any of that class. We have no charges to bring, but make these observations merely to show that there is a difference between the Lord's poor and the Devil's poor. We shall try to act wisely and faithfully, knowing that all our transactions touching our management in these matters, will pass a rigid review before the eyes of our superiors.

To Salt Lake Emigrants.

The subscriber wishes to contract for the hauling of fifty tons of merchandise from this place, or from near this place on this Frontier, to the City of the Great Salt Lake in Utah Territory. He offers ten dollars per hundred pounds, or two hundred dollars per ton. He will pay half cash and half goods in the month of March next at this place, or half cash then, and half goods after the first boats arrives in the Spring, when people can have a better selection than in March. The goods are to be as low, or a little lower than they can be purchased at any place in Upper Missouri or in Iowa. None need apply except men of known integrity—who are careful, trusty and upright in all their transactions, who can control competent teams and safe wagons, and who can be ready to leave the Missouri river by the 10th day of May without fail. Here is now your chance to go to the Salt Lake. Such men as are able and wish to contract, can leave their names and residence at this office, and the amount of freight they can haul.

Be it Remembered.

Persons who belong to this Church and profess our religion, will surely die a singular and painful death if they are guilty of licentious connections by which their bodies and minds become corrupted. These suffer shame in the flesh, the canker of condemnation consumes vitality, and they suffer the destruction of the body, and their sins go before to judgment; while those who belong not to the Church, neither profess our religion, yet guilty of like things, their sins follow after them and sink them down in perdition and woe! The spirits of the former may be saved; yet their bodies are delivered over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh. The bodies of the latter may be screened from shame and from destruction, and nothing singular attend their death; but their naked spirits breast the storm of God's wrath without a body to shield them. These are they whose sins follow after them, and consign them to the place where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched. Thus saith the spirit, in the name of the Lord God of Israel. Amen.

Latest Act.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Council of Ty-po's and quill drivers, that, hence forth, where there is a printing press in operation, it shall not be binding upon the public to pay any attention to written notices posted up about the town, when the same may appear in print at a low rate. To be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Dec. 25th, 1850.

JOHN TYPES, Governor.
MATTHIAS COMPOSITOR, Sec'y. of State.

Concert.

The St. Louis Brass Band gives a Concert at the Music Hall, on New Year's Eve. This band has labored under many embarrassments, but have hung together and have ever been ready to cheer us with their strains, and it is hoped they may have what they richly merit, a full house and some handsome New Year's Presents.

President's Message.

The President's Message has just been received, and we had intended to prepare an article for this paper in regard to the document, but we have only room or time to say but a very little about it. It is a document which is patriotic in sentiment, Pacific in its tendency, and statesman-like in its views. Millard Fillmore shows himself a lover of the Union, and the sectional bickerings and strife he does not stop to discuss; he says the laws must, and shall be preserved inviolate. We shall publish extracts from it in our next, with remarks.

A late terrible steamboat explosion took place near New Castle on the Delaware river. The steam-boat Telegraph was racing with an opposition boat when a noise like that of a field piece occurred and all were enveloped in steam and smoke. Fifteen persons were killed—fourteen wounded and one other missing.

The coroner had in his possession the skin stripped like gloves from eight different hands, with portions of the nails attached. They were found scattered about the deck.

The Fool's Pence.

Among the recollections of youthful days is a story of which this caption formed a prominent feature:

A certain family who had arisen from a state of poverty, to wealth and ease, was visited by an old friend, who, on beholding their magnificent mansion, and other buildings—their gay clothing, splendid furniture, &c., and while contrasting their present, with their former condition, was led to enquire how they obtained their fine buildings, their elegant furniture, and the various comforts, and wealth, with which they were surrounded. He received the following answer to his various inquiries with a significant wink and nod. Oh, we obtained them with "The Fool's Pence."

But the secret of the matter was this; they had a few years previous commenced the sale of intoxicating drinks, and although upon a very small scale at first—yet by continual application to the business, sales increased; and they amassed a large capital, and consequently as is usually the case while they had increased their stores, their misguided supporters decreased in wealth, degenerated in virtue, and made ill-health, vice and corruption their issue.

Although young when we read the foregoing, it left a deep and lasting impression upon our mind, so much so, that even now, whenever we behold an increase of wealth through the same channel, we secretly exclaim! this is the result of "The Fool's Pence." Whenever we behold degradation, wretchedness, ruin, and woe in their multifarious form, brought about by visiting those sinks of corruption and vice, and exchange the penny or "Dime" for the cursed draught, our mind is readily filled with the idea that these miseries, and appalling scenes are all brought about by the fools parting with his peace to enrich the scape-goat, who, in the hour of danger would laugh at his calamity, and mock when his fear came. We would say—When will ye learn wisdom, Oh ye sons of men? Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace, learn of her, and listen to her counsels, for riches and honor, are in her hands, length of days is promised to those that follow her, and eternal glory is their reward. Remember that he that walketh with the "wise," shall be "wise," and a friend of fools shall become like them. Look out for breakers ahead. Oh, ye wise, and understand ye fools, turn from the evil of your doings and shun the society of that man whose breath is so strong that you would almost imagine him to be "a steamboat on the high pressure system" in shallow water, but without wheels. When we are accosted with the semi-articulate appellation of "brother" by a person staggering under the influence of the ardent fluid, with half closed eyes, and his breath teeming with the offensive effluvia of the proceeds of the still. We inwardly exclaim! Are these the words of a brother? If they are, it is by a strange spirit, and we do not wish to recognise it.

When we behold a dram seller holding out his allurements, and persuading his neighbor to drink, saying: that he likes a man of some independence, that will drink when he pleases regardless of any body. We would say to the allured and enticed beware! It is all for the love of your penny or dime. Whenever, or wherever, we behold a man staggering under the influence of the intoxicating draught—cursing, and profaning the name of his God—and more especially if he claims to be a Saint, or to hold the Priesthood after the power of an endless life. We are led to the conclusion that he is shamed of his virtue, as clean as a Sampson was shorn of his locks of strength in the lap of Delilah, and that too at his own expense, and too often at the expense of a suffering partner, and helpless children. Who, then, in viewing these matters, as they should be viewed; can look upon them with indifference, or have a complacent feeling toward those who deal out the flood of fiery ruin to those around them, and swelling the black catalogue of dissipation, ignominy and crime to that extent that it may be almost impossible to erase a name or even recall a single wanderer to retruce his foolish steps? We leave every man to answer the question for himself, and every woman for herself. What better is he that sells drink by the glass, or otherwise than the Highwayman, or midnight assassin? The object of both is wealth; and their final issue ruin. The robber either overcomes by stratagem or force of arms—while the vendor of the fluid accomplishes his purposes with a somewhat slower process, beguiling, and alluring from little to much, until the moral courage, and mental energies of his betrothed votaries are gone, then he leaves them prostrate, ready victims for an untimely grave, deprived of talent, genius, and every other desirable qualification, without a friend to help, or a heart to succor them in their distress.

If the tavern or grocery keeper think that we are too severe, let them go to the abodes of those who have been made to drink of the drops of their bitter cup, and ask the disconsolate widow the cause of her rejection and sorrow? Why her children are clothed in rags and plucked with hunger, her hearth cold, and comfortless, and their solitude as it were blasted by the mill-dew of misfortune, and ten chances to one, if she does not reply; that her once generous, talented, and loving husband was beguiled, and allured into dissipation by associating with those whose only ambition was to get gain, through the sale of ardent spirits, and associates of that cast, and mould, until by degrees their society became more welcome to him than that of his wife and little ones, leaving them in want by day and by night, until the dark mantle of death enshrouded him and closed his earthly career. Pause then Oh ye drunkards; and reflect, Oh ye spirits sellers, and ask yourselves the question. Have I a hand, or an influence exercised for filthy lucre sake to bring to wretchedness and woe those poor, dejected and miserable mortals? Again, go and listen to the sorrowful tales of orphans, made so by the accursed traffic, and ask yourselves am I clear from censure? Go and visit the graveyard and learn there, the history and untimely end of many—visit the almshouse—the house of correction—the lunatic asylum, or the state's prison, and learn the history of many of their inmates, and if you have not learned enough then, ask yourself the question, what love or respect could you have for a man, or men, that were perhaps among the first to draw your attention from the principles of moral rectitude and righteousness, and entice you to pursue a course whose ultimate end would result in consigning you, or perhaps your posterity to some of the above named places for life? Would you bless them, No! but to the contrary you would feel as though they were your most potent enemies, and if you had liberty once more, you would treat them as such almost in worlds without end. The friendship of this world is enmity with God. Whoever therefore will be a friend of the world, becometh an enemy of God; (for all that is in the world says John is the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, which is not of the

Father, but is of the world.) And God says that he resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. Be subject therefore to God and to the counsel of his servants, but resist evil, and it will flee before you, and you shall overcome if you are diligent and persevering.

Bernhart Henn, has our thanks for an extra containing the Pref. Message.

Kosuth and other Hungarian refugees, have now their liberty, and it is expected they will come to the United States.

The value of slave property in the United States is estimated at \$1,650,000,000.

DIED.

On Sunday, Dec. 22, 1850, NOAH S. BULL, LEVY, of Canaan. Aged 74 years.

Br. B. was an High Priest, and member of the High Council in this place. He was a zealous and faithful advocate of the principles of the Church. His daily walk was a pattern to all Saints. In his dying hour he gave a faithful testimony of the work of God. He died in peace, and "died like an old corn fully ripe."

November 12th, 1850, NEMPH N. BULKLEY, Son of Newman and Jane. Aged 4 years 10 months and 4 days.

In this town, on the 22d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH MIFFLIN, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., aged—years.

At Council Point, on November 24, ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel G. Raymond, aged 40 years 6 months and 10 days.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since December 1st, 1850

Jamel J. Clark,	\$2.00	Elias Hall,	1.00
Richard Steel,	30	John Rouse,	1.00
Hiram Mace,	1.50	Rufus Fisher,	1.00
C. Colbrook,	1.00	James Mathews,	1.00
Elias Bassett,	50	Franklin J. Davis,	2.00
Sheppard Glazier,	1.00	Dan L. R. Williams,	2.00
Lewis Zabriskie,	80	Wm. Bonney,	2.00
Jacob E. Terry,	25	Wm. Collinson, Esq.,	7.50
George Foster,	25	Brown & Miller,	20.00
Thomas Grover,	1.00	Henry Gardner,	1.00
M. L. Benson,	1.00	Alfred North,	1.00
Dominicus Carter,	25	Phineas H. Young,	1.00
Moses A. Vince,	1.00	Joseph Zundel,	1.00
D. Billo,	1.00	Joseph E. Johnson,	46.13
A. K. Williams,	50	Sarah Malin,	1.00
A. P. Jackson,	2.00	J. M. Chibster,	63
Henry Booth,	1.00	A. Chadwick,	7.00
Jacob Zundel,	1.00	Ira Orvill,	1.00
Alvah Benson,	2.00	Jos. K. Lane,	20
Jacob Morris,	1.00	Grandison Raymond,	50
Charles Shewer,	1.00	Geo. Scofield,	1.00
W. L. Carroll,	1.00	Wm. Martin,	1.00
Mr. Boulwager,	1.25	Jeff. Dimmick,	1.00
Daniel P. Young,	1.00	Benj. Bullock,	1.00
Andrew Smith,	1.00	Isaac C. Heath,	6
Thomas D. Brown,	2.00	S. Eggleston,	1.25
Henry W. Miller,	2.00	Abiah Wadsworth,	1.00
Wm. Green,	1.00	James Moses,	2
John W. King,	1.00	T. Simmons,	2
Enoch P. Rollins,	1.00	Geo. Cummins,	1.5
Mrs. Osner,	55	A. H. Argyle,	2.0

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK SILK LOST.
A BLACK SILK LACE VEH, was lost in the vicinity of this office, on the 15th inst., whoever has found it, will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded by leaving it at THIS OFFICE. Kaneville, Dec. 25, 1850.

POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Lines.

BY G. V. C.

Land of the beautiful—land of the blessed,
The Zion of God, and the haven of rest;
Not far from the life, but so constantly prove,
By words of good deeds the crown which they love.

'Tis not for the self which thousands desire,
And which to obtain, are now suffering severe;
Oh, no! 'tis not for this, but a prize better still,
That induces their journey to Zion's fair hill.

'Tis the voice of true liberty, truth's holy cause,
The precepts and statutes of high heavens laws;
Reveal'd unto man through the medium ordain'd
By the heavens above, in the council supreme.

Then may no useless delay our footsteps attend,
But our journey pursue till arrived at the end;
And then may each action, and word be combin'd,
Go to prove we have gathered for the good of mankind.

* The suffering California gold seekers on the Plains.
St. Louis, Nov. 22d, 1850.

Spring Winter.

Air—"Lull Song."

Let others sing the joys of wine,
Let drunken revelry,
But be the cup of water mine,
Of water fresh and free;
Oh water bright! what pure delight,
From fountains gushing clear,
It gives us joy without alloy,
A smile without a tear.

When in the sultry moonlight hour,
And heat's meridian glow,
We're off to cool beneath the bower,
Where wandering streamlets flow,
Then from the spring how sweet to bring
The pitcher mantling cool;
'Twill health impart—'twill cheer the heart,
And tranquilize the soul.

No widow's grief, no orphan's cries,
No mother's despair;
No father's groans, no mother's sighs,
Are ever mingled here;
But friendship pure that shall endure,
'Till life's bright dream is o'er,
Till death's day to endless day,
Where we shall sigh no more.

Then fill the healthy golden high,
No danger lurks in this;
The joy check the spreading eye,
Bespoke the joy within;
It gives us health, it gives us wealth,
It purifies the mind;
It gives us peace and happiness,
Nor leaves a sting behind.

MISCELLANY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune.

BY AMICUS.

It was upon a beautiful moonlight evening in the month of May 184—, that a watchful observer might have seen, in the shadowed recess of a neat and picturesque Elm Grove that skirted a verdant lawn near the splendid mansion of Mr. Travers, in the suburbs of one of the neat and bustling towns, so frequently met with, in the richer portions of the State of New York—a couple stealthily walking up and down, arm-in-arm, and engaged in conversation in a very low tone—by the dim moonlight, which occasionally showed them more distinctly, as its rays streamed through an occasional opening in the green foliage overhead, as they walked to and fro, might have been seen a young man of prepossessing appearance, of medium stature, high forehead, dark eyes, his costume denoting him as belonging to that class of society that labor for a living, namely, a mechanic—perhaps of the age of twenty-two, and a countenance that showed, that though he was young in years, he had experienced some of the cares, troubles, realities, and disappointments of life. On his left arm hung a maiden, apparently about seventeen, with liquid blue eyes, fair complexion, abundant hair, inclined to fall in ringlets—healthy complexion and rosy cheeks—her habiliments of dress, showed her to belong to a class of society above want, and of a grade higher than that occupied by her companion.

As they approached an angle in the walk, they seated themselves upon a rustic seat near by; and a near listener might have overheard the following conversation, as the two young people sat with their hands locked together, and their faces turned in a manner that their eyes frequently met.

"Yes, dearest Josephine," said the young man, "I have been forced to the determination of leaving you and have sought this interview to bid you farewell—all hope of gaining your father's consent to our union is now at an end. Only yesterday he forbade me ever to step within his house, or even upon his premises. And to be near you without seeing you I could not endure—and I love you too dearly—too deeply—to expose you to his anger and displeasure by continuing these clandestine interviews. My journey will be a long and a perilous one and Heaven only knows whether we will ever meet again."

"Oh! Say not so, Henry," replied the maiden, "say not so! For how can I live without the sunshine of your smiles who have from childhood been accustomed to your companionship—until your presence has become so indispensable to my happiness as the sunshine to a growing plant. In the absence of a dear mother's affection, you have been my guardian brother and friend; and Oh! how unjust is the distinction of birth, how ungenerous the customs of society that are now the cause of our separation—that part us, perhaps forever. But may we not hope for a brighter day? Riches will not always endure! Should misfortune fall upon my father's business, or should you obtain wealth and distinction, he may yet consent. Though you are dearer, than any earthly thing to my heart," replied the young man, "yet, well I understand the cause of your father's displeasure and anger towards me, and this causes me a fearful sadness on leaving you."

"Speak!" returned the maiden, "Say, what can it be, and I will beg of him! Nay, upon my knees, I will beseech him, that you

may still at least visit us upon terms of friendship, and trust the result to a kind Providence, that we will hope orders all for the best.

"You know not how vain would be your entreaties," replied the young man, "whilst he gazed intently into her face—you are perhaps not aware that you have been dismissed, and you are now the affianced bride of—"

"Who? but you! In heaven's name, speak! for you astonish me with this unlooked for communication."

"Nay, be not excited, and I will relate all I know of the affair. This Captain Charlton, who so often visits your house has of late become a great favorite with your father. Yesterday, having had some business to settle with Isaac the Jew, I was requested to step into a small adjoining room, upon Captain Charlton's name having been announced. The door having been left ajar, I could distinctly see and hear what passed between them—the substance of which was, that Captain Charlton wished to make a loan of five hundred dollars at an enormous rate of interest, to be paid whenever he should come into a majority of his estates in the South, or upon his marriage with the only daughter of the wealthy merchant—a certificate of the contract, and arrangement of which, signed by the father, he at once produced. Suffice to say, he effected the loan, and left his note behind for double the amount. Now I ask you—when such schemes and plans are resorted to, to gain their ends, to effect their purposes, have I not cause to fear the result?"

"Oh can it be?" said the maiden, "can it be true! (and I cannot doubt your word,) can a father wish to sacrifice an only daughter, to the shrine of ambition? Never! Never! though death in all its horrid forms stare me in the face. Never will I give my hand to a man I so truly loathe—never will I be wed to Captain Charlton; his late attention to me have been irksome and unwelcome, and glad am I to know their import. But Henry, if indeed you are determined upon going away we will still be true and constant to each other, and hope that ere long we may meet with better prospects before us. But indeed! you have not informed me of your plans—whether do you go?"

"Though hard it is to me," said the youth, "to undertake so long and perilous journey away from my friends and those I most love—to-morrow, I set sail on board the gallant ship now in port and about to sail for Sacramento City, in California, and among the gold placers of the mountains, seek my fortune, strive for gold, as that appears to be the only medium of your father's friendship."

"Ah!" said the maiden, as tears started into her eyes. "Now am I more than ever convinced of the purity of your love; and believe me, when I say you are the only man I ever loved, or will ever wed whilst you live."

The youth smiled, whilst he brought her hand to his lips, and said, in an earnest and firm voice: "Tis enough, this shall cheer me onward to riches, or honor, through toil and fatigue. Onward! Onward! No obstacle shall impede my progress, and where I shall have accumulated gold, I will come and lay it at your father's feet, as a valueless offering, only as it is the means of obtaining your hand—Hark! Yonder, along the edge of the grove comes your servant seeking you—I must not be seen. Adieu! A fervent farewell kiss, a pressure of the hand, 'Farewell, dear Josephine!' 'Good bye, Henry!' The last sound of his footsteps soon died away, and she was alone—and how truly alone did she feel! The warm tears of 'young love's first dream' of disappointment, forced themselves through her fingers and down her cheeks. But soon she was aroused to consciousness by the approach of the servant, who through anxiety for her safety had sought her and now escorted her to the mansion.

(To be continued.)

At a festival, a pretty Miss waited upon an editor to a piece of antique manufacture in the centre of which he espied the following couplet: "one sweet kiss is the price of this." This excited his naturally amorous disposition, and as soon as an opportunity presented itself he motioned the young lady to his side, and pointing to the lines, said: "Your pay is ready whenever you present your bill."

Notoriety.

There is nothing like notoriety in this world. Wear a hat without a rim, or a coat with only one flap to it—live on pigs tails and salts or keep a tame tiger—do something or other for notoriety and if you don't get to Congress or some other place of worship we are much mistaken.

A Happy Man.

The editor of the Pittsburgh Chronicle says: "Talk about enjoyment of wealth; it never can be enjoyed! An abundance is a heap of misery. A man who owns a house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a cow, two or three fat pigs, and a dozen children, ought to be satisfied. If he ain't he never can be."

When poverty begs, the dogs bark at it; and when poverty is ill, the doctors mangle it; and when poverty is dying, the priests scold it; and when poverty is dead, nobody weeps for it.

A physician of Paris, who was recently challenged to cure a case, who he called his own wife—that is, his wife was drawn which of the two should swallow arsenic. The challenger declined, and the affair was settled amicably.

An insect scourge.—One of the finest and richest valleys of Savoy has fallen under a devastating scourge. A host of insects, which are commensal with the people who live in the mountains, have since the valley of the Isère, near Saint Pierre d'Albigny. These heretofore insects are a thousand times more destructive than the locusts, which are crickets (acidium). Their presence has been already marked by deplorable ravages in the crops of maize, which were at first remarkably promising. They increase and multiply in a most frightful manner; each of the females deposits a little hole in the ground several thousand eggs, which are soon hatched. When they have cleared one spot of every vestige of herbage, they proceed to another, and unless some efficacious measures are adopted, the whole Savoy will be devastated. These insects are so much to be dreaded when dead as when living, for, if killed by cold rain, their bodies exhale an infectious miasma, which causes epidemic diseases.—(Galignani's Messenger.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Forwarding & Commission

Kanesville, Iowa.

Persons having goods to ship for this place will do well to ship to us. We have made arrangements to receive all merchandise consigned to our care.

N. B. Goods forwarded to Salt Lake, by paying for freight and charges to this place, and one half the freight from here to Salt Lake.

N. B. We are ready to store all kinds of merchandise. A good cellar under the building. Also consignments solicited.

Kanesville, Sept. 18th, 1850.

WM. K. BARTON,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

Quick Sales—Small Profits and—
Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity. In connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California

Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

CROGERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850.—8m

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th, 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines,

Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find everything in our establishment necessary for an outfit. Everything in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at a moderate price shipped free of charge.

FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh Street and

Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber, and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE.—Editor of this paper.

T is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wines and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments to produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to it, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stansman & Co., J. W. Toole & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph B. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Dwyer, of St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WHY NOT CALM AND SETTLE!—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or Book account, are requested to make immediate payment, and any person having claims against us, will please present them before the first of January next.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

MEN & BOYS' BOOTS.

The subscriber in addition to his former stock

has just received by steamer Sarama, from

Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

also

100 pairs Boys' Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship,

which he offers for sale at his residence on

Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office,

at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.

Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store on Hyde street, between Main and Washington.

WILLIAM PARISH

N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on

foot delivered at Kanesville.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—8m

SAME OLD GOON.

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now

opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part Calicoes, various patterns; Hats and Caps, Gingham and Lawns; Queensware; Alpaca and Linsey; Hardware; Satchels and domestic; Tin ware; Flannels and Cloths; Upper and sole Leather; Druggists and white, Iron Castings and nails; Shawls, various patterns; Saddlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS & CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—1m

GOODS! GOODS!!

New Goods at Linden, Missouri.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO.

HAVE just received per steamer a large and

well selected stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Also Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Iron,

Castings, Nails, Leather, Boots and Shoes purchased

expressly for this place.

Salt Lake and California Emigrants.

Our stock consists in part of

50 lbs coffee; 13 bales domestic;

3000 sss suit; 20 do shirting stripe;

12000 lbs assorted iron; 5 do blue & bro drill;

100 lbs castings; 1700 yds ass & priats;

100 lbs sugar; 1200 yds satchels & jns;

45 lbs whisky; 1300 prs boots and shoes;

and any quantity of Paints, Oils,

DYE STUFFS,

Liquors, Cigars, Soap, Molasses, Tobacco, Tea,

Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, Glass,

Hats and Caps,

Of every variety and style. Also a fine stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which we are determined to sell as cheap

as any house in the Upper Country—give us a call.

T. E. TOOTLE & CO

Linden, April 3, 1850.

Competition is the life of Business!

NEW GOODS!

A SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

IS now receiving a splendid lot of SPRING

LAND SUMMER & Y GOODS, of every

description, of the Latest Style and Patterns. And

is prepared to offer Great Inducements to all who

may favor him with a call. His stock comprises a

general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Queensware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Bonnets. Also, a large and well selected assortment

of Iron and nails.

My plan is to sell for Cash ONLY, and at a small

advance on cost; the price charged for goods at my

store, will contrast largely with prices paid by those

who buy on time. Many place an undue importance

on the credit system, unmindful of the fact, that

constitutes a nominal profit, yet when compared

with the inevitable cash system it is a positive loss.

Selling on time is hazardous under the best circumstances. The

man who sells on time must buy on time. Therefore, I will

sell to my old customers, and the public generally, that you will save money

by calling and examining my Stock of Goods, before purchasing.

A. SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 17, 1850.—1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment

of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever prepared to the public in the West; and, in addition to the

above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected, under the special

care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern

States, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the

outgoing generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have 'the men,' to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for 'THE UNION STORE,' Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

EMIGRANTS AND CORN BUYERS!

Now's Your Time!

In consequence of corn being so high last Spring, it would be to

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1851.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 25.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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Single numbers, 10 cents while semi-monthly.

Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

One square (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00
Each additional insertion, 50
A reasonable discount made to such as advertise by the quarter or year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue the paper at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as an engagement for the next year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up, except at the discretion of the proprietor.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a definite period, or a distinct number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

It is expected that such as wish to discontinue will send in notice before their term expires, that we may be apprized of the fact in season to stop their paper before commencing on a second term, otherwise they will be considered bound for the next year.

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From the Millennium Star. THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ORSON PRATT.

The Holy Spirit is a substance, possessing certain Properties, Powers, and Attributes.

(Continued from our List.)

The Father also is sometimes called an attribute without any reference to his essence or substance. "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." And again, "God is Light."

Thus we find a quality or an attribute, personifying the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Jesus says, "I and my Father are one." Here the words, "I" and "Father," can be taken to have reference to the substance, but to the quality or attribute, which indeed is one; whether in the person of the Father, or in the person of the Son, it is the same one undivisible attribute. Again Jesus says, "I am in the Father and the Father in me." This does not mean that the substance of Jesus is in the Father, neither does it mean that the substance of the Father is in the person of Jesus; but it means that the wisdom, knowledge, truth, and love of the Father are in the person of the Son. These attributes being personified and represented by the words, "I" and "Father."

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost have promised to take up their abode with the disciples. Jesus says, "If a man loves me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." There are many passages which represent that these three shall not only dwell with the saints, but shall be in them. Now, we cannot suppose, for a moment, that the persons of the Godhead are to reside in each disciple; this would be impossible; for a person cannot be in two places at once; and, therefore, if there are but three persons in the Godhead, and if they dwell in one man, they cannot, at the same time dwell in others. But as the scriptures declare that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost are one God, and that he dwells in his saints, it must be an attribute or quality, which is thus personified and called God; and which thus dwells in the heart of each saint, not in fulness, but in degree; that is, if love dwells in us, God is in us, for "God is love;" if light dwells in us, God is in us, for God is light; if truth dwells in us, God is in us, for "God is truth." Love, truth, and such like qualities can be in two places at the same time; yes, they can be in myriads of places at the same instant; therefore God can be in myriads of places at once. Wherever love, or truth dwells, there God dwells; if love or truth dwells in every one of the disciples of Jesus at the same moment, then God is in each at the same moment; if love or truth is every where present then God is every where present. These remarks agree with a revelation given through Joseph the Seer, who, speaking of God, says, "he governeth and executeth all things; he comprehendeth all things, and all things are before him, and all things are round about him; and he is above all things, and in all things, and is through all things, and is round about all things; and all things are by him, and of him, even God for ever and ever." Now, wherever love exists there must be substance; for love although it is personified and called God, could have no existence without substance; and as he is "in all things, and through all things, and round about all things," there must be an inconceivably vast amount of substance, possessing the quality or attribute, love, and all other qualities ascribed to God.

We can form some conception of the extent of these all-powerful and all-wise atoms of substance, when we reflect that they are capable of being in and through all things. Now there are many solids, so dense that many millions of millions of particles are collected in a space not larger than a grain of mustard seed; now the pores between these particles must be still more minute than the particles themselves; therefore, the particles of that all-wise substance, which is in and through all things, must be sufficiently minute to enter these extremely small pores, surrounding every atom, and pervading the whole mass, governing and controlling it according to fixed and definite laws. Does any one ask, what holds together the particles of a diamond or any other solid substance? we answer, it is the all-powerful substance which pervades it, penetrating every pore, and gathering like an atmosphere around every atom, and forcing or pressing it towards every other atom, and thus producing the phenomenon attributed to cohesive attraction. Does any one enquire, what causes the atoms of oxygen and hydrogen to unite together in definite proportions, and with a certain degree of intensity in the formation of water? We reply, that it is this all-powerful substance (called God) which is round about every atom of these two elements, (if indeed they be elements,) and which presses them together with a fixed intensity, producing the phenomenon called chemical affinity. Does any one inquire what causes every atom of matter in the universe to press towards every other atom with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance? We answer that it is God, or in other words, it is this all-wise and all-powerful substance which envelopes, like an atmosphere, every atom in the universe, and voluntarily and intelligently presses or moves every atom towards every other atom, varying the force according to a certain law of the distance, and producing all the phenomena ascribed to universal gravitation. Should it be enquired what produces the phenomena of repulsion? We answer that it is God, or in other words, those parts of His essence which are connected with other substances and which causes them to recede from each other; these all-wise, self-moving particles of matter, being round about every other particle, moves or presses them according to fixed laws, sometimes towards each other, as in case of gravitation, cohesion, and chemical affinity; and sometimes it moves them from each other, as in case of substances, charged with like electricities. If it be inquired still further, what causes the variations of the intensity of the approaching and receding forces, as exhibited in different kinds of matter, as for instance, what causes some substances to have a greater tendency to approach to or recede from a magnet than others? We answer, that it is God that dwells in all substances, producing all the variety of intensities—all the variety of forces—and all the variety of motions, that are generally ascribed to nature. It is this substance that crystallizes one kind of matter in one form, and another in another. It is this all-wise pervading substance that moves the particles of matter into their right position, in the formation of a vegetable; and without it there could be no such thing as growth or organization. Without there could be no such thing as the solidification of liquified masses of matter. Without it there could be no chemical combinations or cohesion of substances. Without it there could be no universal gravitation. All of the great laws of the universe are, not the laws of inert matter, but the laws of a self-moving, intelligent, and powerful matter, possessing knowledge, goodness, love, and every other attribute that is good, and great, and useful. This substance acts of itself, and also acts upon all other matter. The motion of a falling body is just as much produced voluntarily by intelligent, self-moving matter, as the motion of my hand in writing. The force that causes the particles of a piece of iron to adhere to each other, is the same force that causes the iron to sink in water; and the force that causes iron to sink in water, is the same force that causes the axe to swim by the command of Elisha; it is an intelligent, self-moving force, and, therefore, can vary from its usual mode of operation when it pleases. The swimming of iron is no more a miracle than the sinking of iron, they are both the effects of the same cause; one is called natural, because it is the usual mode by which this intelligent substance operates; the other is called miraculous, because the same intelligent substance deviates from its usual course, but both effects are miraculous to us, because we do not understand the nature of a self-moving substance, any more than we understand the nature of the self-moving agent that moves the limbs of our body. The motion of my hand up and down is just as incomprehensible, and therefore just as miraculous, as the motion of iron up or down in water.

When God performs a miracle by suspending a law of nature, he does so, not by acting at a distance from where the miracle is performed, but by the actual presence of those parts of his essence which are in contact with the materials on which the miracle is performed. When Jesus made wine at the wedding feast, he did not do so by creating its elementary constituents out of nothing, but he performed the operation by combining the elements already in existence. These elements were not attracted nor pressed together by the directed operations of the person of the Saviour, neither did they come together blindly nor unconsciously by the power of his word, for the power of his word could not operate on unintelligent and unconscious materials, only through the medium of conscious and intelligent materials which are capable of understanding his word, and complying with it in the same manner that one individual complies with the word

of another; the atoms of the Spirit of God, being in connection with all the elements of nature understood the word of Jesus, and in obedience to the same, they moved themselves and the substances with which they were in contact in combination in the right proportions; and with the necessary amount of intensity to form wine; and thus this great miracle was performed as simply and as intelligently by the voluntary operations of the atoms of a self-moving substance as the acts of any other intelligent being.

When God causes the grape vine to grow to bud—to blossom, and to put forth grapes, the juice of which is by a simple process converted into wine, he does so by through the operations of the atoms of the Holy Spirit that exist in connection with the elements. The atoms of the Holy Spirit move themselves and also other atoms with which they are in connection into a state of organization in the form of a grape vine; it moves every particle into the right position for the formation of the body—the branches—the twigs—the leaves—the buds—the blossoms, and every other part; it moves itself and such other substances as are necessary for the formation of the skin, the seeds and juice of the berry, through the proper channel and into the right position. And thus the process in manufacturing the juice of the grape through the organization of the grape vine, appears to be far more complicated and miraculous than the immediate combinations of the elements into wine at the wedding feast. The production of wine juice through the grape vine, though it is more complicated and miraculous than the other method, is considered natural and not miraculous, because it is done through a law of nature which is common. If it were a common occurrence for wine to be manufactured from water by turning it into water pots, then this process would, because of its frequency, no more be termed a miracle, but would be imputed to a law of nature, and be called natural; while, on the other hand, if wine juice were manufactured only once in 6000 years through the medium of a grape vine, it would be considered a great miracle. This manner of judging of what is miraculous and what is not miraculous, by the infrequency and frequency of any event is entirely wrong. A miracle is no more a miracle by its happening once in six thousand years, than it would be if it happened every moment during that period of time; that which takes place constantly is just as much a miracle as if it happened only once in many ages. That is a miracle to us which we do not understand; consequently the formation of wine-juice through a grape-vine is as much a miracle as the formation of wine from water; they are both miraculous to us because we do not understand the two different operations of the self-moving atoms of the Holy Spirit in the accomplishment of the same end.

The force of all substances, being a self-moving and intelligent force, can act constantly and continually according to prescribed laws; or in obedience to a command, coming from proper authority, it can act directly opposite to those prescribed laws. A son who renders perfect obedience to his Father may be required to act according to certain definite laws for many years, and then all of a sudden, be commanded to deviate from those laws; the same force that enabled him to act according to the law, now enables him to deviate from it; so it is with the atoms of the Holy Spirit; the same force that enables them to move themselves and all the rest of the substances of nature, according to prescribed laws, also enables them to move themselves and all other substances in direct opposition to the law when required. To deviate from the old law, and act according to a new law, is no more miraculous than to continue its operation without any deviations. There is in reality only one force in the universe, and that is a self-moving force; all the phenomena of the universe are the effects of this self-moving force, either directly or indirectly; and this force always resides in the atoms of matter, and never extends beyond their surfaces; and therefore can only act in the form of pressure, and can never act where the atoms are not present; its effects can only be transferred to a distance through the medium of other matter in the form of pressure, and not in the form of attraction, or repulsion which in all cases is absolutely impossible.

For further information upon this great and glorious subject, we refer our readers to a pamphlet which will soon be issued by us, unfolding still further the grand and sublime operations of the Great First Cause, not only in the government, but in the construction of the Universe.

Sailors' Idea of Men.

Warburton, in his account of his voyage up the Nile, gives an amusing instance of the singular opinion held by sailors. He says: "On arriving at Kench, we gave the crew a feast, consisting of an old ram, preferred by them to young mutton, because it stood more chewing."

Some idea of the extent of the great London Fair may be formed from the fact, that the privilege of printing the Catalogue has been purchased by the Messrs. Clowes, at a premium of \$20,000, in addition to two pence for every copy sold, to be applied towards the expenses of the exhibition. But another will be printed in several languages, and be sold at ten shillings per copy.

It is proper to have the consciousness of having done well, but it is the height of vanity to wish to be informed of it.

All actions and attitudes of children are graceful, because they are the luxuriant and immediate offspring of the moment, divested of affectation, and free from all pretence.

From the Millennium Star.

A NEW PSALM.

BY JOHN JACQUES.

Sing aloud, O ye Saints of the most High, sing together of the majesty and excellency of Zion. Sing the songs of Zion in the strange land of your nativity.

Long aloud of her endurance and prosperity. For her glorious light shineth to the ends of the earth, her brightness putteth to shame the sun in his strength.

She sitteth in graceful dignity, and commandeth on the tops of the mountains, and waveth the destinies of nations.

Life and power are her boast, she trusteth in the Lord of Hosts; the God of battles fighteth her enemies.

Riches and honor are her gifts, her treasury is the everlasting hills.

The lion of the Lord is her champion, her terrible one, chosen and anointed for ever.

Her royal priesthood retains and sends on earth, and in heaven, and worketh salvation for the dead.

Her people are peculiar and free, her wisdom and laws are the joys and admiration of the righteous.

She pointeth, and her servants fly as on the wings of eagles to do her will; swiftness is in their feet, their loins are girt with strength.

Before her, empires tremble; kingdoms wither at her presence.

Through her weakness she has become strong. She dwelleth safely in trouble, and groweth mighty in distress.

She flourisheth in perplexity and cometh through suffering clean and white.

The Gentiles view her with amazement, the world is astonished.

The pure in heart and the meek of the earth shall love her, and be found within her walls, they shall praise her palaces.

O ye kings and princes, and ye skillful men, bring your gold, and your silver, and your precious stones, with your fine arts, and your curious workmanship to adorn her temples, to beautify her sanctuaries.

Come my brethren, my sisters, let us go up to the mountains of the Lord's House: let us be sanctified before him.

O Zion, that bringest deliverance to the nations, feared are thy people, happy are thy children.

Thou hast arisen and put on thy garments of greatness.

Thou strengthenest thy stakes, thou extendest thy borders, multitudes flow to thy high places with gladness.

Knowledge and understanding and righteous judgment are with thee to discern truth from error, to administer justice and equity.

Thy old men with gray hairs tell thy rising glory with thanksgiving.

Thy sons are brave and comely, thy daughters are tall and virtuous, the flower of the whole earth. Let us go up to the sacred mount of Zion, let us enter the peaceful gates, let us behold her glittering towers.

Let us assemble in singleness of heart before her mighty king, let us worship him in his appointed way.

Let us arise, let us gather and receive our washings and our anointings, our endowments and preparation, and be arrayed in the beautiful white robes of the nobility of Heaven.

Thy people are a nation of heroes, tried by the word of the Lord, sanctified by the spirit of truth.

How desirable are thy habitations, how joyous are thy pleasures, how righteous are thy delights, O City of our God.

Fruitful are the plantings of thy hands, thou art the garden of the Lord.

Angels are thy guardians, and archangels thy watchmen.

My soul, longeth to appear in thy courts, all my hopes are centred in thee.

Thou Eternal hast desired thee, thou Holy Rest of Saints.

From the Day Star of Truth.

All are Wanted.

Your time, your talents, your influence, are wanted in the world. We are surrounded by everything vile. On either side there are thousands rushing by different roads to destruction. One is intemperate, another is profane, and a third is dishonest and unprincipled. How much good can you do? Immense good, if you will feel right and act right. If you will throw all your influence on the side of truth and virtue, you may save multitudes from destruction. What if you are young? So much the better. You will have more energies to bring to the work, and more years to labor. Look to your own circle, and commence the first opportunity to do good. Do not wait for others to begin, set the example of faithfulness yourself. Who knows what may be the result of a single effort?

It may be that you are old. But you are not too old to do good. If you have spent the best portion of your days in darkness and folly there is more need of your being diligent now. Make up for your deficiency in the past by your constant exertions and unremitting efforts. Though in the evening of your days, you can accomplish a great deal, if you but feel the importance of the work.

All are wanted to do good. The humble and the elevated, the poor and the rich, the old and the young. Vice is prevalent everywhere. Wicked men are daily growing more bold. Not a sheet comes to us that is not filled with details of wrongs and outrages, the effects of intemperance, passion, and vice. Unless exertions are put forth, and all virtuous men labor as become such, what will be the result of such a state of things? If all who have the good of men at heart should labor to promote the growth of virtue and cultivate the best feelings of our natures, it would not be long before we should see visible effects from our labors.

THE BARS.—The greatest bar to happiness and prosperity, is the bar of the grog shop. He who frequents them will, very likely, soon find himself under the necessity of employing a member of the bar, to defend him before the bar of justice; for the commission of crime committed under the influence of rum. By some defect in the indictment, or pleadings, although guilty, he may at this bar, be acquitted. But at the final judgment bar, where the great judge of all the earth presides, there is no quibbling allowed. At this impartial bar, justice will be awarded from which there is no escape.

A brilliant talker is not always liked by those whom he has most used, for we are seldom pleased with those who have in any way made us feel our inferiority.

Talent and Wealth.

A large proportion of those whose genius and intellectual acquirements have attracted the admiration of mankind have arisen from the most obscure and humble conditions of life. Surely the "bayonet of necessity," as Dr. Johnson terms it, was the chief stimulant of exertion, and which forced them on to success and renown. This encouraging truth is happily expressed by a late writer:

Talent and wealth are seldom united at the commencement of a career eminent for the greatness of its achievements. We think it truthful to affirm that a majority of those distinguished either as scholars, statesmen, or orators, have attained their several characters of usefulness, by toiling and striving, unaided by fortune, yet prompted by that superior genius called talent.

Poverty has its ills, but too many of "nature's noblemen" have been nurtured amid those ills to allow us to condemn it. Poverty has its blessings, too. Amid its sterner ills, what multitudes have first awoke to the consciousness of their powers—have felt the Divinity within them, and the necessity of warring with difficulties innumerable, on consenting to nonentity. To whom are mankind most indebted for valuable and wonderful contributions, inventions and discoveries, in the varied departments of science and art? It is chiefly to those whose only legacy was talent, and an unconquerable energy, fearless of every difficulty.

It is also true, that individuals accustomed from infancy to all the appliances of wealth and luxury, are frequently wanting in that tone and discipline of character which gives the highest stamp to genius. To the feeling of security and independence which belong naturally enough to the possession of riches, there is allied a kindred ease and exemption from intellectual effort, most destructive to the mental faculties and general usefulness. The pretension of greatness is apt to be slightly based on more worldly acquisitions, without claiming higher merit; thus wresting talent from its true position, and making it a slave where it should be the master.

We should all profit by such teaching. Talent and poverty have always went hand in hand to bless the world. Seemingly evils are often great blessings. The best ore comes from the worst earth, and the purest gold from the poorest soil. The brightest sun is often hid by the darkest clouds, and the calmest sea disturbed by the violence of the tempest. Yet these may all convey multiplied and great blessings to man. Such are the means of good. We often derive our greatest advantages from the most unpromising sources of unparalleled blessings to our race; not in their union, but in their use; and we are happy to see so decided attention called to this fact.

The wealth of the rich is intended as a most important means to develop the talent of the poor. Talent has a divine claim to wealth. And why should not the rich feed and clothe and educate the poor. That is one important end for which wealth is given. They have a right to it for that purpose. It is a claim which cannot be neglected without great injustice to society. God has made the talent of the one dependent on the wealth of the other for its right development; and, while he holds one responsible for the cultivation of talent, he makes the other equally responsible for the wealth bestowed to that end, thus making both equally dependent upon and interested in, the advantages so wisely distributed to promote the harmony and happiness of the race. To this talent and wealth of both are equally necessary. Hence the reason why it behooves all to unite in the work of educating and elevating the masses to an equal participation in the privileges and blessings lavished upon individual worth only when thus united. Wealth is as much talent as mind; and it is as necessary to the development of high mental endowment, as capacity is to the proper distribution and appropriation of wealth as a means of its dissemination; for the promotion of good among men. The Church, the Government, our Schools and Charitable institutions, are all dependent upon wealth for their support, and upon talent for their management; and both are necessary to the ends secured by them, and without which, society would be intolerable, and talent and wealth would be a curse.

Society would be a great beneficiary in blessings and in peace, could this principle be properly appreciated by all to whom God and nature have imparted the elements and means designed to promote the great ends of human existence and destiny. Talent and wealth must be united and properly appropriated; in order to promote universal good to man. Heaven has ordained it, and man obey the demand, or forfeit the "Chief Goby."

HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, the following table from the New York Tribune will be found useful.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart.

Indian Meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart.

Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.

Loaf sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart.

White sugar, powdered, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart.

Eggs, average size, 10 eggs are 1 pound.

Liquid Measure.

Sixteen large table spoonfuls 1 of a pint.

Eight table spoonfuls are 1 gill.

A common sized tumbler holds 1 pint.

A common sized wine glass holds 1 gill.

Depopulation of the Sandwich Islands.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands was estimated by Capt. Cook in 1778, at 400,000. In 1830, it was 150,000. In 1850, it is 84,165.

Thus it appears that the aboriginal race on these Islands is rapidly disappearing, and at the present rate will become extinct before the close of this century. In speculating upon this subject, the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette observes:

"The general law under which barbarous tribes, existing in a state of culture, melt away in the face of civilized races, is well understood, and nowhere better than on our own continent, where the red man vanishes from before his white rival like a fog wreath under the morning sun. But it is not this law to which we must look for the decay of the Polynesian families. They have been, for years, the scene of missionary enterprise, where religion and civilization have been sown together in a ready field, and peace has succeeded a former era of strife. Before the missionaries came, the islands were rapidly decaying, and their presence and humane efforts have been unavailing to arrest the decrease. We can understand how, when left to themselves, in a state of constant warfare, 'isle with isle' tribe with tribe, and almost man with man, professing a religion of massacre and a code of systematic infanticide, their numbers continually declined. The difficulty is to account for their diminution now, when all known causes of depopulation have been removed, and a salubrious climate and fertile soil invite the rapid multiplication of the species. Neither famine nor pestilence have had a hand in the work, the cause of which is a mysterious thing of fate, strange, mournful and impenetrable. The shaft lies from an invisible bow. The victims fall here, there, everywhere—singly, not in multitudes, and therefore so quietly that the mortality is scarcely noted or thought of, until annually the aggregate of deaths is made known and contrasted with the inferior aggregate of births. Perhaps it is not altogether so much the difficulty that more persons die in the Pacific islands, in proportion to the whole population, than in other countries, as that fewer are born. The river of life is poisoned at its fountain."

Our Associates.

Too much care can not be taken in the selection of our associates; especially is it the case with the young. Man was formed for society; and we can not carry out the design of our Creator unless we do associate. Now, it is an indisputable fact, demonstrated by actual experience, that such is our formation we can not associate with others, for any considerable length of time, without partaking, to some extent, of their characters. "Show me what kind of company you keep, and I will tell you who you are," was an old saying of the ancients, containing much truth. How many young men are there, who, after having been soundly converted, have made shipwreck here, that are now weeping and wailing among the damned! No where outside of the pales of the Church of God is that society found, which is calculated to qualify us for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon us in this life, or prepare us for the society of the martyrs and the spirits of the blessed in that world to which all aspire. But, aside from the experience of men of all ages, and far more worthy of belief, on this important subject, is the word on inspiration. The command is expressly given, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord almighty." Reader, if thou art a member of the Church, strive to "walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called; and if not embrace the very first opportunity, as it will prove to be the most important step in thy pilgrimage from earth to heaven.—[Christian Advocate.]

THE HIGHER LAW.—We are all born equally high and low, governors and governed, in subjection to one great, immutable, pre-existing law, prior to all our devices, prior to all our contrivances, paramount to all our ideas, and all our sensations, antecedent to our very existence, by which we are knit and connected in the eternal frame of the universe, out of which we cannot stir. "This great law does not arise from our conventions or compacts; on the contrary, it gives to our conventions and compacts all the force and sanction they can have; it does not arise from our vain institutions. Every good gift is of God; all power, and from whom alone it originates, will never suffer the exercise of it to be practised upon any less solid foundation than the power itself."—[Burke.]

The tears of beauty are like clouds floating over a heaven of stars, bedimning them for a moment that they may shine with greater luster than before.

A WILD BEAST TAME.—Hydralgo, one of Van Amburge's assistants in taming animals at Toronto, lately went into a cage in which a panther, a tiger, a lioness, a cougar, a leopard, and a hyena had been placed. The tiger became sullen, when Hydralgo struck him with a whip, which so enraged the beast that he sprang upon the man and brought him down to the floor. At the moment Van Amburge sprang into the cage, took the tiger off, and saved the man's life.

Man dies, but none of his actions ever die. Each is perpetuated and prolonged forever by interminable results effecting some beings in every age to come.

The Frontier Guardian.

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ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not so much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will, be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851.

To Our Readers.

RESPECTED FRIENDS AND PATRONS:—We greet you with a "Happy New Year," and many returns, hoping that you will always remember the Quill Driver and the Printer, by subscribing for the paper, and paying in advance. That will increase our happiness all the time, and in return we will faithfully remember you by filling up the columns of the Guardian full, with the best matter that may come within our reach, or that can possibly be obtained from Great Salt Lake City, California, Washington City, or any where else; and we will tell you the TRUTH every time, for TRUTH is our motto, and INDEPENDENCE our Platform.

Letter From the Editor.

WESTON, Dec. 26, 1850.

FRIEND MACKINTOSH: Here I am in Weston, snug as a plover. Can't get either way at present, because of the badness of the roads, and the derangement of the line of public conveyance. People going from Kanabville to St. Louis at this season of the year, should go by way of Fort Des Moines to the Mississippi river. Yesterday was Christmas, and the way it was kept in this place, was a caution to strangers. Some of the first men of the town were drunk, and hawking through the streets with hats and coats off, visiting hotels, groceries, and stores, breaking chairs and "turning up jack." The best hotel in the place made no remonstrance against their disgraceful proceedings, but allowed them to do just as they pleased to the great annoyance of those who wished no part in such drunken row. The chief actors were said to be men of great wealth, &c. I thought to myself, if some poor laboring men were to behave as they did, how soon would they be turned into the streets or taken to the calabasses. But wealth is a flume, and for often pales the arm of justice, and plunges its possessor into the gulf of ruin and death. Be gone the world! Reform, we may despair of. "Men will grow worse and worse, deceiving and being deceived," until the world is wrapped in a sheet of flame, and the wicked, like chaff and stubble, consumed by the brightness of His coming." There is now and then an upright person whose sterling integrity in favor of a correct moral and religious course of life, makes him the object of scorn and envy to the multitude; yet he is like the oasis in the desert, affording refreshment and vigor to the weary and way-worn traveler. It is a matter of regret that such men are so "few and far between." They are "like the gleaming of grapes when the vintage is done." This, however, makes them the more highly valued by all who possess hearts to appreciate moral worth.

Will not that man shine like the Sun in the Kingdom of Heaven, who steers his course through life in a way to avoid all these vices? Let this be our ambition, and the height of our glory while passing down the stream of time to the ocean of eternity.

The more I see of the ways, customs and habits of this world, the more anxious do I feel to get well out of it, and to be in complete readiness when the hour of my exit arrives. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his Saints." Saint is the highest title that mortals can aspire to; and when their virtues render them worthy of this appellation, they are heirs to CROWN IMMORTAL, in the regions of eternal day. No more can pain or sorrow reach them, neither the arrows of death prosecute their form. Their tendency is upwards until they mingle in the councils of the sanctified ones, and are lost, from the comprehension of mortals here, in the brightness and glory of that kingdom whose increase shall never end. While in this world, their destiny, perhaps, for weal or woe, was suspended upon the words of the ungodly. When mobs said they had to be plundered and driven, it so turned out. When they said the Saints and prophets had to be martyred, butchered and killed, so indeed, it was. "With the same measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." On the words of the Saints exalted who have come up through great tribulation, the destiny of the ungodly may hang. Paul hath said: "Know ye not that the Saints shall judge the world?" In view of this contemplated change of positions, we should not glory in any anticipated advantage over our persecutors; but rather indulge the determination to extend to them a generosity that will mortify and wound them forever; and thus, they will be compelled to acknowledge our superiority in every good, generous, and noble deed. In this way, we should seek the supremacy on earth and in heaven; and in this way also, we should heap coals of fire upon the heads of our enemies.

More perhaps, by and by.

Truly yours,
ORSON HYDE.

Arrangements.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to this office for printing, advertising, subscription, &c., are requested to call and settle up as soon as they can; as we are about to transfer our accounts from the old to a new ledger, and would wish to have as many settled as possible before doing so. Walk in, and square up to the commencement of the year, as we have to cash over to those we owe, and begin a New Year about right, and endeavor to keep so all the time. We look to our friends for the "doings" to commence with, let us have the "cash" as we have to pay the printer, keep about even with the devil, and a few other odds and ends, which will require the clear stuff itself to keep up a good and healthy feeling. Our friends abroad will please pay over to our agents, or send to us per mail. Do not forget.

Public Dinner.

At the city of the Great Salt Lake, Mr. H. C. Kimball prepared a most excellent and sumptuous dinner on the occasion of Capt. Howard Stansbury and Lieut. Gunnison, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers leaving the city for Washington, after having completed their survey of that country. We had the honor of being present, and of sharing the hospitality of friend Kimball in company with many of the principal citizens of the place, among whom was Governor Young and lady.

In justice to the occasion, we must say, that we did not believe that such a dinner could be prepared in that distant Valley of the mountains. Various kinds of meats served up in the most approved manner, and the finest kind of vegetables,—bread as white as snow,—and what gave it a richer flavor, it was from wheat grown in the Valley, manufactured in their own mills, and kneaded, moulded and baked by Sister Kimball, herself. Then the puddings, the pies and the cakes, the butter and the cheese, the sweet meats, and the very white table linen, and the neatness and elegance of the whole service,—then the ladies and gentlemen, the taste and neatness displayed in their dress and general appearance and bearing, led us into a train of reflections as follows: Are we among these low, miserable, enervated, ignorant, and degraded Mormons that we have often read about? Or are we in the very halls of refinement, gentility and virtue? Perhaps we are in the palace of a king! Yes, indeed, in the palace of a "King and Priest unto God." It was at Br. Kimball's own house and home where we enjoyed the excellent dinner given by him as a token of his good will towards Capt. Stansbury and Lieut. Gunnison before they left, and towards all that were present on the occasion. In place of champagne, we had the richest kind of melons when the cloth was removed. None were intoxicated,—all felt well and wished each other well. Capt. S. and Lieut. G., bore with them the best wishes of the party then present, and of the entire settlement when they left.

Mr. Kimball and family richly deserved what, I am confident, they had,—the gratitude and best wishes of all that were present at that dinner; and we would say, in addition; May they never be less able to provide such a dinner!

A New Frank.

We would like to know who gave Mr. M. H. Clark, of Pottawatomie county, credentials to the State Legislature of this State? The Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, says, that he did not give him any, neither did the said Mr. C. call for any; but to the contrary, the Clerk says that he gave Mr. Henry W. Miller a certificate of election, to which he was entitled by the voice of the people through the ballot box. Mr. Miller we know, and we recommend him to the honorable Legislative body of our State, as being a man well calculated to represent the wants and wishes of his constituents,—and also a gentleman in every sense of the term. But as for Mr. Clark, we are inclined to ask who he is? Our Iowa exchange seems to convey the idea, that this Mr. C., was duly elected by the people of this county to represent their interest at the Capitol of State, which is incorrect; we can assure our friends there, that we know nothing about the man, neither do nine tenths of the people of this county, and we think we might safely say almost the whole. If Mr. C. belongs to this county, we must say that he has arisen to popularity and notoriety as quick as John A. Gourds, if not quicker, and who knows but that his decline may be as rapid. Still we cherish no personal hostility towards the man whoever he is; only we are like the child that got his fingers burnt once, "we dread the fire," and not so much neither, because we are generally pretty well posted up in matters and things, and we are now a little hardened, being accustomed to a little of almost everything that evil, and that we leave for others to do if they feel disposed. Yet we would not be understood to be altogether free from sin, or perhaps censure, neither do we boast, but it is our wish to be free from everything that has the least appearance of evil. Perhaps the Legislature has of late repealed the old laws, and enacted new ones whereby every man may be entitled to represent himself in the Councils of the State, and carry on Legislation on his own hook. If such is the case, we are certainly behind the times, and the idea of leaving our business, and running to Iowa City on a stampede for nothing, we do not like neither. Information is what we want concerning this Mr. C., who will give it? We patiently wait for an answer.

Interest vs Morality.

When full grown men are heard and seen, aiding and abetting boys to fight in our streets, and at the very doors of certain houses in town between the hours of eight and nine o'clock at night, and using language similar to the following, "Fight boys fight, G—d D—m it, and make it interesting," we are very much inclined to think that business is rather on the downward tendency than—ar, and that the morals of the party concerned must be very much below par. But this is not all that we have got to say on this subject, parents who suffer their children to parade the streets at such an untimely hour of the night, should be made to feel the weight of scriptural truths, viz: that the sins of the children are to be required at the hands of their parents unless they strictly prohibit such an outrageous course, and enforce good morals at home and abroad, in connection with an orderly walk and conversation by themselves. We are determined through the strength of Israel's God to look into these matters, and act upon them agreeable to the instructions of our superiors, lest parents should perchance have something to do with the root of the matter themselves, when the fruit appears so very conspicuous in the character and conduct of their offspring. Examine yourselves and ask the question, have I set a holy upright and virtuous course before my family? or to the contrary, have my steps led those of minor years to the temple of Bacchus to revel in her swills, and to drink of that poison that corrodes and cankers the soul, and destroys the body. Think on these things, and if you are guilty retrace your steps; and acknowledge your faults before the people that your sins may be blotted out and that you may not prove a hindrance to other honest souls who perhaps may have been all the time looking on in darkness, when you ought to let your light so shine before them, that they also might glorify your Father who is in Heaven by their good works. Keep from grogshops, and do not allow your children to go there.

Mails.

We here complain from almost every quarter, of the derangement of the mails, but the mails which come to this place come in regular at the appointed time. And we feel to tender the contractors our thanks for their energy and perseverance.

Henry W. Miller, Esq.

This gentleman left this place for Iowa City, as Representative elect, from the people of Pottawatomie county, a few weeks since, and on the 29th ult., we received a letter from him: stating his arrival and reception there. He states, that he has received a seat inside the bar of the Lower House; but that he has not the privilege of voting or debating questions before the House. Well, we would say, despite the day of small mercies, ten dimes make a dollar, and perhaps ere long Mr. Miller may have the privilege of more, when the legislative council of our prosperous State shall see fit to confer the same upon him. We are glad that the legislative body at Iowa City, have honored us thus far, by admitting our Representative to a seat in the house, and we hope by a careful observance of all the laws, duties, &c., devolving upon us as a people in the Western part of the State, to merit more at the hands of our superiors in State Legislation. Mr. Miller writes very favorable concerning the members comprising the Legislature, and adds, that they say, they will do all in their power for the western part of the State, so that hereafter, the citizens thereof may have no just cause of complaint. That's the talk, we have been about long enough without a Circuit Court, and several other appendages of legislation, which if we had in times past, escape graces, counterfeits, and bogus vendors would have been rather more scarce than they have been on this western frontier. But now, the day star of hope is beginning to arise, and we trust that our friends who sit in council in Iowa City, may direct their immediate attention to the western part of the State, and pass such measures as will render our county organization complete, then we will begin to think that we are treated like white men, and not like cannibals. Our collector has paid over to the Auditor of State, the State tax up to 1850, and he is even now busy collecting taxes for the State and county, and we claim it as our right to receive a fair show in the Halls of Legislation this session. This section of country is improving very fast. Emigrants, merchants, mechanics, and farmers are pouring in daily, and the common cry seems to be, give us room. Mills, mechanic shops, stores are in progress of erection almost everywhere you cast your eye; and the people altogether seem disposed to mind their own business, and let every body else do the same. We learn by our exchanges from the Capitol that the Hon. Benjamin Rector, Representative of the people of Fremont county, has also obtained a seat inside the bar; that's right also—he is a sterling Whig—a man of undoubted veracity and talent—a gentleman and a scholar—and the press in Iowa speak very highly of him as an orator. In conclusion we would say success to all good and upright men, who have the true interest of the country and people at heart, may God bless them, and all the people say amen.

Kanabville Academy.

This institution was opened on Monday the 30th ult., with a good number of scholars, but yet there is room for more, and we would wish that all those who intend to send their children, would do it quickly, as we intend to enlarge the same as if they had gone the first day the school opened. Friends, and brethren now is your time to bequeath to your children an honorable heritage, and a lasting fortune. The Hall is commodious, central, warm, and clean. The teacher is a good, honorable, upright and well qualified man to conduct the institution, with propriety and prudence. Now is your time to show how you appreciate literary merit and worth, and also to show who is, or who is not willing to support the views, and help carry out the measures, of our worthy President Elder Orson Hyde. Education without exception is one of the best and safest legacies, that either a poor or rich man can possibly confer on his posterity. We speak from experience, (which all of teachers is certainly the best and safest to rely on); being a poor man's son, and an illegitimate man's child, but through in a degree poor as regards this world's goods, he possessed a noble, honorable, and exalted mind, which was always ready to bestow out of his hard earnings a competency to pay for a good, sound, moral, and intellectual education, and we say in truth, the longer we live, the more we appreciate the gift, and our affections seem to cleave the firmer to the heart that consented, and the hands that earned and gave the means, even now we feel a flame of gratitude glowing in our bosom toward the donor. And if one man's child is thus moved upon, may not another man's upon the same principle? We answer yes. Humanity is humanity all over the world, and the fire that will burn one man's finger, will burn another man's upon the same principle. These are stubborn facts that cannot be easily controverted anywhere, as a general rule. We do not wish to be tedious in urging upon parents the necessity of giving their children a liberal education; because we think that every man, and every woman that has arrived to such an elevation in society as to be parents, ought to have good sense enough in themselves as to see the propriety of the foregoing remarks, and the necessity of their application; but if they do not, perhaps there is a day ahead that will teach them the important lesson that intelligent, noble, and virtuous children are of far more value than many dollars, or cents either, and we thus leave the matter for their serious consideration and benefit, and say: wherever there is a "will" there is a "way," generally speaking.

From the Valley.

Mr. Lorenzo Johnson, of this place, received a letter, dated G. S. L. City, Oct. 15th, 1850, from Bishop Aaron Johnson, his brother, who left this section last spring with a company of 135 wagons; and in the letter he solicits his brother to have the names published of those who died in his company on the way, believing that it might afford some satisfaction to their friends at this place, or wherever they may at present reside. The names copied from the letter are as follows:

John Shipley, Willis K. Johnson, Adalad Redden, Thomas Kirk, Ruth Ann Kingston, Abel Sargent, Thomas Sargent, Alonzo Russell, Polly T. Johnson, Susan Hunt, Son of Elijah Pond, Eliza Hill, Lester Russell, Sarah M. Johnson, Margaret McDougal Sister Ritchie, Sister Browitt, and a gold digger.

CONCERTS.—The Concerts went off in fine style, and the performers done their best to please the public, but we are sorry to learn that they were not patronized to that extent that their merit deserved. The St. Louis Brass Band, who have labored under many embarrassing circumstances intend going through the branches by permission of the High Council, and give concerts. We hope that there will be a general interest taken in their concerts, and well patronized, for they are deserving. Mr. Ballo, the leader, is one of the best Musicians that the country affords. Patronize them and thereby aid them towards getting to the Mountains.

Health of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake.

The following letter was handed to the Editor of this paper, by a disinterested and respectable chemist who resides in Great Salt Lake City, but not a member of our Church, and we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. The contents may be relied on as being correct, because the Editor himself was nearly all over the Valley last August, and his testimony upon the subject corroborates exactly with the statements advanced by the writer:

G. S. L. City, Sept. 10th 1850.

DEAR SIR:—You enquire after the Health of this Valley? You have seen its beauties of scenery, combining almost every element that can give attractions to the landscape; you have witnessed the mountain streams gushing into the Valley from all quarters, clear and sparkling as the rills that trickle down the mountains of Virginia or Vermont,—washing the whole extent of the Valley, and ransacking every field and garden. Supplying every dwelling of the City and country, for many miles, with the purest beverage that ever slacked the thirst of man, or washed God's footstool. You have breathed the pure mountain air and felt its invigorating embrace; you realize that, even Italy, has no purer atmosphere than that we breathe in this great Mountain Basin.

You have observed something of the richness of the soil, and the luxuriance of the vegetable kingdom here. You have seen oceans of wheat waving in the distance far as the eye can reach, each acre yielding the products of three in the best wheat growing districts in the States. The fields and gardens team with the richest productions of this latitude in greater abundance than in any other locality with which we are acquainted. And those who have lived here for three years, not only believe the soil to be richer than Holland, and more productive than the famed alluvians of the Nile, but they believe the climate to be as healthy as any part of New England or the old world. And why should it not be? No vegetable matter remains upon the surface of the earth to undergo decomposition. No stagnant pools exist to generate miasma and engender Fever and Ague, Chills Fever, Bilious Fever, &c., the various forms of which have rendered every part of the Mississippi Valley so objectionable. In all the Western States at least nine tenths of all the diseases have an origin connected with the location; and indeed a large proportion of the remaining tenth grow out of these, but here we are clear of all such influences. No diseases are known in these Valleys that observe periodicity, which is a characteristic feature of all miasmatic affections.

Here no man can shake with the ague. The goddess of health makes her home among the granite peaks which surround us, and the zephyrs breathe of our valleys, kills away the pains and aches of old age, and the seed of disease from those who come here afflicted from less favored climes. All forms of chronic disease are here treated with greater success than in any other American location. Many very old people who came here laboring under disease, hoping only to be buried among their own people, have, as if by magic, entirely regained their health here, and seem to be living in the vigor and bloom of a second youthfulness. The mineral waters of this region are most varied, and valuable in a medical point of view, and afford a rich field for future investigation. The various springs surrounding this city, afford water of every temperature from 36 to 212 deg. of Fahrenheit. One of these springs, the water of which stands, winter and summer at about 92 degrees of temperature, has been conducted by pipes, to a large and commodious building in the North part of the city for the purpose of public baths, constituting one of the greatest luxuries known in any country. These will doubtless add much to the health and comfort of the city as the waters can at any moment be used at any temperature you please.

The most astonishing spontaneous cures ever known, may be reported from this Valley. Thousands of cases of hopeless disease throughout the States would here get well without the least medical treatment, unless it be called treatment to breathe this pure air, bathe in these limpid streams and drink from these medicated springs prepared by the Great Chemist, who mingles the elements and whose wisdom presides over the destiny of matter.

Yours, respectfully,

Late from the Salt Lake.

On Tuesday evening last, several persons arrived at this place from the Salt Lake. They experienced much difficulty in getting in, a full account of which we publish below, handed us by one of the gentlemen who came in:

The merchants who left Salt Lake on the 22d of October have arrived, after a long and tedious trip. They had cold weather nearly all the way, and were in the snow twenty-seven days. The party consisted of fifteen men. Messrs. Livingston, Kinkade, Middleton, Thompson, Horner, Cogswell, Barnes, Homer, Waldon, Sledge, Antonio Selman, and four men with the United States Mail, under charge of Mr. Milligan. They brought in from 75 to \$80,000. The first snow that fell was on Pacific Creek, but the next night on Strawberry Creek, a few miles this side of the South Pass, it commenced in earnest, and snowed for three days and nights. They traveled each day to keep from being closed in among the mountains, having to pass through the notorious Hells Gate, Devils Gate, and over the Devils Backbone, before they reached the open country. This snow extended for ten days travel. They then had fine weather until they got within about twenty-five miles of Fort Kearney, when one of the most tremendous snow storms that ever fell, came down on them like a "thousand of brick," they however reached Kearney safely after losing seven mules, five of which were found frozen next day. From Kearney to St. Joseph they were in the snow, except a few miles all the way. The merchants left the mail at Scotts Bluffs, but it reached Kearney before they left, and is now somewhere between Kearney and St. Joseph—being impossible to get to Independence by the usual route along the Blue. The Sept. outward mail was met at Strawberry Creek in the storm, in rather a bad fix. Their mules having begun to give out, and they out of provisions. They were supplied with enough to take them to Fort Bridger, which will be about as far as they will get this winter, unless they go in on snow shoes. This mail had the appointment of Brigham

Young, and the other officers for Utah, and will be very welcome to the Valley. The October mail went as far as South Fork, and then returned to Kearney, reporting it to be impossible to cross, but the merchants crossed within three days after without much difficulty.

Several parties of Gold Diggers had returned before they left the Salt Lake, but did not bring as much dust as their brethren expected. Mr. Rich's company which was said to have been the most successful, was expected every day. The Indians had robbed a party of seventeen men who got in the day before the merchants left. Money was very plenty, but the bad success of the Gold Diggers had made business a little dull. Messrs. Middleton and Thompson were much pleased with the kindness they met among the Mormons, and Mr. Horner being a member of their Church, of course met a brother's welcome. The officers at Forts Laramie and Kearney extended every favor and kindness that lay in their power, and are spoken of by the merchants as gentlemen, who do honor to the Army, and deserve every one of them a brevet and extra pay.—[St. Joseph Gazette.]

Christmas and New Year's Day.

Both days have passed over us at this place like a charm. Not a drunkard was seen, or a loud voice heard, neither cursing, or swearing as is often used profusely in towns, and villages on such days, but to the contrary, a stranger would almost imagine these two days to be Sundays. Though stores were open there was but very little business done, clerks, and their employers were in their places of business till about evening—then they took the liberty of visiting, not the grog-shops, but their friends, and acquaintances around the family hearth, and spent the evening in songs, hymns, recitations, &c. We are proud to have the honor on this occasion to speak well of the conduct of our citizens,—those who do not belong to the church, as well as those who do, all seemed almost to forget distinction, they mingled together in the various recreations as members of one great family. We love to see harmony, union, and concord on the increase upon a right principle, and we trust that our citizens shall still manifest, as on these days a disposition to overcome evil, and be at peace one with another, and so fulfill a moral mandate of the Savior's. Our thanks are due to our much respected citizen and friend, Mr. J. B. Stutsman, and his generous lady, who on the first day of the new year opened their house, spread their table, and covered it with all that the heart of man, or woman could desire. All the boys of the office were invited, (Devil not excepted,) we went and enjoyed ourselves first rate in connection with a goodly number of citizens. We wish them many happy days, and a host of friends to reciprocate.

"Blow Ups."

The following "blow ups" we found in the St. Louis Union, of the 24th ult:
The steamer Anglo Norman blew up near New Orleans, killing one hundred persons.
The steamer North America was burnt near N. O., twenty-six persons were burnt and drowned.
A private dispatch states that the steamer Kanabville was "blown up" causing great destruction of life and property, she was full of passengers.
The steamer Fashion No. 2, was blown up killing about twenty persons near Pittsburgh.
The steamer Melanion sunk near Plaquemine, she is a total wreck, five lives lost; she ran into the steamer G. W. Kendall, which was also much injured.
The papers are full of steamboat disasters, &c. And in fact the "destroyer" certainly riles upon the waters.

Strayed from the Printer.

Two turkeys strayed from the yard of the Printer, one went off the day before Christmas, and the other just before New Year's Day. Now these turkeys were fine and fat, and intended for a New Year's dinner; but lo, and behold, they were missing just at that time; he does not exactly expect to recover the turkeys, because one was evidently cut on Christmas and the other on New Year's, but the man who was so outrageous as to rob him of a dinner is expected to come forward and pay for them. The man is sure that these turkeys strayed into a man's kitchen and there directed of their feathers, is because that they were seen going in. Now if this man will send the money to him to pay for these turkeys, there will nothing more be said about it. Any person who is guilty of robbing a printer, who labors day and night for the good of the public, would steal the "pennies off a dead nigger's eyes." Mr. —, you had better come forward if you wish to save your reputation.

From the Plains.

Mr. Milligen and party, in charge of the U. S. Mail from Salt Lake, arrived here on Tuesday last. This party has been more than two months absent, and is the same supposed to have been lost—cut off by the Indians. Mr. Milligen met the October mail, going out, at Strawberry Creek, twelve miles this side of the South Pass. One of his men turned back as a guide to the party in charge of the mail. Mr. M. entertains fears that the party has perished, as it commenced snowing and continued ten days, rendering the trace nearly impassable this way, and it is feared entirely so in the mountains. At South Plate two mules died in consequence of the severity of the storm, and the company was compelled to lay by. Within ten miles of Fort Kearney, while on a hunt for the mules everything was stolen from the wagon, except the mail. All the mules were stolen, and given up, after a few chiefs had been taken in custody by Captain Wharton, commandant of the post. At the camp, ten miles from the Fort, several of the men were badly frozen, and all suffered very much on account of the loss of their blankets. Representations of this fact were made to Lewis Dougherty, acting mail agent, who utterly refused to render any relief. Mr. Milligen feels under obligations to the officers, and especially to Maj. Wood, A. Q. Master, for polite attention and kind treatment to himself, and to his men.

Mr. Milligen further says, that Mr. Fulton, in charge of Dougherty's train, abandoned his wagons at Salt Creek, for the reason that he had no animals to move them any further. The people at Salt Lake are represented to be in a flourishing condition, and well satisfied with their settlement.—[Plate Argus.]

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since December 25, 1850.

A. H. Argyle,	9 00	John Frame,	1 00
Nathan Lewis, Senr.,	1 00	William Linford,	1 00
Samuel Brown,	1 00	William Munsford,	1 00
E. B. Gaylord,	1 00	Philomena Lewis,	1 00
S. Cummings,	1 00	Joseph Hinkley,	1 00
Ira Sherman,	1 00	R. B. Barne,	1 00
Mellissant Parks,	75	Daniel Jackson,	1 00
John H. Wilson,	1 00	John Needham,	3 00
Edmund Fisher,	3 00	Needham & Co.,	25 50
Alva North,	75	Orin D. Farlin,	1 00
Willard Fisher,	1 00	Issue Nelson,	65
James Adams,	1 00	F. M. Murphy,	2 00
Allen Wick,	1 00	Joseph Jackson,	2 00
Gilman Merrill,	1 00	Ralph J. Murphy,	2 00
John Andrew,	1 00	Jesse M. Jean,	2 00
Martin Bushman,	1 00	Thomas Murphy,	2 00
Joseph F. Tracy,	1 00	M. R. Rodgers,	4 50
Catharine Brown,	2 00	James B. Boren,	1 25
G. Southworth,	40	T. Cromwell,	1 00
David Whiting,	35	W. R. English Esq.,	2 00
William Shelton,	1 00	J. J. Confort,	1 00
Moses Mechem,	1 00	Fielding Longford,	1 00
W. W. Skinner,	1 00	Dewitt C. Bishop,	1 00
Thomas Condie,	2 00	William Meeks,	2 00
Aaron Delf,	2 00	George Dye,	1 00
Wm. Mendenhall,	1 00	H. A. Dwyer,	1 00
William Batson,	1 00	Malcolm Clark,	50
J. P. Williams,	1 00	Jesse Hubbard,	1 00
William Hawkins,	1 00	Lores Lohitt,	1 25
William Tate,	1 00	Isiah Huntsman,	50
William Jenkins,	1 00	John Reuss,	50
Albert Clements,	50	John G. Smith,	1 00
Jones & Kerr,	1 00		

MARRIED.

In this town on New Year's day, Wednesday 1st inst., by Elder Zebulon Coltrin, Mr. LYMAN O. LITTLEFIELD, of this town, to Mrs. LOUISA HEATH, late of Kirtland, Ohio.

With the above we received the compliments of the Bride and the Bridegroom, and the "doings." Also from a guest Mrs. M. L. B., we received a most splendid cake all ornamented off in fine style, for all the above they have the most sincere gratitude, and good will of the "B'hoys" in the Office.

DIED.

At Council Point on the 31st of December of a acute bronchitis, JANE SMITH, late from Eng-land, aged 21 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIAGES.

I have taken out a certificate, and am now qualified, by law, to solemnize marriages. I can be found at the store of Pegram & Co., on Main Street.
The means arising therefrom is applied to charitable purposes.
KANABVILLE, JANUARY 8, 1851.

LAW PRACTITIONER.

JAMES SLOAN,
District Clerk, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

HE has had 20 years practice in Ireland, as Attorney, Solicitor and Conveyancer, (now 16 years in the U. S.) will attend to the drawing and acknowledgment of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, or other documents; Collection of debts, Suits at Law, and in Equity, and the administration of estates.
References.—Dunham, Stanton & Co., J. W. Tuttle & Brother, and C. Voorhis, merchants in this place; Mr. Hamilton Street, at Messrs. Barnard, Bro & Co., 140 Main Street, St. Louis, Mo., and the Editor of this paper.
Office in Kanabville, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa.
Kanabville, Jan. 8, 1851.

W. H. GOOCH, JR.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,
Kanabville, Iowa.

W. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.
We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanabville, Iowa."

References.—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegram & Co., and J. P. Murphy, Kanabville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.
Kanabville, Jan. 8th 1851.

GEORGE P. STYLES,
Attorney and Counsellor in Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

Kanabville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the line of his Profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.
Kanabville, Jan. 8, 1851.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE undersigned has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.
The stock consists of Bleached Sheetings from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Marlines' Stripe, Canton Flannel, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnets—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of French goods of quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "cash down," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality,—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street, opposite the New Hall.
KANABVILLE, IOWA, JANUARY 6th, 1851.

Wagons Made and Repaired
BY
JOHN MURRAY,—Davis Camp.
Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Message of President Fillmore to Congress, was delivered at Washington, on Monday, Dec. 21, from which we make up the annexed synopsis. After the ordinary congratulations, he says:—

In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide; and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal, which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the Government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding. In all its parts it is the will of the people, expressed in the most solemn form, and the constituted authorities are but agents to carry that will into effect. Every power which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good; but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted.

The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours, in which all laws are passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of laws. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive, that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in one part, which is not so in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real practical liberty; that, when laws are trampled under foot, tyranny reigns, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism or of popular violence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none are beneath its protection, and none above its control.

The appointing power is one of the most delicate with which the Executive is invested. I regard it as a sacred trust, to be exercised with the sole view of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, by selecting for places of importance, individuals fitted for the posts to which they are assigned, by their known integrity, talents, and virtues.

A convention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, in April last, for facilitating and protecting the construction of a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and for other purposes. This instrument has since been ratified by the contracting parties, the exchange of ratifications has been effected, and proclamation thereof has been duly made.

The treaty between the United States and His Majesty the king of Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public, will, it is believed, have a beneficial effect upon relations between the two countries.

The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending 30th of June next, were:—forty-seven million four hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety cents (\$47,427,748.90).

The total expenditures during the same period were:—forty-three million two thousand and one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents (\$43,002,168.90).

The public debt has been reduced, since the last annual report from the Treasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents (\$495,276.79).

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of capital in manufactures to such excess, that when changed it brings distress, bankruptcy, and ruin upon all who have been misled by its faithless protection. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. But to make a tariff uniform and permanent, it is not only necessary that the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be specific, wherever the nature of the article is such as to admit of it. Ad valorem duties fluctuate with the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recommend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and necessary manufactures, and that specific duties be imposed sufficient to raise the requisite revenue, making such discrimination in favor of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production, without excluding foreign competition. It is also important that an unfortunate provision in the present tariff, which imposes a much higher duty upon the raw material that enters into manufactures than upon the manufactured article, should be remedied.

More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing, and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the agricultural. It is therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the Government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it so well deserves.

I also beg leave to call your attention to

the propriety of extending, at an early day, our system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary over the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. The mineral lands of California will, of course, form an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection, and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit, have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting the rents, and that the relation of debtor and creditor, between the citizens and the Government, would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that, instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the government, they be divided into small parcels, and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will insure the best price, and guard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monopolies.

I commend also to your favorable consideration the suggestion contained in the report, and in the letter of the general-in-chief, relative to the establishment of an asylum for the relief of disabled and destitute soldiers. This subject appeals so strongly to your sympathies that it would be superfluous in me to say any thing more, than barely to express my cordial approbation of the proposed object.

I also earnestly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing officers of the army and navy to be retired from the service, when incompetent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provision for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in suitable commands those who have been particularly conspicuous for gallantry and good conduct.

I am happy to find that the fiscal condition of the Department is such as to justify the Postmaster General in recommending the reduction of our inland letter postage to three cents the single letter when prepaid, and five cents when not prepaid. He also recommends that the prepaid rate shall be reduced to two cents whenever the revenues of the Department, after the reduction, shall exceed its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive years; that the postage upon California and other letters sent by our ocean steamers shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage on newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and other printed matter shall be modified, and some reduction thereon made.

It cannot be doubted that the proposed reductions will, for the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the surplus already accumulated shall be exhausted, may be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the existing privileges of sending free matter through the mails, or by paying out of the Treasury to the Post Office Department a sum equivalent to the postage of which it is deprived by such privilege. The last is supposed to be the preferable mode, and will, if not entirely, so nearly supply that deficiency as to make any further appropriation that may be found necessary so inconsiderable as to form no obstacle to the proposed reductions.

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprung from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance—a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the legislation which disposed of them, was in its character, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of those measures was free from imperfections, but in their mutual dependence and connection they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, and best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close without invoking you to join me in humble and devout thanks to the Great Ruler of nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has graciously bestowed upon us. His hand, so often visible in our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbance, and scattered plenty throughout the land.

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been maintained; the fountains of knowledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness widely spread and generally enjoyed, greater than have fallen to the lot of any other nation. And, while deeply penetrated with gratitude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Providence will so guide our counsels, as that they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents; securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.
Washington, Dec. 2d, 1850.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kanesville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kanesville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware, and we are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kanesville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line, call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating, parlor and box Stoves—all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds of work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for new.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

DUSTIN AMY,
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of Premium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the BIG COFFEE POT.

DUSTIN AMY.
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

MEN & BOYS' BOOTS.

THE undersigned in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, from Philadelphia,

250 pairs Men's Kip Boots,

also

100 pairs Boys' Kip Boots,

made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office, at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of the kind ever offered in this market. Call and see, as he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Kanesville, Oct. 16, 1850.

THE BLUFF STORE.

WE our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmere, Satinette, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, DOMESTICS.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambridge.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair

and Ready.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool, tapes.

BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal.

SHAWLS—Nets, Laces, artificial and ribbons.

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.
Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres enclosed in three miles, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved with 95 acres of which new on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—4f

OH YES!

LET EVERY TRADE LIVE.

JAMES CARROLL,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen and ladies of Kanesville and vicinity that he is now ready to do their weaving at his place of residence one and a half miles from Kanesville, on Indian Creek, and one mile above Lyman Stoddards. He pledges himself that he will try to please all who may favor him with their work. He will weave single corsets, cambric, jeans, twilled and plain blankets, bannels, rag carpets, diapers, linens, checks, stripes, plaids, &c. His prices are as follows:

Single Coverlets, per pair, - - - \$3 50
Carpetings, per yard, - - - 16c
Jeans, per yard, - - - 16c
Twilled, per yard, - - - 16c
Plain blankets, linens & plain cotton per yard 10
Rag carpets per yard, - - - 12c
Diapers, per yard, - - - 16c
Checks, stripes and plaids per yard, - - - 12c
He will take corn, potatoes, beef, pork, onions, wheat, flour, meal, for one half, and cash for the other half of his pay. The work will be done well and as soon as possible. Bring good yarn and have it in good order, with one pound of flour or meal for every ten yards, for sizing.

JAMES CARROLL.
Kanesville, December 11, 1850.—3f

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FROSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS
INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEFERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an outfit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge.

FRANCIS LEFERE.
St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wags that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business,

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, warms and merchandise hauled to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stateman & Co., J. W. Toole & Brother, Joseph A. Ketting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville. Middleton & Riley, Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis. Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our store before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have 'the men,' to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when those are sold. Look out for 'THE UNION STORE,' Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kanesville and vicinity, in connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kanesville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldiers' widows or orphans, to whom he has rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.—4f

FLLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment, of sale low by

W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

ALAPACCAS, PLAINS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloths, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by (Nov. 13) VOORHIS.

COLORADO CARPET CH

POETRY.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.
True Friendship.

BY AMICUS.

True friendship like the bloom of spring,
Joy, life and animation bring,
And adorns sweet on zephyrus wing,
From Winter's icy gloom.

In Summer's heat it glows and bowers,
And sends refreshing cooling showers,
Beguiles our tedious summer hours,
And breathes a true perfume.

In Autumn's yellow harvest scene,
True friendship comes the heart to cheer,
In adverse storms it still is near,
To glad us with its smile.

As the wintry mantle, white and hoar,
Earth's imperfections shrouding o'er,
True friendship will do this and more,
Our wintry gloom beguile.

'Tis like the brilliant stars of heaven,
Bright beaming joyous shafts of light,
To mortals this rare gem is given,
Forever, ever bright.

'Tis like the moon's clear pleasant ray,
It turns our night of gloom to day,
And chases sorrows from its way,
Nor slurs the searching light.

As flowers of Spring that sweetly bloom,
And shade around a rich perfume,
So friendship's smile dispels the gloom,
Misfortunes storms drive o'er.

As cheerful songsters swell their throats,
And sing the listless with their notes,
So friendship's music gently floats,
O'er laws and flowery glades.

As silvery notes of rivulets clear,
Discourse sweet music to the ear,
Warm friendship's voice is still more dear,
Oh! 'tis a welcome sound.

Friendship is like the pearl dew,
Bright in the morn, at evening too,
Though constant 'tis forever new,
Profusely strewn around.

True friendship is an endless theme,
It warms the heart with radiant gleam,
Through gloom it lights us with its beam,
A taste of heavenly sweet.

When death shall come and close our eyes,
Yet stronger far are friendship's ties,
Again beyond bright azure skies,
At friendship's foot we'll meet.

ORIGINAL TALES.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.
Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune.

BY AMICUS.

Continued from our last.

Josephine Travers was an only daughter of the wealthy merchant—Augustus Pembroke Travers, whose name might be seen in many a newspaper advertisement, as a man in extensive business—a gentleman whose name must of course be attached to each neighboring railroad scheme, and who was always on hand for any project that promised a good percentage, or a rich dividend—and in fact was a gentleman to all appearance—a good property and in a thriving business, and possessing a moderate fortune. His lovely and interesting bride to whom he paid the homage of youth's first love—the mother of Josephine had passed from this world of care and affliction, whilst her only child the pretty Josephine was yet a quiet young girl. Mr. Travers loved his young bride devotedly and for two years respected and honored her memory by celibacy—by devoting himself to the education, care and enjoyment of the young pledge of their fond affections. He was at length captivated by the sympathy and artless smiles of a young and beautiful creature with whom he had become acquainted at the house of a friend. He wooed: he led her to the altar; and brought to his bosom—to his mansion a splendid bride. But she loved not the modest Josephine. Her heart beat high for gorgeous display. She loved to mingle with the gay, and join in festive halls with the fashionable—where her charms were more properly appreciated. Josephine must be sent to a distant school. She could not endure that her pleasures should be trampled by a child, or that her dear Augustus' attention to her should be interrupted.

Mr. Travers like other weak confiding men loved his beautiful wife, and of course left all these little arrangements to her dictation. Alas, for the pleasures of poor Josephine! They vanished with this alliance and henceforth, she felt as an orphan in the world. She was of a thoughtful affectionate temperament, and was beloved by her schoolmates. At length the term had expired, and she returned to the home of her childhood, after an absence of five years, but not to the affectionate bosom of a parent, for absence and time had acted as the waters of the Lethe pool upon his memory and affections. He had now two fine sprightly sons by his last wife. Josephine seemed rather as a poor relative than his beloved daughter. She was placed under a governess, and seldom saw or associated with her father or proud step-mother.

One being alone was destined to be her sole companion. He assisted her through the tedious task, was with her in her studies—read, talked, and romped with her, and joined in all her sports; he too could sympathize with her loss of an affectionate mother—his parents were in the grave. This was Henry Stanton. He was the son of an intimate friend and schoolmate of Mr. Travers, and who in early life set out with equal prospects as Mr. Travers—misfortune overtook him, and he was reduced to poverty—he was bereaved of his companion and forced to labor as a mechanic for a living. His only child, his Henry, was early taught industry and frugality. At the age of twelve years he had arrived to some proficiency in the skill of his trade. His father had learned of the residence and wealth of Mr. Travers, gathered up his little means, and both father and son started to seek the friend of his youth.

But ere they reached their destination, Mr. Stanton was seriously injured by the upsetting of a wagon in which they had taken passage; his life was despaired of. Mr. Travers was sent for; he arrived at the bedside of his dying schoolmate—he clasped his hand—the dying man could only articulate, "Henry!" As he gazed upon his son, he breathed his last and was buried by the

companion of his youth. Mr. Travers, though easily controlled by the woman he loved, still had a good heart. He determined to adopt the son of his friend. Henry was willingly installed in the rich mansion and commenced his studies—two years had elapsed since he entered the mansion of Mr. Travers, ere Josephine returned. And although constantly thrown into the society of the sons of his foster-father; they were young, and so rigidly taught of their superiority by their proud mother, that they were unfit companions for the lonely orphan. But what was his delight when upon seeing Josephine, he was informed that she was to be his schoolmate—his companion.

As both were actuated by the same sympathies, and longed for companionship with more kindred spirits, it will readily be judged they were not long in forming an acquaintance, and as days, months, and years advanced their friendship and attachment increased, and ere they were aware of the fact, a far more tender sentiment had grown in their hearts. Henry had arrived at the age of twenty—and as he sat in his study one morning, perusing the Evening Gazette, Mr. Travers entered with an open letter in his hand. It brought the information that a ship of which he was part owner had been seized, and detained with its cargo in a foreign port, and the presence of one of the owners or their representative should start immediately with certain legal documents for the release of the ship. Henry was tickled—consented—and arrangements were made for an early departure on the morrow.

That evening the young man and maiden were together, though not with feelings as heretofore. Henry was to set out on a long journey he could not have the society of Josephine, her join her sports and studies. He would be lonely—She would be sad, the hours, days, and months pass heavily. What was the matter? Why, so many doubts, fears, and misgivings! They were in love! Unintentionally—irrevocably and decidedly in love. The discovery is made, and soon a good understanding between the parties existed—vows and protestations made, plighted love accepted, and constancy promised as a reward. Sad and sorrowful was the parting, yet all was kept from Mr. Travers and his household. Henry Stanton full of hope for her loved, and of zeal in the result of his missions favorable termination.

Nearly two years had passed and but little if any positive news had reached the ears of the anxious merchant or the disconsolate maiden, in regard to the fortunes of Henry. As one day a splendid carriage stopped at the door of the mansion, a tall and graceful gentleman dressed in the tip of fashion emerged. By his hand, Mr. Travers, received a letter from a gentleman with whom he had been partially acquainted in the South, introducing the bearer, Capt. Charlton, as a gentleman of birth, distinction and fortune, who in traveling would probably tarry with him sometime. The Captain was cordially received, and was invited to share the bounty the mansion afforded. A few hours sufficed to fully install him snugly in the splendid mansion of the rich merchant. Soon after the arrival of Captain Charlton at the mansion, Henry returned. His mission had been very unprosperous, not only to his employers, but misfortune, shipwreck, hunger and toil had followed, and stuck to him through his absence, though he had labored incessantly for the interest of his employers. He had failed to save the property, and returned emaciated and destitute. His foster-father received him coldly—his circumstances in regard to property received a severe shock by such an important loss, and more especially as he had of late met with other losses equally as ruinous, though not understood by the circle of aristocracy in which he moved. He had also become acquainted with the feelings existing between Henry and his daughter. These combining things caused him to treat his adopted son not only with coldness, but even with harshness, and as already has been related driven him from his house; not that he could charge him with any impropriety of conduct. No! Henry had ever been faithful, trusty and affectionate. But now, as his vast estates had become encumbered—as his mercantile operations had failed, he was anxious to make a match between the reported wealthy Captain and his daughter; and consequently the poor dependent—the orphan Henry must be disposed of—must be driven from his only home, from friends, from hope!

As we have seen Henry departed, the vessel sailed and he had a good trip and fair weather until they came to the western coast. And a continual run of bad weather and storms then much impeded their progress; one night a tremendous gale struck the craft as she lay at anchor, and drove her on shore, which very much impaired and crippled the hull so that it became impossible to proceed until repairs should be made, which would take some months time to complete. Henry was all impatience and could not brook this delay; although he was nearly penniless and some five hundred miles from his destination, and the country mountainous and full of wastes and deserts, and but occasionally inhabited, he determined to undertake a journey on foot. A young man near his own age by the name of Harris offered to be his company. After ten days travel without guides or compass they found themselves lost in the mountains and from all appearance, far out of their course. Out of provisions and with very little prospect of gain, still they toiled on through hunger and fatigue, they rugged mountains and barren plains. One day as they were proceeding up a Kanyon of the mountains they were started by an agonizing shriek, a shrill and piercing wail—as if of a person in the utmost distress—they were horror-struck. Still the unflinching fortitude of our hero did not forsake him, he hastily directed his footsteps toward the place followed by his companion. When, Oh! Horrid Sight! They beheld, some half dozen savages around a fire, holding upon the end of their sticks, sharpened for the purpose—an infant some two years old over the bright fire; its piercing and liquid-rolling cries only provoked the merriment of its torturers. Near by bound with thongs his victim's Indian mother, writhing all the wildness of despair the father and husband in full view of the scene was tied to

a small tree; his eye shone with the lustre of a demon, whilst a smile of scorn and proud contempt curled his lip. Our heroes careless of their own safety rushed on but too late to save the child—the parents were after a long parley purchased from their captors for a few trinkets they had about them, with the addition of the last boat in the possession of our hero.

By signs, Henry and his companion gave the released captives to understand what they wanted, and when they wished to go. Who they soon found were overjoyed to be enabled to serve them, after rescuing them from the burning pile. After following them for a few miles, the Indian started off and with his bow soon brought some fowls, and lay them at his benefactors' feet. They were soon all refreshed, and with their Indian guides and hunters they found their way much easier and more comfortable, though at night the cold mountain air made our heroes remember he once had a coat, home and friends.

As they became better able to make their captives understood them, informed them that gold was the object for which they searched.

The Indian made a joyous bound into the air with a merry burst of laughter, crying, "Goole! goole, heap goole, good shemookah-man, goole!" and with a thousand unintelligible exclamations and grimaces pointed at right angle from the course they were pursuing. Our heroes determined at all hazards to follow their guides and see what might be the meaning of such strange actions. Five days of incessant travel brought them to the bank of a river among the mountains—the Indian had succeeded in obtaining surplus quantity of game for the company, and they were now all well fed; here they divested themselves of all superfluous articles, which was left in charge of the Squaw. The Indian cautiously led the way with much care, effecting all marks after them. After traveling in this manner near a mile they emerged into a wide mouthed Kanyon, very steep; and what to their infinite surprise lay the shining ore beneath their feet.

(To be Continued.)

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1851.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
February	28	29	30	31			
March	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
April	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

More South Carolina Mastering

In the Charleston Mercury we find a correspondence between a file corps at Walterborough, attached to 3d regiment of Infantry, and Governor Seabrook, of South Carolina. The soldiers tender their services to his Excellency, should they be required to fight for Southern Independence. They say they have "plenty of knapsacks, powder horns, flasks, belts and knives." Here is the Governor's reply.

"Without hesitation, I accept the services of your company, is the firm belief that South Carolina should be prepared, at a moment's warning, for any emergency that may arise.

The people of the South occupy a perilous position—how they may be rescued from it, perhaps, a question which the citizen soldier will have to answer."

We think that these South Carolina militia, who boast of their knapsacks, powder horns, flasks, &c., had better look carefully to their flints. We shouldn't at all wonder if the Yankees, in anticipation of a fight, have cunningly managed to supply their enemies with horn-gun flints.—[Low Journal.

Four story shirt collars are all the rage now. We saw one the other day with a steeple to it. This increase in building has proved very profitable to the linen and starch trade. Short-necked people in order to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, should get their ears moved up a little higher.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS, AT EAGLE MILLS.

St. Joseph, Mo.
THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place. Call and see us, as send on your orders, all that want good flour at fair prices. Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Tootle & Brother, in Kansasville, Mo. Remember, our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities, the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as—
Ladies dress goods and fancy linens of every variety and latest style.
Clothes and customers, black and fancy—latest styles.
Revers and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.
Hosiery, striped, plaid and plain.
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.
School books and paper—general assortment.
Queenware—extra assortment.
Hardware.
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.
Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.
Sung, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MANIMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.
E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the right of use of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Hayercraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.
He is the wholesale agent for JOHN RULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rate.
Remember the original "Manimoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.
E. H. HAYCRAFT.
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

E. J. HARPER.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles:—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; medals and fivestamp breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thin gold pens and pencils; knives, buttons, and pocket knives; steel bowls, purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitars and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.
N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—ly

BEDFORD & CRAIG.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,
at the old stand of the sign of the "LION,"
On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a visit of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.
W. H. BEDFORD.
O. B. P. CRAIG.
A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 21, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WILL respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; flannels; blue, white, domestic; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; iron sugar coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings; &c., &c.
We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CALICOES, SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.
All persons who make this place their starting point, and all who not wisely will do so for many reasons, would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will, necessarily make up a few days, we invite them to call and make out our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.
PERRYS & YOUNG.
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand, a good and select assortment of fresh Meat, at his store, on Hyde street, between Main and Race.

WILLIAM FARISH
N. B. Cash paid for Sheep, Beef and Pork on foot delivered at Kansasville.
Kansasville, July 21, 1850.—Sun

FOR SALE BY DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities
2000 lbs. Sole Leather;
6 doz Calf Skins;
25 coils of Manila Rope, of all sizes;
30 lbs 8x10 Window Glass;
10 lbs 10x12 " "
1615 lbs Lard;
100 lbs Spanish Flint Indigo;
12 coils 4x4 Brown Sheet, heaviest article;
6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;
4 bales Hickory Strips;
50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;
339 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;
35 pieces Bed Ticking, of all widths;
50 pair Cont. Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;
30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;
30 boxes Rustin Soap;
20 kegs powder;
19 " "
15 " "
1500 lbs Bar Lead;
150 M Gun Caps;
30 doz Brooms;
75 bags Coffee;
12 Gun Elastic Overcoats;
20 hds N. O. Sugar;
25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;
1000 lbs assorted Teas;
400 lbs Cold Pickles;
20 bbls Sugar House Molasses;
10 bbls Cider Vinegar;
10 bbls Tar;
20 tons assorted Iron;
2000 lbs assorted Castings;
50 kegs, assorted Nails;
24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.
50 pair Steel yards, assorted sizes;
1 doz Whip Saws;
1 doz Cross Cut Saws;
1 doz Mill Saws;
Kansasville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

100 Green Hides;
2000 Dry " "
3000 Cow Skins;
2000 Wolf do
4000 Deer do
5000 lbs Beeswax;
3000 bushels Corn;
For which the highest price will be given.
Kansasville, Nov. 27, 1850.

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS' STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-Hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nett Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nett Drawers, &c., &c. The above are offered low, at (don't forget) Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

PRINTS—A good variety of Prints on hand, (and more coming) and for sale by

Nov. 27, 1850. PEGRAM & CO.

SHAWLS—Black Embroidered—Mocha do. and Blanket Shawls, for sale cheap, by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CLOTHS—Fine Blue Coating, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c., by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

BLANKETS—White, Blue, Draft, Green, and Fine White Bath Blankets, by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

SPLENDID LOT—Hats and Caps, to be bought at

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST LOT of Boots and Shoes is at

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached Sheetting and Shirting, at

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

ONABURG—Suitable for Wagon Covers and Bagging, at

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

BLEACHED AND BROWN DRILLINGS, for sale by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

CROCKERY—Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar, Crush and Loaf Sugar, by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOLASSES—N. O. Sugar House and Syrup, for sale by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—New Crop, for sale by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

HARD BREAD—For sale by

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MOUR—Black Wheat Flour, Meal, for sale at the Farmers' Store

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

MACKEREL—No. 1 and 2, at the Farmer's Store

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES—Hardware, Queensware, and Cutlery, at

Nov. 27, '50. PEGRAM & CO'S.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JUST received a fresh lot of Dry Goods—consisting in part, Mous Delaines, colored Merinos, alpacaes, gingham, prints of the latest styles, &c. for sale by

Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Dried Fruit.

A FINE lot Dried Apples and Peaches, (warranted new crop), which we offer low at the Farmer's Store.

Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER.

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally, that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market, from this place, and receiving their goods at low freight rates, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;
131 " Cocheeo and Menomany blue prints;
83 " orange and blue prints;
27 " figured, mode and black alpacaes;
21 " Victorian dress goods;
18 " chagnum;
88 " bleached muslin;
14 " Eastern linsey;
72 " satinetts and Ky. jeans;
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;
3 bales blue drill;
3 " osumburgh;
5 " brown drill;
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;
5 " 7-8 do shirtings;
5 " Marine's stripes;
7 dozen blankets, very low;
3 bales ticking;
17 cases kip boots;
10 " coarse do;
7 " women's booties, all kinds;
5 " buckles;
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;
12 cases mens and boys shoes;
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;
3 cases snugg amper;
81 bags Rio coffee;
25 bbls N. O. sugar;
10 bbls crushed do;
15 " sugar house molasses;
12 " N. O. "
10 " cider vinegar;
20 " butter crackers;
10 " hard bread;
25 bush dried apples, new;
20 chests assorted teas;
3782 lbs sole leather;
33 coils Manila rope;
200 lbs Spanish flint indigo;
350 lbs first quality madder;
2000 lbs cotton yarn;
3600 lbs bar lead;
52 kegs rills powder;
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;
15 " Louisville extra soap;
30 " 1/2 box, starline candles;
15 boxes tallow candles;
1000 M gun caps;
2 drums cod fish;
20 kits mackerel;
15 bbls tar;
23 tons ass'd iron;
1 doz mill saws;
4 " hand do;
41 pairs steel yards;
47 kegs nails;
6 " assorted nails;
300 lbs, horse and oxenals;
40 boxes 8x10 glass;
43 bbls salt;
300 sacks G. A. salt;
4

THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1851.

VOLUME II.—NUMBER 26.

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TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

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From the Millennial Star. Remarks on the Book of Mormon.

BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

As our faith in the Book of Mormon as a

record of the ancient inhabitants of America,

written by commandment of God, revealed

by the ministrations of an Angel, is looked

upon by this generation as a proof of the extreme

folly and ignorance of the Latter-day Saints

in general, I shall give a few reasons for

believing that the coming forth of such a re-

cord is perfectly consistent with reason,

scripture, and the character of God.

I shall commence by quoting the testi-

mony of the apostle Paul, Acts xvii, 24.

"God who made the world and all things

therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven

and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with

hands, neither is worshipped with men's

hands, as though He needed anything, seeing

that He giveth to all life, and breath, and

all things; and hath made of one blood all

nations of men to dwell on all the face of the

earth, and hath determined the times before

appointed, and the bounds of their habita-

tion." From this passage we learn that

wherever we find men upon the face of the

earth, that they are all of one blood, (the

offspring of God, see verse 29,) and if one

man should come into the world in an age of

darkness and ignorance, and another in an

age of light and intelligence, it was God who

determined the times before appointed, and

thus the particular time when we should

dwell on the earth has been determined

before by God, and not only this, but the par-

ticular part of the earth where we should

dwell, thus, if one part of mankind are born

in Britain, another in Hindostan, another in

Turkey, and another in the wilds of Ameri-

ca, it was God who appointed the bounds of

their habitation.

I shall next take the testimony of Peter

concerning the character of God, Acts x,

34.—"Then Peter opened his mouth and

said, of a truth I perceive that God is no respec-

tor of persons; but in every nation he

that feareth Him and worketh righteousness

is accepted of Him." See also Paul's testi-

mony, 1 Timothy, 2d chap. 3 and 4 verses

—"For this is good and acceptable in the

sight of God our Savior, who will have all

men to be saved and come to the knowledge

of the truth." But I would here ask can a

man fear God who has never heard of Him?

Can a man work righteousness without a

knowledge of His will? Again, if God

wanted all men to be saved, can a man be

saved without faith in Jesus Christ? If not,

how can a man believe in him of whom he

hath never heard? How can he hear with-

out a preacher? And how can he preach ex-

cept he be sent? See Romans x, 14. If,

as Paul says, God wants all men to come

to the knowledge of the truth, we find that

knowledge cannot be obtained without re-

velation. Hear what Jesus Christ says on this

subject, John xvii, 3—"And this is life

eternal, that they might know thee the only

true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast

sent." Then if it is eternal life to come to

the knowledge of this truth, how is this

knowledge to be obtained? See Luke x, 22.

Jesus says, "All things are delivered to me

of my Father, and no man knoweth the Son

but the Father, and he to whom the Son

will reveal Him." So then we find that men

cannot be saved without revelation. They

cannot hear without a preacher, and they

cannot preach unless God sends them.

Has God then ever given revelation, and

sent inspired men to preach to any portion

of mankind? O, yes, we are told that He

sent them in ancient days to Asia, to Africa,

and to Europe; but these things are all

done away now, and none but the foolish

Mormons believe that God ever gave any

revelation or had any inspired preachers

in America; and why not my Christian friends?

could the red men be saved without re-

velation? No, or Christ speaks falsely; or

they are not of one blood with us? Yes, or

Paul speaks falsely; and was it not God

who appointed to the red men the bounds

of his habitation? Prove to me then that

God gave revelation and sent inspired men

to Asia, to Africa, and to Europe, and gave

none to America, and you prove God to be

a respecter of persons, Peter a liar, and the

Bible a fable, so then my Christian friends

you can take your choice.

If, then, it is reasonable to believe that

God gave revelation to the ancient inhabi-

tants of America, is it unreasonable to ex-

pect that He would enable them to record

those revelations, and thus hand them down

to posterity, seeing they would be the words

of God as much as any contained in the

Bible?

But it may be asked, if they once had re-

velation, why did they lose it? I answer,

because of transgression. Were the writ-

ings of the Old Testament never lost? Let

those who think so read the 2d Book of

Kings, chap. xxii, from the 10th verse, and

the xxiii chap. 1st to 4th verse, and find

their error; and even yet how many books

are still wanting. I shall enumerate a few.

Book of the Wars of the Lord, Numbers,

xxi, 14. Book of Jasher, Joshua x, 13.

Book of the Statutes of the Kings of Israel,

1 Samuel, x, 25. Book of Enoch, Jude xiv,

Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel,

1 Kings xiv, 19. Book of Nathan the

Prophet, and the Book of Gad the Seer,

1 Chron. xxix, 29. Book of Ahijah the Pro-

phet, and the Book of Iddo the Seer, 2 Chron.

ix, 29. Book of Shemeiah the Prophet, 2

Chron. xii, 15. Book of Jehu, 2 Chron. xx,

34. Book of the Sayings of the Seers, 2

Chron. xxxiii, 19. Book of the Story of the

Kings, 2 Chron. xxiv, 27. Were not these

books as good scripture as the rest of the

Old Testament, and if they should ever be

found, are we not bound to receive them as

such as well as the rest? No, we are told,

unless we have better proof of their authen-

ticity than any we have for the truth of the

Book of Mormon.

Then tell me what proof you have that

the part of the Old Testament that was lost

and found by Hilkiah, was the law of God.

Read the quotation I have given above, and

you will find that you have only the word

of a man and a woman, Hilkiah and Huldah.

And were the writings of the New Testam-

ent never lost; no man of common sense

will say they have not; and have they all

been found; if any one thinks so let him

read the following passages, 1 Corinthians,

v, 6. Ephesians, iii, 3. Colossians, iv, 16.

Luke, i, 1. And should they be found, how

will you prove their authenticity, or I might

rather ask how will you prove the authen-

ticity of those you have which compose

what is called the New Testament. Had

those men who wrote the books we now

have any authentic any better guide in doing

so than their own opinion? If not, where is

the proof of their authenticity. Who ever

saw the originals? and even if any one

could see them, how could he know them to

be so without revelation, and without the

originals how can you prove which of all the

various translations of the scriptures is cor-

rect?

Whereas for the truth of the Book of

Mormon we have had, and still have on the

earth, living men who have seen and hand-

led the original thereof, and some of them

bear witness that it was shown them by an

Angel of God; while thousands of living

men have received testimony of its truth,

and of the truth of the testimony of the first

witnesses thereto by the voice of the Al-

mighty, the ministrations of Angels, visions,

and the witness of the Spirit of truth.

But we are often told if you have got the

original plates of the Book of Mormon why

not show them openly; and what better

would the world be if they saw them with-

out revelation to know what they contained;

and unless God gave every man a revelation

for himself, the world would still have only

the testimony of those who had received this

for the truth of the translation.

Paul says, Hebrews xi, 1, that faith is

the evidence of things not seen, and that it

cometh by hearing the word of God, Ro-

mans x, 17; he also who bears witness to

the word of God must be sent by God, for

how can we hear without a preacher, and

how can he preach except he be sent, see

Romans x, 14; thus we find in every age of

the world, men's faith in God and the things

of God was founded on the testimony of a

few of their fellow-men whom God called

and sent to them; for instance, the world in

the days of Noah had only his testimony that

God had given him, a revelation concerning

a coming flood; and the world now (except

the Latter-day Saints) have only what is said

to be the testimony of Moses concerning that

event, the creation of the world—the fall of

man, &c., &c.

"The Children of Israel, after Moses' day,

believed that the Holy of Holies contained the

Ark, and that the Ark contained the tables

of the law which Moses put there, with the

pot of M

summer moon the doors were all open, and her eyes from the house were attended with no obstructions. I saw her pass through the adjoining room, out of the door, and step from the house into atmosphere!—I was overwhelmed with delight and astonishment—when, for the first time, I realized the universal truth that the spiritual organization can tread the atmosphere, which, while in the coarse, earthly form we breathe—so much more refined is man's spiritual constitution. She walked in the atmosphere as easily, and in the same manner as we tread the earth, and ascend an eminence.

Immediately upon her emergence from the house she was joined by two friendly spirits from the spiritual country, and after tenderly recognizing and communing with each other, the three in the most graceful manner, began ascending through the ethereal envelopments of our globe. They walked so naturally together, that I could scarcely realize the fact that they trod the air—they seemed to be walking up the side of a glorious but familiar mountain! I continued to gaze upon them from my view; whereupon I returned to my external and ordinary condition.

Oh! what a contrast! Instead of beholding that beautiful and youthful unfolded spirit, I now saw in common with those about me, the lifeless, cold, and shrouded organism of the caterpillar which the joyous butterfly had so lately abandoned.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Notice.—All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid to receive attention.

Important.—We will be responsible for all monies paid into the hands of any of our agents on subscription for this paper. Persons remitting money to us by mail, and not through our agents, must do it at their own risk. It will generally come safely, however, and there is not much risk after all. The names of our agents will always be found in the Guardian, and in addition to which, they have written credentials from us.

Good current bills on any responsible bank in the Union will be received on subscription.

All monies sent to us by mail will be at the risk of those who send it.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1851.

Great Reduction!

The Guardian to be Reduced to \$1 per year.

The Frontier Guardian will be sent from the office to subscribers at one dollar a year, from and after the commencement of the third Volume. Single copies, five cents each. In no case will a paper be sent from the office without payment in advance, neither continued after the term expires for which the subscriber has paid, and no subscription received for a less term than one year. All papers will be sent to subscribers by Mail, and not by agent as heretofore, after the close of the present Volume, except those that are delivered at the office.

The postage on papers sent out of the State will be one dime a quarter, and about seven cents a quarter if sent to any place within the State by Mail. If agents act for the Guardian after the close of the second Volume, they must charge their percentage to the subscriber, or the subscriber may enclose a dollar to us in a letter and pay his dime postage himself.

The third Volume will appear under an engraved fancy head. Subscribers who feel interested for our success may think strongly enough on our side to take, not only a copy for themselves, but also for their friends at the same price that one copy has been heretofore.

If our subscribers and friends at home and abroad will use a little influence for us, and consent to become living advertisements, by telling their neighbors, friends, acquaintances and fellows that they can have the Guardian at one dollar a year, we think that we shall be able to keep our head above water, notwithstanding this low price for our labor.

We tender our sincere thanks to the patrons of the Guardian for the generous support they have given us during the last two years; and with some exceptions, they have been punctual. We sincerely hope that those who may be in arrears, will forward the amounts due the office with as little delay as possible, together with an extra dollar if they wish the Guardian continued. The time has come to lay in our year's stock, and we need every dollar that is due the office.

Those who may have balances due them, on our books, at the close of this Volume, will receive the paper at the rate of one dollar a year until those balances are exhausted.—Then the Guardian will be discontinued unless their subscription is renewed by the remittance of one dollar. This notice is just in time for distant subscribers to forward their dollar for the third year. The mails to and from this point have now become pretty regular in their trips, and subscribers will be quite sure to get their papers by due course.

Cheap postage and cheap papers is the order of the day. Success to the enterprise.

Specimen of Letter Writing.

We received a letter per mail a few days ago, and we could not help taking particular notice of its contents, because it suited our taste so well. The business, tact and prompt character of the writer call forth our admiration, esteem, and thanks, besides we thought the subject of too much importance, to let it slip without making a passing remark. The letter reads as follows:

W. V. Dec 1850.

Sir:—

I enclose two dollars for the third Volume of the Frontier Guardian.

Yours with respect, &c.

Direct as usual to W. V.

Who will go and do likewise? We will see.

Please Call at this Office.

Persons going from this place to Garden Grove and Pisga, would confer upon us a favor by calling at this office previous to leaving for said places, as we have some business for those points. We have also the papers for that section which we wish would be called for, and taken there.

End of the Second Volume.

This number closes the Second Volume of the Guardian, and we most respectfully tender our thanks to our friends and patrons for their liberal support. We are greatly encouraged by the constant additions made to our subscription list of late, and the prompt manner in which our subscribers have taken their papers at home and abroad, by paying for the paper in advance. As a general thing we have no reason to complain our paper has been well patronized by the rich and poor of different classes, and we have spared no pains in making it appear as interesting as our facilities would possibly allow us, and it is our determination to make it more so if we possibly can hereafter, that so it may prove a welcome visitor to every family that may feel disposed to subscribe. Our course has been independent in publishing the truth as far as we knew concerning every matter or principle of public interest that came under our observation, and we are still of the opinion that such a course is the only safe one for any periodical to take in order to arrive at any degree of stability or influence, in the literary world. In combat, our weapon is "Truth"—our defense, the diffusion of righteous principles, and our object of attainment; "Peace on earth, and good will to man." We shall from time to time as heretofore, keep our readers well posted up with the general news of the day—the doctrine of our church—the signs of the times—the proceedings of Congress, and any other matter that we think may be of interest to our people, and that public mind.

And in return we expect a host of additional subscribers; which if we are only fortunate enough to obtain, shall only serve as a fresh impetus to enliven our energy, brighten our hopes, and invigorate us altogether to diffuse more extensively, principles whose character is calculated to save, and unite, a distracted and ruined world.

In politics we are decidedly whig, and we intend still to maintain inviolate those principles, because we believe them to be the most productive of good to our favored country. And as for Union it is our favorite pliant, its sacred influence and power has saved us as a community from wreck, disaster and woe, amid the tempestuous billows of popular clamor—the shoals of political Denouements, and the quicksands of traditional superstition and bigotry. Union is strength, and a secession from the principle only serve to weaken and destroy the social, political and religious intercourse of either men or nations. Banish Union, and you destroy every bond by which society is necessarily compacted together as a depository of virtue, for mutual benefit, happiness and enjoyment.

Hypocrisy.

Hypocrisy, or the profession of a character which is not real, is one of the most odious features which depravity ever assumes. It is the growth of a selfish and sinful heart, and mars whatever is lovely and amiable in human character. It received as it deserved, one of the most burning and terrible rebukes that ever fell from the lips of the son of God. To the Scribes and Pharisees, whose religion was all outside, who scattered a deceitful perfume around the rotten of the grave, he said, "ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Of those self-confident and self-deluded men, who were inflated with the splendor of outward service, there was little or no hope. Hence the Savior seems to breathe over them the earnest and heart-felt language of despair! "This class of persons still exist, who are 'deceives and being deceived,' who have the form of godliness, but are destitute of its spirit and power, and whose hope is like the spider's web. There are doubtless many in the church, earnest exponents of Heaven, to whom the judge will say, 'Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity. I never knew you.'

For the Frontier Guardian.

KANSASVILLE, JANUARY 13, 1851.

Ma. Editor: I beg a corner in your paper to make a few suggestions. The continued emigration from here to the Mines and the Salt Lake, has drained our county of cattle, that in the ensuing emigration even for the Mormon portion of it, that hundreds of families belonging to the above people cannot move from here unless speculators in cattle supply the market. Good work oxen now sell from \$65 to \$80 per yoke, and very scarce at that, and cows from \$15 to \$25. There is quite an anxiety to purchase now, but none to be had even at the above figures. In view then of the large Mormon emigration and the scarcity of cattle, would it not afford some men a handsome chance to make money by supplying the market. In order that that the true state of the matter may appear, I have gleaned from my travels through the county, and other reliable sources the probable number of cattle, now in possession of our farmers of work cattle and spare ones on the ranges are 573; the majority of these being used on the farms. The number of wagons last year for Salt Lake, alone was 700, taking three yoke of oxen to a wagon, which would make 4200 head of oxen, to say nothing of the calves which was not less than two a family. Now from the most accurate estimate of the number that will leave this spring, we may say 1000 wagons, which will not require less than three yoke, to each, making 3000 yoke; there must then be a great deficit in the supply; and to this may be added the merchant trains which will fit up at this point. It will require several large droves of cattle which will find ready sale at the figures quoted in the first part of my letter. Hoping these ideas may be deemed of sufficient interest for an insertion in your wide spread paper. I have the honor to be yours, &c., ARGUS.

Washington Monument.

On Friday, December 20th, in the Senate of the Legislature of this State, Mr. Wright from the committee in relation to the Block of Marble for the Washington Monument, made a report thereon; and recommended the following as a suitable inscription:

IOWA.

Her effusions, like the Rivers of her Borders Flow in an Inexorable Union.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House, jointly, forward a copy of this report to M. B. Root, Keosauqua, Iowa, with instructions to place the inscription above recommended upon the block of marble by him prepared for the Washington Monument.

The above report was concurred in by both Houses.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

It will be seen from the following extract from the new code of laws, that the Commissioners have reported a law forbidding the retail of spirits. This circumstance is most encouraging for the temperance cause in our State, from the fact that the Commissioners took great pains to ascertain the state of public sentiment, and would not have reported this law had they not received the strongest assurances that it would be sustained and enforced.

Under these circumstances we trust that the Legislature will enact the law reported by the Commissioners, and that every citizen who desires to free the State from the manifold evils of the sale and use of ardent spirits, will exert their influence to sustain the law.

CHAPTER 8.

The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

SECTION 1. The people of this State will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in those commodities as articles of merchandise is not prohibited.

2. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited.

3. The places commonly known as "gam shops" or "grog shops" are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances, and the owners thereof shall be held responsible for the evidence of the violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

4. The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building, coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter; and the establishment or the keeping of a place of any description where other persons are accustomed to resort providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere and drinking them there, shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

5. Every person engaged in any of the acts above prohibited or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic whether as principal or as clerk, barkeeper or otherwise shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

6. Courts and juries are required to construe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges, and so as to cover the act of giving as well as of selling in the places above prohibited.

7. Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court, and may be prosecuted therefor either by indictment or by information before a justice of the peace.

8. An information or indictment under this chapter may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party and he may be found guilty of one and punished for each act as under separate indictments or informations, but a separate judgment must be entered in each instance in which a verdict of guilt is found. And the proceedings may be the same where they are against the building or other property itself, as herein provided.

9. The information and indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop or building or ground itself in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden, and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient, and the building and ground and the liquors and furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed, and when an information is filed supported by an affidavit shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

10. The building on which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground (not exceeding forty acres) on which the same stands if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business, or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such establishment was to be set up by such traffic carried on therein, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purpose hereafter directed; and when an indictment is found it is made the duty of the court to command the sheriff by proper process to seize the establishment and close it and keep possession of the goods therein until the final determination of the prosecution.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceding two sections the property may be released by any person filing a bond in a penal sum of not less than five hundred dollars with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk or justice, and the condition of which must recite that the principal thereon assumes to be the owner or keeper of the said establishment taken upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom, and the condition shall be that the parties thereto undertake to pay any fines and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicted.

12. Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property, the court is required to declare such establishment a nuisance, and the proper officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance by taking possession of the establishment and destroying all the prohibited liquors therein, and selling the vessels furniture and other goods found therein for the payment of the fine and costs.

13. The enactments of this statute in relation to the homestead and its exemption from execution are modified as follows: If the establishment herein prohibited be set up in the dwelling house of the homestead, the whole homestead will be liable. In other cases the remainder of the homestead (exclusive of the dwelling house) is made liable.

14. The authority to grant licenses to retail the liquors herein prohibited, contained in the charter of any incorporated town or city, is hereby repealed; but existing licenses

whether granted by towns or counties are not affected by these provisions. And these provisions are not to extend to boats or vessels usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the waters of this state, unless the laws of the other states having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters contain substantially similar provisions.

The law will probably pass without any material alteration.

Correspondence of the Frontier Guardian.

KANSASVILLE, IOWA, JANUARY, 10th, 1851.

Editors of the Frontier Guardian:

As I am often interrogated, and frequently receive letters of inquiry in regard to my visit to and from the Great Salt Lake Valley last summer, and also relative to the country, productions, health, roads, future prospects, &c. Permit me through the medium of the columns of your widely circulated and useful periodical, to communicate to my friends—to all interested, and the public generally, a short account of my visit, &c.

I left this place in company with Mr. Orson Hyde, H. W. Miller and Joseph Kelley, on the 5th day of July for the West, (myself enjoying very poor health,) crossed the Missouri the same day, below the Mouth of the Platte, and encamped five miles on the road. The weather was very fine, and we soon began to come up with the hindmost of the emigrants; most of the companies suffering severely with cholera and other diseases attributed to a great measure to the unhealthiness of the low swampy lands so often occurring on the South Side of the Platte River. After traveling about three days in rather a circuitous direction, we came immediately to the Platte river, from which place the road follows the river bank, until we arrived at the South Fork of the Platte—then we turn the angle of the South Fork, following it up for some 40 miles, then again strike over to the Main Platte which we follow to Laramie.

After the grass starts in the Spring the feed is generally good all the way to Laramie—there is very little wood, and much of the way none at all to this place. A few scrubby trees are seen on the islands, and occasionally at a distance in the mountainous bluffs there is cedar. Much of the way emigrants are obliged to use buffalo chips, for fuel when it can be had, though sometimes even this is scarce.

The roads are generally very even and good, though occasionally passing over sandy roads, and now and then over steep bluffs—very few or no streams emptying in on the South side, and no springs are obliged to use the Platte water which though turbid and rily like the Missouri is considered quite wholesome. The Platte river varies in width from one-half to two miles in a full stage of water, raises in depth from six to six feet, though in the fall, the water only runs in numerous channels through the sand leaving the main portion of the river bed, a loose wet quicksand.

Soon after passing Fort Kearney the Buffalo appear, and generally a plenty can be obtained on either side of the river. When fat and young the flesh is sweeter and far nicer than that of domestic cattle. Chimney rock is a rare curiosity, situated on the declivity of the bluff, about 100 miles below Laramie. It is a pedestal of hard clay, or soft rock some 100 feet or more high, eight or ten feet in diameter, standing on a pyramidal base formed of stone and a hard substance resembling clay. Its top can be seen from the south 25 or 30 miles.

After passing Laramie the road becomes more rough and better watered, but still very dry. Generally timber enough for fuel. Sometimes the way is very precipitous, until we reached the Upper Crossing of the Platte.

Before we reached Laramie we saw a great amount of the remains of property, but after passing this place there is an increased amount, and we passed still further on the amount of destroyed property is still greater nearly the whole way to the Valley. It mainly consisted of wagons, carriages, buggies, harnesses, saddles, trunks, chests, clothing, guns, chains, and in fact everything an emigrant fits out with, except provisions, and nearly everything in a useless or mutilated state—every thing destroyed that could be burned or in any way spoiled—and from the number of graves there must have been a great deal of sickness. Although the companies were quite healthy as we passed them in this part of country—where the road again strikes the Platte, it is narrow and very deep, and has to be ferried, the expense of which is five dollars. I had forgotten to mention that the South Fork is generally ferried, though sometimes with considerable difficulty and delay, it being from one to two miles across the Ford. Soon after crossing the Platte, we came to the worst portion of the alkali country, through this we were seldom out of sight of the dead carcasses of horses or cattle. As we came to the Sweetwater, we found more rare curiosities of nature; the famous Salaratus Lakes, where you may walk upon what appears to be a lake frozen over, with a light snow on top—you cut up with an axe what appears to be ice, which when tasted is a pungent alkali, (a beautiful specimen, I brought home on my return.) Independence, (or more properly Register) Rock, is situated on the Sweetwater Bottoms is of a coarse granite—gray, and interspersed with crystallized quartz—it is some fifty to one hundred feet high, and near half a mile long and is covered with tens of thousands of names and autographs.

The South Pass over the Rocky Mountains is about the smoothest and prettiest portion of the road on the journey. Through here the Antelope abound in numerous herds, skipping and bounding on all sides. A few mineral springs are occasionally found. One whose waters tasted much like beer, and some like the blue lick waters in Kentucky. Also a hot Spring exists on or near Bear River, and here is also found beds of stone coal—this is about seventy miles from the Valley. Green river, (this side of Bridger) Bear River, and Weber river, (50 miles east of the Valley,) have to be ferried when crossed early in the season. They are rapid and pure streams, containing trout and other good fish.

All through this country the feed is scarce; but wood and good water is tolerable plenty and rough hilly roads. On the fifteenth of August, having been out 40 days, we arrived at Great Salt Lake City all in good health, although we had lost several horses—and others much worn down. This kept us longer on the road than we anticipated, as we were obliged to take it moderately on the last end of the journey.

As my communication has been extended longer than I at first intended, I will bring this to a close, and if agreeable will for future numbers speak of the Valley, trip home, the new route, &c.

Meantime, I am very respectfully,
Yours, &c.,
J. E. JOHNSON.

To Our Correspondents.

Will you please write your communications to this office short and to the point, as we have but very little time to spare to read long letters, and sometimes we only read half and guess at the rest. During the absence of the editor we have plenty of business on hand to attend to, and if you wish your letters to receive attention, have mercy on us, and you shall benefit yourselves. We love to hear from our friends, and learn of their welfare, but when letters come to us nearly as long as the moral law, and commands added, they become tedious and disinteresting.

Remember

That the price of the Guardian is to be reduced to One Dollar a Year!!
Now is your time to subscribe! and get all your neighbors to do the same.
The above arrangement will commence with the next Number.

MONTHLY Musical Review.—We have No. 10 of this valuable musical work, which has just come to hand, and is replete with interesting matter, it is published by Hunting & Savage, New York, and edited by the well known and talented arranger of music, I. B. Woodbury, at 50 cts. per annum, or clubs of twelve at the rate of 37½ cts. per annum. Will not some one of our musical friends take an interest in this work and get up a club. It comes very regular.

CONGRESS.—The Congressional news is of no interest at all as yet, there is but very little doing, their time is mostly occupied in making bombast speeches, or passing a few private bills. As soon as anything occurs of interest we shall lay it before our readers.

MISSOURI LEGISLATION.—The following officers were elected in the House—Gen. N. W. Watkins, (Whig) of Cape Girardeau; G. W. Huston, anti-Benton, Chief Clerk; R. P. Johnson, anti-Benton, Door keeper; Wm. McCracken, anti-Benton, Assistant Clerk; B. T. Wallace, Whig, Enrolling Clerk; H. Jones, anti-Benton, Sergeant-at-Arms.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain on hand in the Post Office, in Kansasville, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1850.

Alexander, Stewart
Alexander, Nancy
Annis, Dolly
Arnot, J. O.
Atchison, S.
Allis, Samuel
Beauvais, Abigail
Baker, Richard
Butler, W. or J.
Booth, Thomas
Bridgman, Mary A.
Burchfield, James
Brady, Wm.
Bennett, John P.
Bennett, David E.
Bertram, H.
Cooper, C.
Coudy, Silas
Corbin, D. E.
Corn, Elizabeth
Cowden, Albert
Carnes, J.
Clark, Dan
Collins, Albert W.
Canfield, Louisa
Chapman, Thomas
Clark, M. H.
Dorrit, D.
Dennis, A.
Dunham, M. L.
Dunham, C. Q.
Dolan, Margaret
Earl, Asa C.
Eggers, Alvin
Evans, Horace
Eyre, George
Fontaine, Logan
Saphrona to John and Robertson, W.
Abby
Fletcher, Francis
Foster, George
Gordon, Thomas
Grant, Joshua
Gardner, Lorin S.
Handish, Henry
Hall, Elias
Howell, William
Halladay, William
Huff, Nancy
Horlick, John
Howell, Edmund W.
Holden, R. A.
Hardy, James
Hunter, John
Hussey, E.
Hitchcock, R. Q.
Head, N. M.
Husis, John
Hughes, Margaret
Hardy, Samuel
Hardy, E. C.
Hardy, James
Jacques, J.
Jack, Robert
Johnson, J.
Kneel R.
Kearnes, Hamilton
Yeager, Mary Ann

McClord, Thomas
Miller, Nicholson
McCurdy, Hon J. R.
McCoy, J. C.
Murray, John
Miller, James
McCram, M.
Mauzer, B.
Nay, John
Newman, V. L.
Nickols, Nathan
Norris, Albert
Owen, W. N.
O'Neill, James
Oman, Geo. W.
Ogg, James F.
Owen, James
Perry, Isaac
Pierce, James M.
Quian, Thomas
Ritter, Adam
Robbins, Mary J.
Robinson, Joseph
Robinson, Thomas
Raymond, B.
Robbins, Eliza
Roop, John
Sessions, John
Shaw, A.
Stewart, John
Smith, Robert
Taylor, James
Tobias, Isaac
Tippels, Joseph
Thornton, Oliver
Willis, Ira J.
Wooster, Sheldon
Whitaker, James
Waits, Mary
Wilkins, James
Whipple, Walter, Henry
Waller, C. H.
Wilson, Mrs.
Woster, J.
Warron, Bennett
Wilson, G. C.

Monies received for the Frontier Guardian since January 8, 1851.

James P. Stow, 65 Smith Tuttle, 2 00
Miles Wilson, 1 05 Lucin L. Leavitt, 1 00
Sam'l Cottrell, 2 00 David Hardin, 2 00
Alex Whitesides, 1 50 Lewis Taft, 2 00
Geo Badley, 1 00 John Wheeler, 1 00
Richard Mann, 50 Peter A. Serpy, Esq., 2 00
Josephus Hatch, 1 00 Wm Stubbs, 1 00
Thomas Knowles, 1 00 Amos M. Mosser, 1 00
Wm A. Follitt, 2 00 Robert Plunket, 2 00
Elias Smith, 1 00 David Hixon, 1 50
John Davis, 1 00 James Dallas, 1 50
Samuel Williams, 1 00 James Hall, 1 50
Hugh McKee, 50 Phoebe Woodworth, 2 00
James H. Glues, 1 05 Dr. Wm. Smith, 1 00
David Malcolm, 1 10 Jerome M. Benson, 3 50

MARRIED.

In this town by Elder John Gooch, Jr., on the 16th inst. Mr. JAMES MAYCOCK, to Mrs. ANN LESLIE, both of this county.

Success and long life to the now happy couple.

In this town, by Elder David Candland, Mr. ANDREW H. SCOTT, to Miss SARAH ANN HUMPHREYS, both of this county.

In Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, by Elder Wm. Critchlow, Mr. JOHN ZIMMERMAN, to Miss HARRIET L. LAMB, on the 23d of October, 1850.

In Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, by Elder Wm. Critchlow, Mr. LEVI H. CALLAWAY, to Miss MARY VAN BUREN, on the 17th of November, 1850.

DIED.

In Andrew County, Mo., on the 25th August, of HEZEKIAH PECK, aged 68 years.

Br. Peck had been a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, since the year 1830, and ever possessed firm and unshaken faith in the Gospel.

His death was published in the 22d number, but from an error which occurred we again publish it.

Notice.
We have appointed Henry A. Terry, of Little Pigeon, as our traveling agent for the paper in this county, and any funds entrusted to him for the paper will be duly acknowledged by us through the columns of the Guardian.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALL AND SETTLE.
AS I am intending to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I want all persons indebted to me for Medical Services, to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close. No more trust for medicines.
NANCY LANE.
Taneville, Jan. 22, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.
NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,643, issued in the name of MYRON TANNER, on or about the 28th of January, 1850.
MYRON TANNER.
Kansasville, Iowa, Jan. 22nd 1851—6w.

LOST LAND WARRANT.
NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67,643, issued in the name of LOREN E. KENNEY, on or about the 28th of January, 1850.
LOREN E. KENNEY.
Kansasville, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1851—6w.

ESTRAY NOTICE.
TAKEN up by the subscriber (Lake Branch), three Steer Calves, one red, and white, and other two of a brindle red, the owner or owners, is requested to call at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
ROBERT W. RELL.
Lake Branch, Jan. 22, 1851.

UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENGIN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell at as favorable terms as any other person engaged in the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS, such as trass, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hard ware, hollow ware, iron, glass, and every kind of goods generally found in this line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.
J. A. KELTING.
Kansasville, January 22, 1851.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.
A. K. WILLIAMS.
B. E. BULLOCK.
Kansasville, Jan. 22, 1851.

A. SORLEY, Missouri.
HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

WINTER GOODS.

Embracing every variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c. ALSO A LOT OF Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.
St. Joseph Jan. 22, 1851.

Look out for the Tax Collector.

LAST NOTICE.
WISHING, if possible, to avoid unnecessary trouble and expense for the people, I give them this last notice, that it would be neglecting and abusing the law and authority of the State and County, to avoid coercive measures for the collection of Taxes much longer, and that I must very soon commence distraining the property of those, who will not come forward and pay their taxes as the law requires. LUKE JOHNSON, Collector.
Kansasville, Jan. 22, 1851.

OH YES! The OTTOM Upside DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving souls that feed upon the Wind and get something better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied, FLOUR AND MEAL.

Of the very best quality that Potawatamie can afford—also lumber of all kinds common in this country, and all you that want grain grinding come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, send word to the store,



WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1851.

Extraordinary Arrival
FROM SALT LAKE.

Mr. James Monroe, left Salt Lake Valley on an extraordinary business to the States on the 1st day of December, and arrived at this point on the 16th inst., in good health and spirits, making the entire journey in 47 days, and in the most perilous period of the year. Mr. Monroe is certainly an adventurer, and clearly shows what kind of men they are for bravery on the other side of the mountains. He brought no letters, or papers with him, because it was feared that he perhaps would not reach the States this winter. He left Salt Lake City, accompanied by two of the brethren, and three animals of his own, and upon arrival at Fort Bridger they overtook the U. S. Mail, that left the Valley on the 22d of November. The two that came with him, then turned back to the Valley, having only tendered their services to keep him company to the Fort, and he came through with the mail to Fort Kearney, where he left the mail, and came to this place alone, making the journey of 200 miles in 4 days and 10 hours. Mr. M. lost two of his animals before he reached Fort Laramie, the other was so much exhausted when he was forced to leave it. From Fort Laramie he hired his passage with the mail.

The mail which left Independence in September last, and met by Kinkadee & Livingston, as they came in this fall at Strawberry Creek in a storm, Mr. Monroe says that they lost all their animals, and were five days without food, before they reached Fort Bridger; they hired a horse at the Fort, and that one they lost, so that they had to go into the Valley on foot; the same carries that went out to back with the mail with him, and they may be expected to reach Independence in a few days. Mr. Monroe however has been fatigued in a great measure owing to the long and tedious journey at this season of the year. He reports to have travelled over ten feet snow on the first mountains, but after that he says that the weather was remarkably good for travelling.

Previous to his departure from the Valley, Gen. Rich, and his company came in from California, bringing with them rather a scanty supply of the mining ore, but an abundance of news rather of an unfavorable character from the mines, which had a tendency to render the circulation of money rather more scarce than usual. Elders G. A. Smith and Ezra T. Benson were about to leave for Little Salt Lake settlement, where an abundance of coal and iron ore have been discovered, and Elder Pratt was expected to leave on the 1st of January for the Sandwich Islands on a mission by the way of the Colorado Territory, and Gen. Rich was to leave soon with a large company for the latter place. The news of the appointments for Utah were received, previous to Mr. M.'s departure, and a degree of satisfaction seemed to prevail among the people respecting them. He represents the mercantile business in the valley as very flourishing, and the health of the inhabitants good. The Indians about the valley and on the route, are said to be peacefully disposed and friendly.

Just as we were finishing the foregoing a friend of ours handed us a note containing the following national intelligence: The mail for Salt Lake via Independence had arrived at Fort Kearney, says out. At Fort Laramie, he would leave his wagon and animals, and make snow shoes and a sled. Mr. Arnold the person in charge, says he can go through. He is an old mountaineer.

We are not prepared to receive any more word on subscription for the paper at present.

United States Monthly Law Magazine and Examiner.

The last number of Volume three, of this valuable work is upon our table, and we can truly say that it should be in the hands of every professional lawyer throughout the union. It is 8 vo. work, containing 140 pages, and is conducted with ability by John Livingston, 51 Wall street, New York, and published monthly at \$5 per annum.

In hastily glancing over its pages, we find it filled with interesting matter pertaining to the profession and the law. To the former it cannot fail to be of great value, as it contains copious extracts from the most recent reports, and also the earliest information of important decisions, and we would recommend it to the legal profession everywhere.

To give our readers a more distinct idea in regard to this work, we make the following extract from the prospectus:

"It is intended that the work shall contain judicial articles upon leading topics, the most useful and interesting to the profession; biographical sketches of distinguished lawyers, now living, with well executed portraits; early notes of the more able and important decisions of the courts, in America and Great Britain; also, monthly alphabetical digests of all cases of general interest in the Superior Courts of law and equity, both in the United States and England, properly classified and arranged for reference; critical notices of new books, and a list of all new law publications—together with a record of the events of the month, and a general miscellaneous survey of subjects of interest to the profession as well as to the general reader."

The January number contains, "The practice of the Law," "The legal profession in the United States," "Law Reform throughout the Union," "National Jurisprudence," "Notes of New Law Reports," "Notes and Digests of recent American Decisions," &c.

John Livingston.—We have one word to say in regard to this body, it may be that they are doing a good deal of business; but we would like to know whether there is any place in this country but Jackson Point, or Point on Pointe, that all roads, State, Military and Mail roads should run at that point, containing only about one hundred and fifty mountains, whereas this place contains about one thousand. Will some of the friends of the western portion of this State look into the matter. We have no objection to a State road being made to the Point, but it looks as if this country was swallowed up in a few that have gathered at that place. Nine-tenths of the business of the entire western portion of this State, is done in this town; a being the Mormon outfitting post, besides being the great rendezvous of the California emigration previous to crossing the plains; and if the Location of this State has any regard for the citizens of this section of country, let their legislature be for the majority, and not for a few who have located themselves upon a point which is likely to be washed away at the first high water of the Missouri River.

The Journeymen Printer's National Convention adjourned *sine die* on the 6th inst. Resolutions were adopted urging the journeymen printers throughout the United States to form themselves into unions, having connection with each other. The organization of a national union to be located at Washington City, to execute the Government printing, was recommended as soon as the different unions could subscribe a sufficient sum for that purpose. A resolution recommending the trade to limit the number of apprentices, and one requesting employing printers to have their apprentices indentured for a period not less than five years, were also adopted. A resolution was passed recommending to all typographical trade associations to abolish the so-called "benefit system," and another recommending to the Congress of the nation the propriety of withholding the public printing from all persons who are not practical printers.

We learn from a gentleman in this country, that there is a negro living in Palestine, Ill., who is the father of fifty-six children—has buried seven wives; and now at the age of ninety years, is courting for the eighth wife.—[Prairie Beacon.]

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.—The following shows the total popular vote for President, at the last six elections:

1828—1,162,118 votes;	1832—1,299,491 votes;
1836—1,501,293 votes;	1840—2,402,053 votes;
1844—2,702,549 votes;	1848—2,575,284 votes;

Not including South Carolina, where the vote is cast by the Legislature.

The Washington Republic says, so complete are the census returns of the present year, that hereafter, whenever an American may present himself throughout the land, the simple fact of his name and former abode will enable any who have access to the census returns to tell with almost unerring accuracy the names of the members of his immediate family, their pursuits in life, pecuniary condition, etc.

IOWA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate bill, laying out and defining the boundaries of new counties, provides for fifty new counties, covering the entire portion of the State, surveyed and unsurveyed.

The following are the names of the counties, as proposed by the Senate, viz: Union, Adair, Nowak, Nishnabotony, Montgomery, Mills, Pottawattamie, Wanata, Tama, Grundy, Hardin, Franklin, Mahoning, Ripley, Greene, Audubon, Guthrie, Omaha, Fox, Sac, Crawford, Kishkoo, Pawnee, Monona, Ida, Waukon, Wapahosa, Pochahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Chickasaw, Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Hancock, Venango, Palo Alto, Patrick, O'Brien, Sioux, Puckachee, Ki-kicko, Worth, Winnebago, Mamme, Matamoras, Sinsinawa, Oceola and Buena Vista.

FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—It is proposed to send a copy of every newspaper in the United States to the World's Industrial Exhibition, which will take place at London in 1851. John Jay Smith, librarian of the Philadelphia and Logician Libraries proposes to take charge of all that may be sent to him for that purpose. His address is Philadelphia, Pa. We shall send ours at a specimen from the extreme western frontier.

The Place of Deliverance.

Text.—"Come all ye Sons of Zion."

BY ALLEN H. BAKER.

In yon sequestered Valley,
A solitary land is unfurled,
Around which silent rully,
A congregated world.

The place before appointed
By Israel's might God,
Where his people might be gathered,
When once beneath his rod.

Our friends may cry "delusion,"
They will repeat "too late!"
While we are in seclusion,
What! What! will be their fate?

War—War—unsatisfied,
Awaits the nations, all!
In scripture so 'tis stated,
And gaet will be their fall.

While death and desolation,
Are stalking through the land;
'Twill be our souls salvation,
On Zion's Hill to stand!

When men from "every nation,"
'To Zion's light shall come,"
'Twill be our consolation,
To welcome them all home.

No thoughts of molestation,
Or anything like fear;
Or kindred visitation,
Shall ever enter there.

Our wives and daughters graceful,
Shall on the mountain roam;
And naught disturb our peaceful
And quiet rustic home.

The words of inspiration,
We'll listen to with joy,
And immediate revelation,
Our constant thoughts employ.

Then blessings like a river,
To us shall thick and flow,
And we'll bless the Lord the giver;
Who designs to bless us so!

St. Louis, Sept. 12th, 1850.

The Territory of Utah contains an area of 157,923 square miles, or 129,370,729 acres, making an extent of country larger than the States of New York, Illinois and Missouri, combined.

SCARCITY OF SILVER.—American halves, quarters and dimes, Spanish and Mexican dollars, are selling at a premium of six per cent, at Boston.

The Washington National Monument is now eighty feet from the surface of the ground, and it is expected to be two feet higher before the close of the season.

The St. Louis Republican.

The St. Louis Republican has come to hand with an entire New Dress, and it is printed upon what is called the Republican type, and makes a very neat appearance. This is one of the most enterprising and best conducted journals that the country affords.

The Daily is \$10.00 per annum.
The Tri-weekly, \$5.00, do.
The Weekly, at \$2.00, do.

If any person wishes a paper for the general intelligence of the day, we can recommend to the friends in this section of country their weekly, which is published at \$2.00 per year.

CONDENSED ITEMS.—Two men lately sold Mr. Shultz, a jeweller in St. Louis, 12 ounces of brass filings for gold dust and received therefor \$250.

Mr. Gasparis of Naples has discovered another—the eighteenth—planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

The U. S. will soon issue stock to pay off the Texas bonds, which have been rising in value.

An old fellow being visited by his pastor, the latter assured him that he could not be a good Christian unless he took up his daily cross—whereat he caught his wife, and began juggling her about the room!

Prince Albert is about to become an Odd Fellow.

It is said that more lives have been lost, and more buildings and other property destroyed the past year, than for the five years previous.

My Turkies haven't got home yet—if the gentlemanly (?) thief will come to this office, we will give him a "dollar" for each one; we hope the man who took them, will not feel himself insulted by this paragraph.—[Printer.]

KANESVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1851.	
Flour per hundred,	\$4 00
Beef "	\$4 50
Sugar, per lb.,	10c.
Coffee, "	16c.
Rice, "	8c.
Tea, (various qualities), per lb.	50c.
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75
" N. O. "	60
Golden Syrup,	75c.
Pork, (fresh),	40c.
Bacon, per lb.,	7c.
Lard, per lb.,	7c.
Candles,	15c.
Dried Apples, per bush.	\$2 25
Dried Peaches, per bush.	\$2 75
Raisins, (Zante),	20c.
Currents, (Zante),	25c.
Green Hides, per lb.,	2 1/2c.
Dry do.	4 1/2c.
Iron, (tire),	5c.
" (assorted),	6c.
Potatoes, per bushel,	7c.
Corn, "	35c.
Wheat, "	\$1 25
Oats, "	50c.
Barley, "	50c.
Onions, per bush.,	75c.
Tallow, per lb.,	10c.
Butter, "	15c.
Cheese, "	\$6 10c.
Beeswax, "	17c.
Honey, per gallon,	\$1 00
Eggs, per dozen,	10

ADVERTISEMENT.

W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOOCH.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, there being of almost every kind most with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa." Also, we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, there being of almost every kind most with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

The undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyatt Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Flour, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

P. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

DANIEL GRENI G. Jr.

Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

We have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a Call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67646, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—Sw

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67655, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.

DEXTER STILLMAN.

McKissick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—Sw

LUMBER! LUMBER!

At Allen's Mill, in Vernon.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS, would respectfully inform their friends and the public at large that they have erected a

SAW MILL ON KEE'S CREEK,

near Conville, where we intend to keep constantly on hand an assortment of lumber suitable for buildings, wagon beds, sledges, felly plank, &c., and hope by prompt attention, to win for us with bills and calls for lumber, to gain a share of the public patronage.

ELIJAH ALLEN & BROTHERS.

F. Allen & Brothers, also, intend to erect a grist mill which will be in successful operation.

E. ALLEN & BRO.

Vernon, Iowa, November 27, 1850.—It

SCHOOL BOOKS

AND

STATIONARY.

JUST RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, McGUIFFY'S 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Eclectic Readers.

Elementary Spelling Books;

Adams' and Colburn's Arithmetic;

Brown's Grammar;

Olney's Geography and Atlas;

Koto-Cap and Letter paper, low, medium and high priced;

Steel pens of various kinds;

Pen holders;

late and lead pencils;

ink in large and small bottles;

papers and sealing wax;

envelopes, white and buff;

blotting;

school Writing Books;

copy Books, or specimens of Penmanship, coarse and running hand;

Index Pencils;

Immeas for 1850;

best Oil in bottles, of a superior quality.

All which are offered at reasonable prices for ready pay only.

Kanesville, November, 14, 1849.

COCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-ware, and Broomware, of every variety and quality, for sale at reduced prices at the

EMPORIUM STORE.

MAMMOTH
BLUE MORTAR.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

Al of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Linctament is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," in the West side of Main street.

E. HAYCRAFT.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.

Clothes and cassimere, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, "

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, bran, and all other staples.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS.

AT EAGLE MILLS,

St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place. Call and see us around on your orders, all that want good flour at fair prices. Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Toole & Bro., in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.

JAMES CARGILL & CO.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—3m

E. J. HARPER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

St. Joseph, Mo.

AS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; car and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; timepieces; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; recreation caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and apples, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)

HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue to

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business,

at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room on the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer or humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well as we formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.

O. H. P. CRAIG.

A. C. CRAIG.

St. Joseph, July 31, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimere; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and axes; tea, sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton dye stuffs; ropes; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Wanted to keep in any climate.

All persons who may wish to place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our own few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods; it will be a pleasure to us to show them And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ENTRAT, NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, three YEARS AGO, YERLING HENDER CALVES, one red, with a white face, one hind with a white tail, and the third white with red speckles. If the owner, or owners will call at my residence at Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, prove property, pay charges and take them away, will much oblige.

JOSEPH SKEN.

Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850.—3m

AT THE FARMERS' AND EMIGRANTS STORE.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Consisting of Dress Coats, Pilot Coats, Camel-hair Coats, Blanket Coats; Pants, of various kinds; Vests, Linen Bosomed Shirts, Nelt Under-shirts, Hickory Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Flannel and Nelt Drawers, &c., &c. (The above we offer low, at don't forget) Nov. 27, '50. B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

PRINT

POETRY.

I MISS THEE, MOTHER.

I miss thee, mother! Thy image is still,
The deepest impression on my heart,
And the tablet, so faithful in death must be chill,
Ere a line of that image depart.

Thou wert torn from my side when I treasured
Thee most,
When my reason could measure thy worth;
When I knew but too well, that the idol I'd lost,
Could ne'er be replaced upon earth.

I miss thee, my mother, in circles of joy,
Where I've mingled with rapturous zest;
For how slight is the touch that will serve to
destroy,
All the fairy web spun in my breast.

Some melody sweet, may be floating around—
"Tis a lullaby I learn'd at thy knee;
Some strain may be playing, and I shrink from the
sound,
For my fingers oft work'd it for thee.

I miss thee, my mother! when young health has
fled,
And I sink in the languor of pain;
Where I lie, where the angel that pillow'd my
head,
And the ear that once heard me complain.

Other hands may support, gentle accents may
fall—
For the fond and the true are yet mine;
I've a blessing for each; I am grateful to all—
But whose care can be soothing as thine?

I miss thee, my mother! in summer's fair day,
When I from my labor am at rest,
Though confined at my work, or ere at my play,
I think that all is for the best.

There is the beloved spot, when I walk by thy
side,
When time had scarce wrinkled thy brow,
When I carefully had thee with worshiping pride,
Where thy friends are gathering now.

I miss thee, my mother! in winter's long night;
I remember the tales thou would'st tell;
The romance of wild fancy, the legend of fright—
Oh! who could ever tell that so well.

Thy corner is vacant; thy chair is removed;
It was kind to take that from my eye;
Yet relics are around me—the sacred and loved—
To call up the pure sorrow-fest sigh.

I miss thee, my mother! Oh, when could I not?
Though I know it was the wisdom of Heaven,
That the deepest shade fell on my sunniest spot,
And such a tie of devotion was given.

For when thou wert with me my soul was below,
I was child to the world I then trod;
My thoughts, my affections, were all earth bound
—but now
They have followed thy pure spirit to God!

ORIGINAL TALE.

Written for the Frontier Guardian.

Time and Chance, or Luck is a Fortune.

BY ANON.

Continued from our last.

CHAPTER II.

Captain Charlton as before intimated had easily ingratiated himself into the favor of Mr. Travers, which for certain reasons best known to the merchant, had not been a hard task to accomplish. The Captain was sociable, conversed fluently upon almost any subjects—could say a smart word or witticism on politics. Upon financial subjects spoke with such exactness as showed himself to be acquainted with the world—and was not deficient in knowledge of stocks, railroad schemes, dividends, per centums, together with all the great speculations of the day—changes of fortune, failures, marriages, probable matches, were subjects easily managed. He was very assiduous in his attentions to Josephine; often strove to gain a private interview with her in vain—for some cause to him unknown she studiously avoided him.

It was upon a beautiful summer morning a few months after the departure of our hero, as was her custom, Josephine took her usual round in the garden to water, nurse, and admire the flowers so gaily blooming, placed and planted by the hand of her lover. Busy memory brought again the time when Henry had watered and nursed her favorite flowers—had taught her their names, characters, their properties and of their formation—had taught her to see increased beauty and new loveliness in each swelling flower-bud in each expanded blossom, in each tender vine, green shrub and plant, and how to trace and trail in the most graceful festoons the creeping tendrils of her arbor. She thought of the pleasant meeting and the warm brotherly intimacy and friendship of their ripening acquaintance—and alas! the bitterness of their separation.

As she stood wrapped in these reflections, gazing upon a blooming Dahlia—a plant placed there and nursed by her Henry. She was startled with a slight noise behind her; quickly turning she sprang like a fawn; but was detained by the hand, when in the most approved style of languid and ardent love-making, Capt. Charlton addressed her:

"Leave me not thus rudely in despair," sighed the Captain. "Through these flowers were of gold, enamelled with the richest pearls and diamonds, and as profusely strewn around as the stars in the firmament, still would I forsake them, for one sweet smile from thy fair face; for Oh! much dearer than the riches of this world art thou to me."

"Why thus detain me?" cried the offended maiden smothering her rising indignation. "Though these encumbers might turn the head of some country milk maid. Yet sir, I am well aware I do not possess such rare charms, and your conversation would please me much better, would you confine yourself to the realities before us, for the real, here in my mind, far outshines the brightest ideal. Instead of rubies, gems and diamonds, behold these charming realities, these beautiful productions of nature."

"Dearest of my heart!" exclaimed the Captain, "speak not thus coolly of the heavenly passion, of the warming influence of Love. Permit me here at your feet to proffer you my hand, my heart, and my fortune. My life is a blank without your love. Do not reject the most devoted lover! A hand and heart aspired by many a comely maiden and lovely heiress."

"Arise, Sir Knight," replied the maiden, smiling, "Arise, and go to yonder fountain and cool thy feverish temples, thy brow

needs refrigeration; you are surely unwell. Should you still continue your present suit—know that I am too young to wed, and were you a monarch clothed with all ideal youth, loveliness, beauty and wealth. Still as now would I refuse you. I know you Sir! your designs and your plots. As you prize my silence in regard thereto, speak no more on this subject." With these words and a smile of scorn curling her lip, bounded away, and left the confounded Captain, gazing after her with a troubled countenance, and a rueful brow.

That same evening the Captain was called upon by a person introduced to Mr. Travers, as Mr. Thomas a planter from the South and a neighbor and friend of the Captain. He informed him of a project where a large profit might quickly be realized, and a few months would close the operation. As the Captain had not the means at hand—Mr. Travers of course had only to give his promise to pay, and the amount was forthcoming, and divided between the Captain and his friend.

By a correspondence just received from a partner in London, Mr. Travers learned to his dismay, that by the loss of several merchant ships and cargoes, trading in the Mediterranean in a recent gale. He was in reality a beggar—this was kept an entire secret by those interested. This made him doubly anxious to bring about the match between the Captain and his daughter. He believed him to be very wealthy, and by this means he might again be able to retrieve his falling fortunes. This view of things made him readily fall in with any project the Captain might propose. The next day at a private interview, the Captain informed Mr. Travers of his rejection by Josephine, and after considerable conversation upon the best mode of procedure to bring about her acquiescence, Charlton finally proposed that she be induced to go on board a vessel, (then lying in port, provisioned and manned, and belonging to the merchant,) on pretence of a pleasure excursion, when he should be placed in command, and then by keeping out a few days, could bring her by persuasion, &c., to consent.

The affairs of Mr. Travers had almost made him desperate and he readily entered into the scheme of the crafty Captain, and arrangements were made to put the same into execution next day.

That evening, the Captain sat in his room with his friend Thomas, alias Ned Peterson. A few bottles of the richest wines, and fragrant Regalias were on the table, and beside them sat two glasses which often were put in requisition.

The following conversation carried on in a low tone, may serve to give our readers a clue to their real characters:

"Ned!" says the Captain, after sitting down his glass and lighting a real Havana. "Ned, I say, I shall always feel grateful to you, for your exertions in liberating me from that infernal hangman's rope. It puts me in a foam of a passion every time I think how near it came nuzzling around my neck."

"Ay!" replied the person addressed; "I think you had already well paid, and dearly paid too, for knocking the daylight out of that thiefing dog who took all the money from us that we got from that green 'un, George Harris. Wasn't it beautiful the way we soaked him, and got the long bag of rhino with all the fool had."

"Well, well!" said the first speaker; "I think he may thank us for the little sense he has, for if he had had some to deal with, they would have put him in the drink after getting through with him. But, Ned, what think you Martha will say when she learns I am off, and the grave priest was one of the *Unglucks*. You played the priest to a scribe. But enough of this; I sent for you to let you know how I have managed the present case. You see I told the old man how the cursed jilt had refused me and proposed that he would man the ship *Lacy*, and give me command, send the jade on board, and let me have the managing of her a few days; this he readily agreed to, and to-morrow morning I am to be captain of the ship *Lacy*, and to have the sole possession of the fair Josephine, to say nothing of having my own hand portion of the ten thousand, I got the other day. What think you of the speculation, ain't I in luck!"

"Really Jack! you are an apt scholar; I always prophesied your learning and talent would some day bring you to distinction. How greedily the old covey swallowed your letter of introduction! Little suspecting that you had written it yourself. I tell you what, that little operation of the fire in the clothing store, give us as good a rigging out as we could have purchased for \$500. I tell you again Jack we are in luck."

"Ned my Boy! Don't fear me, every thing now is safe, no one could recognize us in our present dress and position, as being the escaped jail birds. Curses on their heads, my ankles will long show the marks of the irons they so lavishly supplied. But let us now forget the past and plan for the future."

"Well, Jack, what are your plans, what of the old man, and what of the craft, and fair maiden?"

"Firstly—I suspect from some discoveries I have made, that the old fellow has met some serious losses, and is now on his last legs, especially with the haul I made off him, and with the loss of the ship, I shall release him from. So you see I get all the old man has any how and 'tis not worth while to risk stopping here longer. Our best plan will be to sail for California—dispose of the ship—tumble our victim into the drink for revenge, when I have satisfied myself with her; then mingle in the high life the country affords—catch the green uns, and take the pleasure our arduous labors and hairbreadth escapes deserve."

"Admirably planned," said Ned. "And here permit me to knock out the eye of this sparkling wine and drink to the success of your plans."

The two friends continued their sitting, and meanwhile drinking and laying their plots and schemes, until a late hour when they separated. Next day according to the previous arrangements the ship was in readiness. Mr. Travers took Charlton on board and transferred to him the command. The crew made their obeisance to the new cap-

tain, and all drank freely to his good luck. A boat soon rowed from the shore containing Josephine. The Captain made himself scarce for a short time. Mr. Travers received her on board, showed her her room, and whilst she was arranging her room and regulating her toilet, he jumped into the small boat, which was hastily pulled towards the shore, and from a signal by the Captain, the sails were hoisted, and the ship moved out. The Captain hastily locked the door of the prison of his victim; after giving directions in regard to the ship, he re-opened the door, passed in and locked it on the inside, and put the key in his pocket, and with a demon-like smile irradiating his countenance, stood before the astonished Josephine. At once she divined the whole nature of her position. In a brutal manner he informed her that she was in his power, and that it would be hopeless to look for aid. That provided, she would be peaceable that she should be allowed to have uninterrupted possession of her room. Knowing it would be entirely useless to remonstrate, she at once consented to the terms, hoping that something would soon occur to release her from her wretched captive condition.

It may seem strange to some that the Captain should so voluntarily relinquish his victim when he had her so entirely under his power.

The fact is the Captain feared to use violence to her at present, on account of being a stranger to the crew. He feared their mutinizing. But was far from relinquishing the idea of revenge; but only postponed it for the last part of the voyage. The vessel moved along with a fair wind, and in a shorter than usual time had doubled the Cape, and were fast making way up the Western Coast.

(To be Continued.)

There was not a Whig in the Nashville juncture convention.

To Who? To Who!

The following ingenious *dan* has been going the rounds of the press for a few years, and though pretty applicable to some of our patrons, we have hitherto kept ourselves from poking it at them. The lines are scribbled to some S. Western paper, but we know where they came from originally. Their first appearance was in Philadelphia dollar paper, some four years ago.

"Twas on a cold, autumnal night,
A dismal one to view;
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus' light,
And not a star appeared in sight,
At the thick forest through,
Miggins—sneaked—blue?
Beat homeward "knacking" left and right;
When all at once he "brought up" light
Against an old dead yew,
At which he "banged to,"
And "squaring off," as 't is to fight,
Said with an oath I "sawt indie,"
—Infernal seconded you!
Light, en I'll "ack you, black or white!"
Just then above him flew
An Owl, while on a branch did light,
A few feet o'er the boughs bright,
And then commenced "To who?"
"Ti—who—Tu—who—Te—who?"
Quoth Miggins—"Don't you think to frit
A fellow of my weight and height
With your Ter—who—Ter—who,
You cursed bugaboo!"
"Ay! if you'er Belzabab, it's quite
Unnecessary you should light—
For Miggins ain't your "due;"
For money matters are all right—
The Printer's paid up—honorable bright!"
Threat the Owl with a new,
And Miggins mizzled too,
But there are other chaps who might,
Be caught on some dismal night—
Who haven't paid what's due—
They know—*to who—to who!*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEN & BOYS' BOOTS.

The subscriber in addition to his former stock has just received by steamer Saranac, 500 pairs Men's Kip Boots,
100 pairs Boys' Kip Boots,
made of the very best materials and workmanship, which he offers for sale at his residence on Hyde street, a few doors above the Guardian office, at the lowest market prices for CASH.

He respectfully asks an examination of his boots, believing them to be the best article of a kind ever offered in this market. Call and see he is determined to sell low.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG
Kaneville, Oct. 16, 1850.

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kaneville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by the sick free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.
Kaneville, July 10, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,
At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

Is now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he will be pleased to have an examination of his business by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
Kaneville Dec. 25, 1850.

The Grand Western Railroad to Kaneville.

DEPOT FOR STOVES AND TIN WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently located in the city of Kaneville, where they will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron, Brass and Japaned Ware,

and are determined to sell as low as can be purchased in the Missouri Valley, we respectfully invite the citizens of Kaneville and community generally, far and near, who wish to purchase in our line—call and examine our stock.

We would also inform the Salt Lake, California and Oregon Emigrants, that they can be out-fitted in our line with cooking utensils, &c., as low as can be had in St. Louis. We likewise keep on hand a splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves, of various sizes, with a complete assortment of heating stoves and boxes. All kinds of work and repairing done to order. Old copper, pewter and brass taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS.
Kaneville, Oct. 16, 1850—3m

Kaneville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kaneville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kaneville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.
St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—5m

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 6th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines,

Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to

promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an outfit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods ought at this establishment shipped free of charge.
St. Louis Oct. 15th, 1850—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

N.W. WAGON SHOP.

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and

Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well-seasoned timber, and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that not but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850—6m

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business.

At Kaneville, Iowa, by

OISON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

His desire to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c., to
C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Toole & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Peggan & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kaneville. Middleton & Riley; Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis. Kaneville, Nov. 27, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment

of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kaneville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

We have "the men," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold. Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.
Kaneville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Quick Sales—Small Profits and

Cash Returns—is our Motto.

FARMERS

AND

EMIGRANTS STORE.

B. R. PEGGAN & CO.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kaneville, and the public generally, that we are opening a

NEW STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite the Museum Mansion.

where a splendid, and select stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Nails, Glass, Drugs and Medicines, &c., may be seen, which we think cannot fail to give satisfaction.

From long experience in the above branches of business, and by strict attention thereto, we have acquired the knowledge and ability to select, purchase, and sell goods, at as cheap a rate as any house in town or country; and therefore solicit the attention and patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Kaneville and vicinity. In connection with emigrants who intend to leave the States for California, and Great Salt Lake City next spring.

Our goods are open for inspection, and warrant them to be, what we represent them.

ROLL IN AND BUY!
B. R. PEGGAN & CO.
Kaneville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

WE have also a large stock of Ready Made Clothing, on hand of first rate quality.

B. R. PEGGAN & CO.
Kaneville, Iowa, Nov. 11th, 1850.

SOLDIERS CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully

inform all persons interested, that it is prepared to obtain from the Government all soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and a Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico during the last War with Great Britain, and until the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kaneville, Dec. 11, 1850—4f

FLOUR—Extra superfine, on consignment,

at low price by
W. H. GOOCH & BRO.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stores.
Kaneville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

A LAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND

Prints, at (Nov 13.) VOORHIS.

DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at

Nov 13 VOORHIS.

PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and pat-

terns, at (Nov 13.) VOORHIS.

SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Flax

and emblems, for sale by VOORHIS.

HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened

by (Nov 13.) VOORHIS.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices

by (Nov 13.) VOORHIS.

GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at

Nov 13 C. VOORHIS.

CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at

Nov 13 VOORHIS.

SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by

Nov 13 VOORHIS.

COLORRED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at

Nov 13 VOORHIS.

LEATHER—A fine lot of leather tanned, at

Nov 13 VOORHIS.

BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at

Nov 13 VOORHIS.

ST. Louis, Nov. 13, 1850.

THAT

SAME OLD GOON,

AT PEATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now

opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part

Calicoes, various patterns, Hats, and Caps,

Ginghams and Lawns; Queensware;

Aprons and Linseys; Hardware;

Saltstuffs and domestics. Tin ware;

Shawls and Cloths; Upper and sole Leather;

Drillings, blue and white, Iron Castings and nails;

Shawls, various patterns; Sadlery, &c.

Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which

we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We

invite the attention of the public generally to give

us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel